Courier
A Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 12-13-47

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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WANT BIAS BANNED—The Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Training and Service took its fight against bias under UMT legislation to Washington last week. Here, A. Philip Randolph, seated right, confers with Carroll Reece, seated left, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Standing, left to right: Robert L. Carter, William Worthy, Grant Reynolds and Albert Black.—Fletcher Photo.

President's Advisors on Peace-Time Army Plan Segregation, Group Charges

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-29-47

Gave Lip Service to Racial Equality, Okey Dixie Mores; Gibson Enters Denial

11-29-47

NEW YORK (ANP) The Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training, formed here last Oct. 10, recently hurled charges of "planned segregation" in universal conscription against the President's Commission on Universal Training.

The group said the commission gave "lip service to racial equality by recommending that there be no discrimination in peace-time conscription," and then outlined "a plan which clearly accepted segre-

Plan Hurts Youth

Speaking of the peace-time conscription plan recommended by the commission last June 1, the group charged that the compulsory Training Bill H.R. 4278, was designed to implement the commission's report and would, if adopted, fasten Jim Crow on American youth at their most impressionable age.

"Under the plan every boy would have to spend six months in a jim crow UMT training camp.

"At the end of this time he could choose to enter the regular Army, where there is segregation; or a college ROTC, most of which discriminates: or the National Guard, or the reserve component of the Army."

11-29-47

State's Rights Clause

The committee cited an appendix in the report of the President's group which read:

"Regulations concerning enlistment of colored personnel and formation of colored units, are determined by local authorities of the State, since the primary responsibility of organizing these units rests on the States by law.

"According to an inquiry of adjutants general of all States, most of them do not plan to have colored units. Of those that do all but three require segregation by regulation."

WASHINGTON — There is no doubt that Phil Randolph's recent letter to Truman K. Gibson, former Army civilian aide, put Mr. Gibson squarely on the spot, which was undoubtedly the general idea. And the fine hand of a new organization the Committee Against Jim Crow in Universal Military Training, is apparent behind this move.

Courier

Mr. Gibson, who was a member of the President's Advisory Commitee on Universal Military Training and who is credited with doing considerable work on the recommendations against discrimination in the report, is not too popular among certain elements and this latest move is certainly not calculated to increase his Gallup rating.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

GIBSON IS ASKED, in a letter which went out over A. Philip Randolph's signature, to repudiate pending UMT legislation, H. R. 4278, unless anti-segregation amendments are included in the bill. That's a tough alternative to pose for a man who drafted the UMT report and who is committed to favor UMT legislation. Sat.

Mr. Gibson does sincerely favor UMT and, although many Negroes do not, this reporter thinks Mr. Gibson is sincere in his belief that UMT is essential. 11-29-47

Then how can he answer this letter, written, in fact, by an organization which had not announced itself? It is not likely that he will answer it although that would be about as damaging to his already suffering prestige as it is possible to imagine.

11-29-47

WHILE IT ISN'T cricket to go around answering another guy's mail, this is how this columnist believes Gibson would answer the letter if he dared face the howls on the strength of his honest convictions. We have reason to believe he would say: Sat. 11-29-47

"There is a definite risk in anti-jim crow amendments to Universal Military Training legislation for those who genuinely believe that UMT is an absolute essential to the safety and security of this country. In a hostile Congress, MT has a slim chance of passing at best and could not hope to pass with anti-segregation amendments thrown in. In addition, by introducing the amendments we run the risk of having the amendments voted down by reactionaries or scuttled by proponents in the interest of passage in the face of a great need for military training.

This would establish a dangerous precedent. Armed services administrators and officers then would have an excuse for refusing to integrate even on the limited plane recommended by the weak Gillem report. It could always rationalize that it was the expressed will of Congress that segregation in the armed services be continued because laws to eliminate segregation were voted down.

"Instead of running that considerable risk, it might be well to rely on other strategies and to give fair-minded administrators a chance to integrate all along the national defense front in an atmosphere which has not been oriented into a definite segregated policy by the refusal of Congress to pass a specific anti-jim crow law . . ."

To all of this, Mr. Gibson would probably be told that we have been waiting on administrative action and executive orders for a long time with no luck so we might as well take our chances now on the legislature.

There seems to be merit in both views. It is well to consider all risks in mapping strategy. Take your choice.

Joe Louis Enlists With Group Fighting "Jim Crow" In U. S. Army

Washville, Tenn.

New York—Grant Reynolds who was the Republican nominee for Congress from New York's 22nd District last year against Rev. Adam Powell, the successful Democratic nominee, has teamed up with Rev. Powell and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, in launching a drive to bring an end to racial segregation in the U. S. Army. These three who have established an office at 217 West 135th Street are enlisting the support of an imposing array of colored leaders with which to contact Congress and urge the passage of a law banning Army Jim-Crowism. Mr. Randolph charges that the "Big Boys" of the military forces in the Pentagon Building are opposed to doing away with racial segregation and he feels that this fact should arouse the friends of democracy to organize a "March on Washington." 2 hrs.

Louis was among the first of those who have enrolled for the fight. Some 117 other leaders have signed the petition also. Included in the number are: Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, noted Fisk University and Shomburg College-Pittsburgh Courier; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President Atlanta University; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president, Lincoln (Pa.) University; Rev. Archibald J. Carey, member City Council, Chicago; J. B. Blaton Citizens Bank, Atlanta; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C.; Perry B. Jackson, Attorney-At-Law, Cleveland, O.; Matthew W. Bullock, chairman Massachusetts State Parole Board, Boston; Rev. W. H. Jarnaggin, Washington, president Fraternal Council of Churches.

11-28-47

Changes in Navy Policy Recalled

Head of Merged Forces on Record as Liberal

KNOWS PROBLEMS

Empowered to Appoint 3 Aides at $10,000 Each

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON —(NNPA) — The appointment of James Forrestal to be Secretary of Defense over the Army, Navy and Air Force is a guarantee that, at the highest level of the military establishment, racial discrimination will not be practiced.

As Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Forrestal was responsible for the virtual elemination of racial segregation and discrimination in that service. While the Army may practice less discrimination than the Navy, certainly Navy policy is the more enlightened.

In his new position, Mr. Forrestal has the power, under the direction of the President, to establish general policies and programs for the "National Military Establishment" set up under the National Security Act of 1947, which merged the services.

Fully Aware of Problems

As Secretary of Defense, he will exercise general direction, authority and control over such departments.

Mr. Forrestal has an intimate knowledge of the racial problems which existed in the Navy during the war. If similar problems arise in the unified services, it will not be necessary to convince him of the desirability of their elimination, for he already is on record in that respect.

Can Select Civilian Aides

The National Security Act specifically authorizes the Secretary of Denfense to appoint three civilian special assistants at salaries of $10,000 a year each, as well as any other civilian personnel he may consider necessary.

Whether he will appoint an aide to assist him in the formulation of policies affecting the utilization of colored personnel in the armed services remains yet to be seen.

Another office in which a colored aide could be used effectively by Mr. Forrestal is the National Security Resources Board, which was set up under the act to determine military, industrial and civilian mobilization, especially in time of war.

The Unified Armed Forces Act Has Neither Unified Nor Simplified The United States' Military Establishment

THE SO-CALLED unified armed forces act has neither unified nor simplified the military establishment. It simply has superimposed a maze of bureauracy on top of the existing Army, Navy Marine Corps and the newly created separate United States Air Force.

The savings which were estimated to result from the unification will not in fact result. On the contrary, the new boards and agencies will vastly increase the cost of operation of the armed services.

The act created the National Security Council, which is composed on President Truman, Secretary of State George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense James C. Forrestal, Secretary of the Army Kenneth M. Royall, Secretary of the Navy John L. Sullivan, Secretary of the Air Force W. Stuart Symington, Chairman of the National Resources Board Arthur M. Hill, and such of the following officers as the President may designate from time to time: the secretaries of the executive departments, the chairman of the Munitions Board, and the chairman of the Research and Development Board.

Arthur M. Hill, of Charleston, West Virginia, a bus line executive, has been appointed chairman of the National Resources Board by President Truman. The board is charged with the duty of advising the President concerning the coordination of military, industrial and civilian mobilization.

President Truman has named Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter as the director of Central Intelligence, which comes under the National Security Council. His salary is $14,000 a year.

* * * *

Under Mr. Forrestal are the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. Mr. Forrestal has three special assistants, each of whom receives a salary of $10,000 a year.

Before the unification act became effective, the War and Navy Departments each had an Under Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries. The Assistant Secretary of War for Aid advised and represented the Secretary of War on aviation matters, including supervision of matters pertaining to the Army Air Forces.

The unification act not only created the position of Secretary of the Air Force but also ry of the va created the positions of Under Secretary of the Air Force and two Assistant Secretaries of the Air Force.

President Truman appointed Arthur S. Barrows, mail order company executive of Chicago, as Under Secretary of the Air Force, and Eugene M. Zuckert, former Harvard University professor, and Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, former Army pilot, as Assistant Secretaries of the Air Force.

He also named Dr. Vanneval Bush, head of the war time joint research and development board, as chairman of the permanent research and development board. Dr. Bush's salary is $14,000 a year, and the others are paid at the rate of $10,000 a year.

Mr. Forrestal made it clear at his first press conference that he does not contemplate the appointment of a civilian aide to the Secretary of National Defense, whose duties would be comparable to those of the civilian aide to the Secretary of the Army, who is concerned with Army policy affecting colored troops and with civilian employment of minority groups.

Excepting the Department of the Army, none of the agencies comprising the National Military Establishment — neither the Department of the Navy, nor the Department of the Air Force—has a single colored person occupying a position where he could suggest or affect policy. To none of the newly created agencies has the President appointed a colored person.

Mr. Forrestal spoke very highly of the "constructive service" Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, rendered as consultant of him while he was Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Granger and a number of other colored persons are quite competent to fill some of the Presidential positions created by the unification act as well as other jobs in the executive branch of the government, requiring nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate.

Colored voters who supported the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations are entitled to recognition, but they are not getting a fair share of party patronage. If otherwise qualified, it would appear that on the basis of party allegiance party plums should also be passed out to colored voters.

Certainly qualified colored persons can be found to fill any of the positions created by the unification act, except perhaps the chairmanship of the Research and Development Board.

Secret Report Story Blasted

Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-29-47

Agencies, Officials Deny Its Existence

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — A widely publicized report that President Truman and his Cabinet were studying an "amazing confidential" document concerning the "status of the colored people" in the next war could not be verified here last Friday.

The only reports primarily concerning them are the President's Committee on Civil Rights, report and the Gillem Board report on the effective utilization of colored manpower in the postwar Army.

If there is any other report in the hands of any high Government officials, it amounts to no more than an unofficial memorandum and gives no more than personal views of the person or persons who submitted it.

Unknown to Agencies

Agencies which would be concerned with the drafting of such a report deny its existence. Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal has neither ordered nor received any such report, nor does James C. Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, know of it.

Army strategists believe that in event of another war it will be carried out similarly to the closing phases of World War II. In that case, utilization of colored manpower as laid down in the Gillem report will be followed.

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Daily World

If there is any other report in the hands of any high Government officials, it amounts to no more than an unofficial memorandum and gives no more than the personal views of the person or persons who submitted it.

The agencies which would be concerned with the drafting of such a report deny its existence. From an authoritative source, it was learned that Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal has neither ordered nor received any such report nor does James C. Evans, civilian aide to the Secretary of War and adviser to Mr. Forrestal, have any knowledge of it.

Atlanta, Ga.

WAR TO ANOTHER

Ordinarily, in the Army Department, the plans and policy group of the Army General Staff maintains from one war to another plans for mobilization.

Wed 11-19-47

Army strategists believe that if there is another war in the next few years, armed forces and the nature of war will be in general similar initially to the closing phases of World War II.

In that case, th plan for the utilization of colored manpower laid down in the report of the Gillem Board--a board of Army officres appointed by the Secretary of War to study this subject-will be followed.

The report of the Gillem Board, which has been adopted as Army policy, has two objectives:

1. The utilization of colored manpower in the military establishment in the ratio of the colored civilian population to the total population. This manpower is to be organized and trained under a plan which now will permit integrated units.

2. The effective use of all manpower made available to the military establishment in the event of a major mobilization at some unknown date against an undetermined aggressor. Colored manpower is to be utilized, in the event of another major war, in the Army without regard to antecedents.

NPA Fails To Verify Report Of "Document"

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed 11-19-47

Agencies Deny Existence Of Official Paper

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) — A widely publicized report that President Truman and his Cabinet were studying an "amazing confidential" document concerning the "status of the Negro" in the

Secret War Report Asks Integration

34a Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Truman, Cabinet Study Document; Sat. 11-13-47
FBI Guard Fails to Prevent Leak

WASHINGTON (ANP)—President Truman and his entire Cabinet are studying one of the most amazing confidential reports ever compiled, dealing with the status of colored citizens in a new war.

Although officials have remained discreetly silent and no comment greets every inquiry, its is generally understood that James V. Forrestal, director of national defense, demanded that five top-ranking persons who know, give him, candid, straightforward information on colored citizens.

Wanted Service Records

The first inquiries had to do with the colored service men's record in five branches of the service, Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Aviation Corps and Coast Guard.

In each instance, the report gave colored service men clean bills of health and further admitted that under equal circumstances and with equal training, colored service men in the Army and Navy were on a par with white trainees.

The Navy Department knew what had happened with its colored personnel and the orders issued in that branch on segregation received respect and attention.

Afro-American

Army Backs Down

In the Army, similar orders were issued, but their execution was left entirely to local command with the result that the Army did not progress.

Baltimore, Md.

Army officers were loathe to break down prevailing customs and adhered to practices in areas where Army installations were located. This is still true at Fort Benning, which has caused much cause of the limitations placed o the existing facilities for thei training.

The one lone aviation outfit for colored enlistees and officers will not be sufficient, Mr. Forrestal's informers told him.

34a

In Case of War

Segregation must be eliminated, the report states and with United States in imminent danger, uncomment and criticism.

The closely guarded report, of which only 13 copies were made, states that colored trainees will be lacking in the aviation branch be-

less segregation as it exists in industry, education and everywhere else, is broken down, there will be little expected of colored citizens in case of another war.

Writers of the reports expressed grave concern over this and other problems which face the nation as they affect colored inhabitants.

Without the contestant pointing out by colored newspapers of the wrongs and ills that beset the race, little will be done. The report indicates a healthy respect for the press and the message it carries through the nation.

Union Must Be Saved

With an aroused press, the report states, segregation and all of its kindred evils will be erased. The theory is that "the Union must be saved, segregation or no segregation."

Afro-American

The reports contained a breakdown of available manpower, showing each classification of work and employment, what the colleges would produce and what could be expected elsewhere.

One instance of the importence of the colored group was shown in the number of engineers of a specific type available. The report showed 8,200 white men trained in this field, but only 14 colored.

Baltimore, Md

Poor Showings

Other classifications were just as varied with the colored group showing up very poorly in spite of the great demand for training in mechanical fields.

The report, returned to Mr. Forrestal not long ago, made strong references to Lester Granger of the National Urban League, citing what Mr. Granger did while associated with Forrestal in the Navy Department.

FBI Guard

At no time during the reproduction of the report was it left in the hands of workers. Secret Service men and FBI men accompanied it through the entire process, so important were its contents.

Sat. 11-15-47

Should the report recommendations be accepted, the nation faces a new future with segregation a thing of the past.

This top-drawer secret has been carefully guarded. No inkling of it has been given the press, although its inception pre-dated the report of the Civil Rights committee and the memo submitted United Nations by the NAACP.

Afro American

Army, Navy Deny Prejudice, Say Nurses Wont Apply for Posts

34 Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-16-47

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Both the War and Navy Departments recently denied charges that discrimination is being practiced against colored nurses in the armed forces.

In answer to an inquiry by Margaret Chase Smith, Congresswoman from Maine, concerning present situation on colored nurses in the Army, Col. C. G. Blakeny, G.S.C., legislative and liaison division, said that 73 colored nurses are now on duty with the Army Nurse Corps. Of that number, three are captains, 50 in the grade of 1st lieutenant and 20 in the grade of 2nd lieutenant.

Health Bars 5

Since July, 1946, when the Army initiated a program to recall former nurses to duty, approximately 15 World War II colored nurses applied for extended active duty, the colonel declared. Of this number, six were assigned to duty and the others were rejected for physical disqualifications, married status and other reasons.

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal pointed out that applications for appointment in the Navy Nurse Corps by colored nurses during the war and at present are very small, although their files contain a number of letters from organizations requesting the placement of such nurses.

One Sought Bureau Post

The bureau of medicine and surgery has received only one application from a colored nurse since the Navy started its campaign for 1,000 nurses a year ago, declared Forrestal. This candidate was qualified professionally but was well under the physical standard required.

Sat. 8-16-47

The representative from Maine, who is a member of the armed services committee, called the Army and Navy in question on this situation after it had been stated in a committee hearing that colored nurses had been discriminated against and that there were no colored nurses in the Army or Navy now.

President Advisory Commission on Military Training

Universal Military Training

New Republic

THE editors of the *New Republic* oppose universal military training in the world of today. We regard as fantastic the notion that national rearmament is the swiftest and surest road to One World. N.Y., N.Y.

Regretfully, and after careful consideration, we conclude that the outstanding liberals and other civic leaders who signed the report to President Truman on Universal Military Training were stampeded during months of diplomatic deadlock into endorsement of a step which will be remembered as the first real victory of the military to press America back into the mold of a war-torn past. Even President Truman, in his haste to gain some encouragement for the military in their vigorous undercover campaign for rearmament, did not anticipate such a capitulation to the military point of view.

The distinguished civilians of the President's Advisory Commission were specifically admonished to avoid using the term "military." "I want our young people to be informed on what this government is . . . and what it means to take care of this temple which God gave us," President Truman told the commission last December. Yet the commission, passing far beyond the scope of this inquiry, has fully accepted the basic premises of the military and the American Legion and called for peacetime conscription as part of a rearmament and militarization program. It includes coördinated intelligence, scientific research in weapons, industrial mobilization, a striking air force and unification of the armed forces.

In the light of these harsh measures, the President's concern for the knowledge about government among young people becomes a little sentimental. After looking at the Army's showcase for Universal Military Training at Fort Knox, the commission mentions in passing that its pattern of a "wholesome moral and religious environment" can be maintained in the UMT program. This assertion is flatly denied by experts, who point out that to apply on a mass scale such lavish services as are exhibited at Fort Knox would strip America of ministers, psychiatrists, doctors and other needed personnel. Fort Knox, where there are no Negroes, where military indoctrination is stressed, where students get discussions on world developments lasting 15 minutes a week, makes absurd the commission's assertion that UMT will inculcate "spiritual and moral ideals in support of the American democracy." Mon. 6-23-47

Laying aside these rationalizations, the commission defends UMT as a military necessity. That in itself is adequate defense, if it can be proved. The commission does not prove its case. It confronts the obvious contradiction of a mass army in an atomic war by stressing the need for a widely distributed and disciplined personnel to handle sudden attacks on American cities. And it argues that a trained reserve will permit a more rapid counter-offensive. Yet, if 40 million Americans are to be killed overnight in an atomic war, what will young men trained to run over obstacle courses, to observe the niceties of military etiquette and to dismantle machine guns, accomplish? Doctors, nurses, firemen, water-supply experts, Geiger-counter operators were needed at Hiroshima. In all honesty, a commission which calls for a mass army to defend America in an atomic war should also call for expenditures of more than $15 billion a year for the decentralization of our cities and the regrouping of our factories underground.

Mon. 6-23-47

HOPEFULLY, the commission asserts that UMT will "enhance the influence and authority of the United Nations." If it were proposed as part of a collective-security system, designed to implement a strong United Nations policy at a time when a government outside the UN threatened peace, then this assertion might stand. Today UMT is proposed in the context of another world: the world of the Truman Doctrine, in which the UN stands weakened and in danger of desertion by the nations which founded it. This plan is not and cannot be related to the needs of collective security or the UN. UMT, as it is presented today and as it may emerge from the present Congress, is a further move away from the UN and toward a police state in America.

At the beginning of its report, the commission calls for UMT to provide "national security." At the report's end, it concludes that there is no security for nations short of the abolition of war. Is UMT a step to abolish war? Or is it, once more, a move to prepare for inevitable war while men without hearts pay lip-service to the idea of progress toward lasting peace? Throughout tragic and bloody centuries millions have died to prove one terribly big and single fact: that preparation for war leads to war.

We believe that the call for UMT is based on the assumption that there will be a Third World War within five years. On no other assumption is the call justified. Even were this assumption justified by reason, we could not so quickly accept it. But it is not justified. It rings hollow across devastated continents and peoples too far exhausted to face the tasks of reconstruction that life requires, let alone the horrors of another war. UMT is no call for a stronger UN and a better democracy. It is a call to outworn values that have always led to war and always will. The way to keep America out of war is to keep war out of the world.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

Chicago Defender

The recommendations of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Military Training submitted recently to the White House, have created stormy reactions throughout the country. Chicago, Ill.

The controversy stirred by the proposal for peace-time military training divides the nation into two camps: those who are congenitally opposed to military training as a menace to world peace and those who believe in preparedness as a means of guaranteeing national security. Sat. 6-14-47

However sound or idealistic may be the views of either side, the one thing that should appeal to all is the advocacy of military training within the framework of democratic ideals. This, we believe, cannot be quarreled with since it upholds the equalitarian pattern which we have sought and fought for so long.

Segregation or special privileges in any form should have no place in the program, warned the commission. To permit them would nullify the important living lesson in citizenship which such training can give. "Nothing could be more tragic for the future attitude of our people, and for the unity of our nation," the report stated, "than a program in which our federal government forced our young manhood to live for a period of time in an atmosphere which emphasized or bred class or racial differences." We hope this is not a bait to insure the enthusiasm of the incredulous. Sat. 6-14-47

Appointed six months ago to determine whether the security of the nation and the preservation of world peace should require the establishment of universal training, the President's Advisory Commission after a careful examination of the present convulsive world situation worked out the blueprint for carrying out its recommendations.

If universal military training implies preparedness for a war of aggression, we are irrevocably opposed to such training. We do not believe that America has any more right to impose its political or economic way of life upon

if it is meant money that we are spending on educa-
ce, it has our tion. The estimated annual cost of this
ut it seems program is 1 billion 750 million dollars.
at at a time If our security is threatened, cer-
f our profes- tainly no one with a spark of patriotism
g the class- would interpose any serious opposition
at a moment to a measure of national preparedness.
than one per The imminence of such a threat at the
e for educa- present moment is more of a capital-
ngaged in a istic nightmare than reality. The coun-
uld consume tries of Europe have been so ravaged by
amount of the withering fires of recent war that

their natural resources and manpower are not likely to be replenished in the next decade at least to become a threat to us or to any other country.

The danger as we see it of a universal military training lies in creating a war psychology fed by the rhythms of military discipline and harangues. Germany began training its youth in military ways at a time when no one was thinking of attacking her, yet having acquired a huge army with an almost inexhaustible reservoir of trained youth, it was easy for the Nazi militarists to go on a rampage and commit acts of aggression which eventually led the world into a catastrophic conflict.

It is our hope, however, that if we must have military training, it should be for the purpose not only of safeguarding our national security but for the preservation of world peace as well.

Military Training Backed By Gibson

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill. 8-23-47

PETERSBURG, Va. — (ANP) — The Negro's future is inescapably tied in with the future of the U. S. for better or for worse, declared Truman K. Gibson Jr., Chicago attorney and member of President Truman's Committee to Study Universal Training, before students and faculty of Virginia State College here Aug. 11. Sat. 8.23.47

Gibson was speaking on the subject of "Universal Military Training." Pointing out that universal conscription first meant to him a chance to wipe out the inadequacies in the educating of Negroes in the South, he said he came to the realization that health and education advantages derived from the proposal were subordinate to the major issues of the defense of the country and maintenance of world peace.

'Historic Document'—Gibson

Segregated Army Must Go, Says Truman's Committee

Pittsburgh Pa. Courier, Sat. 6-7-47

By LEM GRAVES Jr.
(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—A strong, unequivocal recommendation that post-war military training of all American citizens be conducted without discrimination or segregation on the basis of race was revealed this week in the President's Advisory Commission on Military Training report, which was released for publication on Sunday night.

The President's Commission listed three fundamental principles on which it recommended that a program of universal military training should be based.

OPPOSSES BIAS

The second of these principles is a clear enunciation of a policy of complete integration as recommended by the Commission. The report says: Sat. 6-7-47

"It (universal training) must provide equality of privilege and opportunity for all those upon whom this obligation (of citizenship) rests. Neither in the training itself, nor in the organization of any phase of this program, should there be discrimination for or against any person or group because of his race, class, national origin or religion. Segregation or special privilege in any form should have no place in the program. To permit them would nullify the important lesson in citizenship which such training could give. Nothing could be more tragic for the future attitude of our people, and for the unity of our Nation, than a program in which our Federal Government forced our young manhood to live for a period of time in an atmosphere which emphasized or bred class or racial differences."

This unequivocal statement of principle, which is in no way qualified by the usual mechanics for delaying the implementation of a program of abolishing racial discrimination, was unanimously endorsed by the nine members of the President's Advisory Commission, of which Dr. Karl T. Compton was chairman.

GIBSON ON PANEL

One of the members of this commission was Truman K. Gibson Jr. of Chicago, formerly civilian aide to the Secretary of War. It has been revealed that Mr. Gibson played a major role in phrasing this particular statement of principle and in shaping several of the other recommendations which have a bearing on the proposed integrated participation in the universal training program of all American citizens without regard to color.

NO DEBATE OVER REPORT

Here Thursday for a commission meeting with President Truman, Mr. Gibson told The Courier that practically no time was consumed in getting approval of this section of the report. He pointed out that this principle was so unanimously favored by the members of the commission that no extended debate accompanied the phrasing of this recommendation.

Mr. Gibson said that he was in no way confined to the treatment of the special racial policies enunciated by the committee, but that he participated completely in all phases of the work done in preparing the report.

HISTORIC DOCUMENT

Said the former civilian aide: "This is an historic document. It marks one of the few times that a commission composed of some of the best intellects in America has taken such a high moral position on this question and has made such forthright recommendations for the complete abolition of the archaic racial practices currently in vogue in this country.

Other members of the commission are Joseph E. Davies, Harold W. Dodds, the Rev. Daniel A. Poling, Dr. Anna M. Rosenberg, Samuel I. Rosenman, Edmund A. Walsh and Charles E. Wilson.

The commission's report covers not only universal military training but all other essential factors in adequate national security. It recommends a program of universal training consisting of six months of basic military training and six months of specialized training with options which young Americans can exercise in the further pursuance of their training along military or educational lines.

FAVORS NEW BILL

It recommends the writing of a new universal training bill, different in some respects from the several bills now before Congress. It also recommends unification of the armed services.

Said the UMT report: "A strong united Nation is our No. 1 security requirement . . . We must be concerned with . . . a high general level of education throughout the country, with advanced schooling made the privilege of all who can qualify for it by their own merit and certainly without regard to race—a factor all too prevalent in many States . . .

"Want, ill health, ignorance, race prejudice and slothful citizenship are enemies of America as truly as were Hitler and Mussolini and Tojo." Sat. 6-7-47

With regard to the National Guard, the report says: "The Commission considers harmful the policies of the States that exclude Negroes from their National Guard units. The civilian components should be expanded to include all segments of our population with segregation or discrimination. Total defense requires the participation of all citizens in our defense forces."

SEEK FAIR TRIALS

Certain safeguards which will protect Negro soldiers and trainees from legal injustice are recommended. In a section on codes of conduct, the report recommends that serious crime offenses "should be tried in Federal, State or Army courts. The trainee should be given an option in determining the forum before which he shall appear."

One of the most significant findings of the Commission concerns the moral and morale influences in training of young Americans. It recommends, in a section devoted to this problem, "the careful selection of camp sites, avoiding areas where wartime experience or area studies indicate the existence of unfavorable community conditions." As interpreted by one of the authors of the report, this policy would preclude the location of Army camps in Southern States which have demonstrated hostility to any segment of the population, or at least the assignment of any minority group trainees to these hostile communities.

The witnesses who testified before this commission during its frequent closed hearings included Jesse Dedmond, NAACP veterans secretary; Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and George L. P. Weaver director, CIO Commission to Abolish Discrimination.

UNANIMITY ON UMT

New York Times

When a group of American citizens of the caliber of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Military Training can study for six months an important problem confronting the United States and can agree unanimously on a program in favor of such training, then that report surely merits the most serious consideration of the American people, and of Congress.

If this is not the voice of the United States speaking in the report made public today by President Truman it does not miss the mark far. For here is one of the country's leading scientists, Dr. Karl Compton, as chairman, and one of its leading educators, President Harold W. Dobbs of Princeton as a member. One of its leading industrialists, Charles E. Wilson, signed the report, as did two leading churchmen, one Catholic, one Protestant, respectively, Father Edmund A. Walsh and Dr. Daniel A. Poling. On the Commission is Joseph E. Davies, this country's former Ambassador at Moscow; Truman K. Gibson Jr., civilian assistant to the Secretary of War with special emphasis on the Negro soldier; and two advisers to two Presidents, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, and Judge Samuel I. Rosenman. This is what they say, with one voice:

"After nearly six months of the most intensive study, the members of this Commission have arrived at the unanimous conclusion that universal training is an essential element in an integrated program of national security intended to safeguard the United States and to enable us to fulfill our responsibilities to the cause of world peace and the success of the United Nations." Mon. 6-2-47

It is difficult to see any possible ground for criticism either of the Commission or of its findings. All of its members are well known. There can be no question of their basic loyalties or of the high level of their intelligence. As they say in the foreword to their report, they began their task with a considerable disparity of viewpoint concerning the degree to which universal military training would contribute either to our own security or to the advancement of world amity. They did agree that they would approach the question with open minds and that they would seek every shade of opinion in the matter. It is evident from the report that they have done so.

This Commission contained among its membership no Army brass or Navy gold braid. Only one of its members, Mr. Gibson, has any present connections with the military establishment. Any fair appraisal of the varying backgrounds and present associations of the members must lead to the conclusion that here were Americans whose main interest would be to decide what was best for the United States, and not for any special group or faction. Mon. 6-2-47

We believe that the Commission has arrived at the same conclusion as that held by the majority of the American people, as shown in opinion polls taken at various times all the way back to 1937—polls which were studied by the Commission and made a part of its report. That part of the report, showing majorities as high as 75 per cent in favor of universal military training, should be interesting reading for Congressmen whose fear of "ballot-box retaliation" has been given as the principal reason for their failure to give this question even a place on the calendar. They will discover that they are far behind their constituents, not ahead of them, in their thinking.

The Commission's full recommendations—the core of which are the provision for six months' basic training and six months' further service, or education, for every young man achieving 18 years of age, or on graduation from high school, and for civilian control of the program—are published elsewhere in this issue of THE TIMES. We urge their careful reading by every American who is concerned with the welfare of this country. For timid Congressmen the report should be required study.

Gibson Calls Military Training 'Necessary'

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Truman K. Gibson Jr., a member of the President's Advisory Committee on Universal Training, told the House Armed Services Committee last week that a universal military training program is necessary to national defense and world security. Sat. 6-28-47

He said he originally favored universal training for its educational and health benefits, but now thought the program is justified on one ground only. "It is necessary to the defense of the nation and the security of the world," he said. "I am strongly convinced that such a program is necessary."

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Universal Military Training May Well Be Necessary at This Time

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Sat. 6-14-47

THE most disconcerting aspect of public response to the report of the President's Advisory Committee on Military Training is the full acceptance with which it has been received. We are presented with a proposal that has no place in an enlightened democracy and a peaceful world, yet our voices are raised, not in protest, but approval. Undoubtedly we have been able to recognize universal military training as a logical step in the post-war development of American foreign policy.

* * *

Miss McKenzie

A PROGRAM of universal military training as an adjunct to overall stepped-up military preparedness means that we think despite whatever sugar-coated terminology is used, two things: (1) war with Russia is inevitable and (2) the United Nations is incapable of guaranteeing international cooperation and world peace. America is openly placing her faith in achieving national security, not in the United Nations, but in herself. The summary of the report states the following:

"We recommend the adoption of unversal training because we are convinced that weakness on our part not only involves our country in grave risks, but also weakens the United Nations in which rest our hopes for lasting peace. A weak and irresolute America is an invitation to failure. A strong and resolute America is the best guarantee for our safety and for the success of the United Nations."

This paragraph is a masterful combination of contradictions. It is completely impervious to logic. But it would mean, if Congress adopts its well-camouflaged recommendations, that America has arrogated unto herself the functions of the United Nations, and is in fact the United Nations all by herself whenever she chooses to be, graciously permitting the whole setup to exist and to function at such times as it doesn't interfere with the realities of safeguarding the American homeland. The report is bound to meet with the President's warm approval, for it is part and parcel of the basically unilateral nature of the Truman doctrine.

Sat. 6-14-47

UNIVERSAL MILITARY training may well be necessary at this turn in the road. We have bungled so many decisions given us to make in Europe, in the Pacific, in South America. We have for so long missed the opportunity to make those decisions in terms of a vigorous affirmative political and social democracy that the time has come when we must board up our land against the world's hostility and despair. For the world is living once again in an era of extreme nationalism, the participating nations have merely changed their roles. Our statesmen tell us with every long-winded breath that the atomic age makes nationalism dangerous, but with every short-sighted move they seek to make nationalism safe.

* * *

THE LEAST WE MIGHT do in embracing universal military training as inevitable is to accept it coldly for what it is. It should not be served to us on a silver platter, decorated with such bits of greenery as the inculcation of spiritual and moral values in support of the American democracy, and the benefits of improved health, education, productivity and morale. Sat. 6-14-47

These are attitudes and functions which belong to the educative and economic forces of a living democracy, not to its military. To transfer the duties at a time when in the life of the individual the process should be complete is to admit that the entire Nation is in need of shoring up and to choose just about the worst way to do it.

What About Racial Integration?

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Sat. 6-14-47

The President's Commission on Universal Military Training delivered the report that most people expected, coming out completely for universal conscription on the order of the German, Russian and French models.

It is somehow assumed that we must draft our sons during their most formative period and train them to fight and risk their lives when the greybeard politicians decide that another war is unavoidable and somebody makes the first attack. Of course, we've learned from the past that things are generally done that way, where wars are concerned.

The President's Commission lists the reasons for conscription and such benefits as are expected to flow from it, and in the summary we have seen of their report we find recommendations that say "neither in the training itself, nor in the organization of any phase of this program, should there be discrimination for or against any person or group because of his race, class, national origin or religion." The Commission continues: "Segregation or special privilege in any form should have no place in the program."

Those are strong words, but what we want to see above all else is some definite assurance that teeth can be put into the policies of the program to MAKE IT BE what the Commission recommends . . . full integration into the National Guard in all the States . . . full opportunity to enter the regular Service Academies upon completion of the first six months to one year of basic military training . . . full and complete integration into all parts of the armed forces . . . and by that we mean TOTAL INTEGRATION. Sat. 6-14-47

Anything which falls short of those objectives falls short of what this Nation has been holding up before the world as her ideal; the preservation of Democracy.

If the Commission's recommendations can become a part of the legal machinery which will govern our armed forces, then we're for it . . . if these recommendations are to be read and taken with a grain of salt by Army and Navy brass-hats, and then nonchalantly tossed aside as in wartime, then the whole program will lose its value completely, as far as we are concerned.

Any separation in the armed forces is an insult no matter how streamlined and gold-plated the segregation may be, and we colored citizens want no part of it. Therefore it is up to the Government to see to it that the Commission's recommendations are put into force . . . WITH TEETH . . . so that our young men won't think that freedom is fraud, that there is mockery in democracy, or that the Declaration of Independence is just another scrap of paper. Millions of young Negroes who go through the conscript mill are not going to believe in the cause they are called upon to defend if they are grouped off to one side like pariahs.

Gibson Raps Bias in Army Training

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Truman K. Gibson Jr., former civilian aide to the Secretary of War and recently a member of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training, last Thursday told the House Armed Services Committee that a non-segregation policy is essential in an effective program of universal military training. Sat. 6-28-47

Mr. Gibson, along with Dr. Daniel Poling, another member of the UMT Commission, reaffirmed, before the committee, the completely integrated policies outlined in the commission's report to President Truman on universal training and national security.

He advised the House Committee that the members of the special commission unanimously supported the thesis that there should be no segregation or discrimination in the program of universal training.

Said Mr. Gibson: "I am convinced that universal training is necessary for national security and that it must be genuinely universal in its utilization of all manpower without segregation or discrimination."

Mr. Gibson was courteously treated by the members of the committee, most of whom were Southern representatives. He was always referred to as "Mr. Gibson." Sat. 6-28-47

Gibson Testifies For Universal Military Training

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 6-20-47

WASHINGTON —(NNPA)—Truman K. Gibson, a member of the President's advisory committee on Universal Military Training, told the House Armed Services Committee on Thursday that a Universal Military Training Program is necessary for its educational defense and health benefit but now thought the program is justified on one ground only.

"It is necessary to the defense of the nation and the security of the world," Gibson said. "I am strongly convinced that such a program is necessary." Fri. 6-20-47

Another member of the President's Advisory Committee on Universal Training Doctor Daniel A. Poling, of Boston, editor of The Christian Herald, also testified in support of universal military train-

Democratic
Afro-American

Army Urged

Baltimore, Md.

Commission Suggests Equality for All

GUARD UNITS HIT

Sat. 6-7-47

Draft Recommended as Military Need

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) —America's new peace-time Army will have neither racial discrimination nor segregation if the program recommended by the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training is adopted.

The voluminous report was submitted to President Truman on Thursday shortly after his return to the White House from Kansas City where he had spent 12 days near his ailing 94-year-old mother.

The report, the result of a six-month study, was given the President by Karl T. Compton, commission chairman. Five members of the commission accompanied Dr. Compton.

They were Truman K. Gibson Jr., former civilian aide to the Secretary of War; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, Samuel I. Roseman, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, and the Rev. Edmund A. Walsh.

How to Make U.S. Army Democratic

WASHINGTON

These are the five proposals of the President's Advisory Commission on Universal Training submitted to President Truman Thursday:

1. The abolition of discrimination and segregation in the Army.
2. Equality of educational opportunity.
3. The opening of National Guard units to all citizens.
4. A more careful selection of camp sites away from hostile communities.
5. Passage of laws making it a Federal offense to assault a trainee with a deadly weapon.

Sat. 6-7-47

Must Be Informed

The number one requirement for a strong United States, the report states, is "a strong, united, healthy and informed nation."

The commission asserted that "evidences of economic instability, racial discrimination, and group conflict" in this country are seized upon by enemies "to undermine faith in the ability of democracy to provide work and happiness for its citizens."

In order to have an informed public opinion, the commission recommended: "A high general level of education" with advance education made available to all who can qualify" and certainly without regard to race—a factor all too prevalent in many States."

The basis of the commission's recommendation was that universal military training is an urgent military necessity.

The plan outlined in the report calls for six months of basic training in camp or aboard a ship. A boy would be required to register for universal training at the age of 17 years.

The plan provides for a Selective Training System, similar to Selective Service, so that a civilian board in a locality would decide when young men in the locality would be called up for training. Sat. 6-7-47

Under the plan, a youth becomes liable for training at the age of 18 years or after he has finished or abandoned high school, whichever is later, but in any case before he becomes 20 years of age.

Has Five Options

After completion of basic training, a trainee would have the following options:

1. He could continue in universal training for another six months.
2. He could enlist in one of the regular services.
3. He may enter one of the service academies.
4. He may take a job, go to college or do whatever he wishes, with several alternative options such as (1) Enlisting in the National Guard, the Organized Reserves, or if he goes to college, in a ROTC unit.
5. He may go to college, vocational or trade school in which the course of study or training pursued would be to get a skill in some line specified by the military as being important.

National Guard Hit

Pointing out that this plan would make possible an effective National Guard and reserve organizations, the commission lashed out at race discrimination and segregation in the National Guard. A majority of the States have no colored men in their National Guard units. Those that do have them organized in separate units.

"The commission considers harmful the policies of the States that exclude colored from their National Guard units," the report states. "The civilian components should be expanded to include all segments of our population without segregation or discrimination. Total defense requires the participation of all citizens in our defense forces."

One of the basic principles upon which universal training must be based, if it is to succeed, the report asserts, is that it must be universal in its application to all persons of a given age or status, and the obligations which it imposes on each must be substantially equal. Sat. 6-7-47

A second basic principle set out in the report is that the program "must provide equality of privilege and opportunity for all those upon whom this obligation rests." The report adds:

Rules Out Segregation

"Neither in the training itself, nor in the organization of any phase of this program, should there be discrimination for or against any person or group because of his race, class, national origin, or religion.

"Segregation or special privilege in any form should have no place in the program. To permit them would nullify the important living lesson in citizenship which such training can give.

"Nothing could be more tragic for the future attitude of our people, and for the unity of our nation, than a program in which our Federal Government forced our young manhood to live for a period of time in an atmosphere which emphasized or bred class or racial differences."

The commission recommended the careful selection of camp sites, avoiding areas where war-time experience or area studies indicate the existence of unfavorable community conditions.

Punishment Too Harsh

The commission also recommended that trainees be subject to a special code of conduct and not to the Articles of War or the Articles for the Government of the Navy. Harsh and repressive punishments, such as are provided in Army and Navy regulations, would be avoided.

Misdemeanors would be dealt with by regularly constituted courts under the jurisdiction of the training corps. Serious offenses would be tried in Federal, State or Army courts.

The trainee would be given an option in determining the jurisdiction in which he would be tried. For offenses committed outside the Army reservation, the choice would be between military and Federal courts.

Counsel Given Free

Under the proposed plan, counsel would be made available without cost for trainees appearing before any court whether civilian or military.

(Note: One of the most humiliating experiences of colored soldiers during the war was their arrest by State and local authorities for trivial offenses, their trial before local magistrates, and their sentence to road gang or jail.

(In a number of cases State and local authorities refused to surrender soldiers to the Army after Army officers had demanded that they be turned over to them.)

The commission also recommended that assaulting a trainee by the use of a deadly weapon be made a Federal offense.

(Note: The killing or assaulting of colored soldiers by civilian officers or civilians in Southern communities occurred with such frequency during the war that former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson recommended to Congress that legislation be enacted making it a Federal offense to kill or assault a soldier while he was engaged in the performance of his duty.)

Urge Civilian Supervision

The commission recommended that the program be put under the overall supervision of a primarily civilian agency—a universal training commission of three persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, two of whom would be civilians and one military. Sat. 6-7-47

Attached to the commission would be an advisory board of civilians but with at least three military members. There would be an executive director, who would be a civilian appointed by the President on recommendation of the commission.

Dr. Compton said that if Congress authorizes the program, it will be at least a year before it can be put into operation.

He estimated that there will be at least 750,000, and not more than 900,000 young men subject to universal training yearly. Approximately 10 per cent of the trainees would be colored.

THEY SERVED ON EVERY BATTLEFRONT

Daily Worker

By Harry Raymond
(Sgt. 27th Aero Squadron, World War I)

WASHINGTON, May 9. — There were 1,019 battle stars on the ribbons of the 414 former soldiers, sailors and marines at the historic First National Communist Veterans Encampment which concluded here today. New York, N.Y.

An old-time correspondent, who has attended many veteran gatherings over the years, remarked on the large number of military decorations possessed by the delegates.

"This is an above average group of veterans," said the writer. "Look at all that fruit salad."

Yes, there was considerable salad on the overseas caps of the men and women who came here from 23 states to map a militant program for the needs of the veterans.

IN ALL BATTLES Sat. 5-10-47

The delegation included men who participated in all the 31 major battles of the U. S. in World War II. These included Pearl Harbor and the D-Day Normandy invasion.

Four hundred and five of the delegates fought in World War II, seventeen, veterans of the war with Germany and Japan, also fought in the International Brigade of the Spanish Republic against Franco fascism. Sat 5-10-47

There were eight veterans of World War I.

The World War I veterans saw service in the Champaigne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and in the Verdun defensive.

The delegates came from 41 infantry divisions, six armored divisions, four airborne divisions, four naval fleets, the submarine fleets, LST groups, Army Air Corps and Special Services.

44 PURPLE HEARTS

Forty-four of the delegates had been awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in action. There were 21 Bronze Stars for heroism in the field. Twenty-four are possessors of Presidential citations.

Encampment keynoter, former Sergeant Robert Thompson, came wearing his ribbon of the Distinguished Service Cross won in the tough New Guinea campaign.

An official count by the Credentials Committee revealed that six Silver Star medal men were present. There were 107 Air Medals and nine Distinguished Flying Crosses. Two of the delegates were Legion of Merit men.

Former Sergeant Saul Wellman estimated in his credentials report that the 414 delegate veterans were a fair cross-section of the 15,000 ex-service men and women in the Communist Party.

They held ranks ranging from captain to private. And 80 percent of the delegates were workers.

Students formed 20 percent of the delegation. Half of the delegates are members of the CIO or AFL. Two hundred and fifty-six are members of veterans' organizations. New York, N.Y.

There were 18 women delegates. Sixty-five of the total were Negroes. There was one Japanese American delegate.

All of the delegates are active members of the Communist Party, holding leading positions, from branch executives up to membership in the Party's national board and national secretariat.

George B. Murphy Jr. of Washington was named national commander of the organization.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

NEGRO WAR VETERANS are reported to average a weekly income ranging from 30 to 78 per cent below white veterans in twenty-six typical American communities. Was this what they were fighting for? Sat. 6-7-47

NEGRO GI'S IN SOUTH SEEN SHORN OF RIGHTS

New York Times

Condemning the policy of the Veterans Administration in the South as one "based on racial prejudice" that "prevents the Negro veteran from securing full benefits under the GI bill," 200 delegates to the convention of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America voted yesterday to send a committee to Washington today to ask for a Government investigation. N.Y., N.Y.

The convention, attended by veterans from twenty states, ended three days of sessions at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West Forty-eighth Street. Mon. 6-2-47

The committee, to be headed by Arthur G. Price Jr. of Birmingham, Ala., intends to visit the Attorney General, the Secretary of War and the House subcommittee on Pay and Administration. It intends to call attention to discrimination against the Negro veteran that is said to prevent him from collecting his terminal pay, medical, educational and pension benefits and unemployment insurance.

A resolution adopted by the convention said many Negro ex-service men were unable to receive first-class training and education because of discrimination by schools and colleges. It was voted to ask the Federal Government to deny funds to all schools practicing discrimination in any form.

Vet Problems Told in Survey

Afro American, Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—All of the problems of white veterans are facing colored veterans on an intensified scale, declares Charles G. Bolte, chairman of the American Veterans' Committee, and Louis Harris in a 32-page pamphlet based on a series of surveys made by the Census Bureau, the National Urban League, the Southern Regional Council, and the American Veterans' Committee.

"Veterans generally want jobs that pay more; minority veterans desperately need jobs of any kind," the authors point out. One out of three white veterans cannot find adequate educational facilities, while four out of five colored veterans are faced with this problem.

Want Skilled Training

Veterans are found to be particularly anxious to enroll in apprenticeship or on-the-job training programs in order to obtain training in skilled and semi-skilled trades, but even in the best training programs, white veterans have outnumbered other veterans about 50 to 1. Sat. 4-19-47

Veterans have not been able to buy houses at the high prices which have prevailed since V-J Day. They need rental housing at low rents. The 1940 general housing census showed that while the house of one white family out of four was substandard, one colored family out of three had substandard housing. 4-19-47

1,274,000 LISTED WORLD WAR II VETS

St. Louis, Mo. Argus

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7 (NNPA)—Fifty-nine per cent of the colored male veterans of World War II and 67 per cent of colored women veterans are less than thirty years of age, a tabulation by the Veterans Administration showed last Wednesday. Fri. 7-11-47

According to the study, there were 14,361,000 veterans of World War II as of June 30, last.

Of that number, 1,264,000 were colored men and 10,000 were colored women.

The bulk of the colored male veterans, 419,372, fell into an age group between 20 and 24 years. In that age group were 331,030 veterans. There were 2,022 colored veterans under the age of 20. Fri. 7-11-47

MAJORITY OF VETS UNDER 30 YEARS OLD

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Sun. 7-6-47

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) Fifty nine per cent of the colored male veterans of World War II and 67 percent of colored women veterans are less than thirty years of age, a tabulation by the Veterans Administration showed last Wednesday.

The VA study, based primarily on a scientifically selected and weighed sample of separation punch cards reproduced from the official Army, Navy and Marine Corps files established for the first time an official figure on the number of colored veterans in the United States.

According to the study there were 14, 361, 000 veterans of World War II as of June 30, last.

Of that number, 1,264,000 were colored men and 10,000 were colored women. Sun. 7-6-47

BULK GROUP

The bulk of the colored male veterans, 419,372, fell into an age group between 20 and 24 years. In that age group were 331,030 veterans. There were 2,022 colored veterans under the age of 20.

The study showed an even greater proportion of colored women falling into age groups below thirty. Although only fifteen women veterans were under the age of twenty there were 5,247 between the ages of 25 and 29. The largest age group for women was between 30 and 34 years. Almost 2,000 fell into this group. The third largest group in which colored women fell took in the ages of 20 and 24 years. There were 1,407 women in this age group.

Based on the results of the study, the VA last Wdnesday estimated the average age of all World War II veterans to be 29.1 years of age as of June 30.

Results of the study showing a breakdown of the age groups of colored men and women veterans follow.

Age	Men	Women
Under 20	2,022	15
20-24	331,030	1,407
25-29	419,372	5,247
30-34	247,480	1,786
35-39	151,907	889
40-44	81,126	478
45-49	26,510	138
50-54	3,038	70
55-59	1,137	-
60-64	252	-
65 and over	126	-

The VA said the results of the sample did not include data from the United States Coast Guard, but that the effect of the omission of the Coast Guard was neglible since only 1.3 per cent of all World War II veterans served in that arm of the service.

7 States Provide Bonuses For Vets, While 9 Map Plans for such Payment

Afro American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-16-47

Honorably Discharged Ex-GI's May Collect

From $10 to $15 a Month for War Service . .

WASHINGTON

Some 16,000,000 veterans are greatly concerned about their terminal leave pay and other benefits derived from the National Government for their services during World War II.

Yet thousands of those in the various States are paying practically no attention to additional remuneration they might get under their own State laws.

According to a recent report by the Army Times, there are seven States and one territory which have authorized general State bonuses to veterans of World War II. Some nine other States have bonus plans proposed which still must be ratified.

States Granting Bonuses

The States of Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont and the Territory of Alaska already have passed liberal bonus legislation.

In Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Wisconsin bonus proposals have been presented to the legislatures, but ratification is still pending.

Connecticut Pays $300

A law enacted in Connecticut in March 1947, makes it possible for an eligible veteran to receive $10 for each month of active service in the U.S. Armed Forces.

The maximum payment is $300.

A lump sum payment of $300 is payable to eligible survivors, if the service man died in active duty.

To be eligible, applicant must have served in the Army, Navy, Marines, Coast Guard or WAC, or as an officer of the U.S. Public Health Service detailed with one of these for a period of 90 days or more between Dec. 7, 1941, and Dec. 3, 1945. Sat. 8-16-47

Eligibility Requirements

They must have lived in the State for a least a year preceding entrance into the service, have

an honorable discharge or be separated from service under conditions other than dishonorable, still be in active service, or be retired or released to inactive duty as a reservist.

In case of death of an eligible veteran the next-of-kin (spouse, if unmarried at time of making application, child or children, or grandchildren) shall be eligible for the amount due the veteran.

Illinois Has No Maximum

Illinois's legislature passed such a law as early as June of 1946, and the law was approved by the voters in November of that year.

This State will pay its eligible veterans $10 per month of active domestic service and $15 per month of active foreign duty with a minimum payment of $50.

An applicant must have seen active duty in the military or naval service of the United States between Sept. 16, 1940 and Sept. 3, 1945, and he must have been a resident of the State at the time of entering the service.

Additional requirements are that he have an honorable discharge or separation from service, retirement or furlough to a reserve, or still be in active service.

Any person on active duty Sept. 2, 1945, may, for the purpose of qualifying for the minimum payment, receive credit for such service thereafter but only prior to Nov. 1, 1945.

$900 To Relatives

In case of the death of an eligible veteran, the next-of-kin may be paid the sum to which the deceased service man would have been entitled.

If the death occurred while the person was serving in the military forces between Sept. 16, 1940, and Sept. 3, 1945, and the death was service-connected, the bill provides for the payment of $900 to the next-of-kin regardless of the length of service of the deceased.

Remarried widows are not entitled to bonus payments. Divorce prior to the death of the eligible veteran will likewise bar the spouse from these benefits.

Massachusetts Pays $200

Massachusetts laws provide for $200 for a veteran who has seen overseas service and $100 for those who served at least six months in the continental U.S.

In this State, the applicant must have seen active service between Sept. 6, 1940, and the officially-declared end of the war. He must also have resided in Massachusetts for six months prior to entering the service.

The law requires no deadline in filing applications. They should be filed with the State Treasurer, State House, Boston.

Michigan Tops at $500

The voters of Michigan approved an amendment to the State Constitution in November, 1946.

The measure authorized payment to World War II veterans amounting to $10 for each month of domestic service and $15 for each month of foreign service up to and not exceeding $500.

Military or Naval service must have been between Sept. 16, 1940, and June 30, 1946, and the veterans must have been residents of Michigan at the time of entering the service.

Next-of-kin is eligible in case of the veteran's death, but they must prove they were dependent on the veteran when he entered the service.

Bonus information is obtainable from the Adjutant General's Office, Bonus Section, Lansing 1, Mich. Applications must be notarized and mailed to this office by March 19, 1949.

$100 in New Hampshire

New Hampshire pays $10 for each month of service up to a maximum of $100 for 10 months service. Sat 8-16-47

A veteran must have served for at least 90 days and must have been a bona fide resident of the State at the time of entry into the Armed Forces.

Applications should be made to Adjutant General's Office, State House, Concord, N.H., on AG Form 30.

Rhode Island's new law, adopted by the voters in the November, 1946, general elections, provides for payment of $200 bonus to their World War II veterans.

Grants to Merchant Marines

Eligibles must have served between Dec. 7, 1941, and Sept. 2, 1945, in military or naval service or the Merchant Marine.

They must have resided in the State for six months immediately prior to the time of entry into the service and their separation must have been other than dishonorable. Sat 8-16-47

If the veteran gets payment from any other State he is ineligible. Next-of-kin are eligible for the bonus due deceased veterans.

The Rhode Island State Bonus Board, State House, Providence, R.I., should be written for additional information.

Remarrying not Disqualifying

Vermont pays $10 for each month of active service not exceeding a total of 12 months or $120 upon honorable discharge or separation from the service.

The bonus payable to enlisted veterans who lived in the State at least a year prior to entering the service. The Adjutant General's Office, Montpelier, Vt., or any town or city clerk or recognized veteran's organization has forms.

Remarriage in this State does not bar a widow from payment of the bonus. There is no deadline for filing.

Alaska Pays Bonuses

Alaska pays its veterans $10 per month for each month of active service in the Armed Forces for at least one year between the period Sept. 16, 1940, and the official termination of World War II.

Eligible veterans must have an honorable discharge, and be residents of the Territory for at least a year prior to induction, that is, if they returned to the Territory after discharge with the intention of remaining as residents.

Others who failed to return must meet the other qualifications, plus the requirement of five years' residence in the Territory immediately prior to the time of induction.

Inquiries should be addressed to the Territorial Commissioner of Veterans' Affairs, Box 2721, Juneau, Alaska. There is no deadline for filing.

Southern States Lag

Bonus bills have been presented in Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, but were not enacted. A measure was defeated in Maine.

No bonus action at all has been reported by legislatures in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and the District of Columbia.

16,000,000 VETS COME OUT OF WORLD WAR II

Chicago, Ill. Defender

At least 16,000,000 veterans will come out of World War II, according to the latest Veterans Administration estimate.

This includes veterans discharged by the armed forces through June 30 and the soldiers, sailors, marines and others still in service on the same date. Sat. 7-5-47

By comparison, World War I produced 4,627,000 veterans; the Civil War, 1,849,000 Union Army veterans, and the Spanish-American War, 381,000 veterans. This makes a combined total of 6,857,000 for the three wars, or considerably less than one-half of the minimum estimated for World War II alone. Sat. 7-5-47

Southern States Fail to Provide Facilities

Afro-American (34) Veteran

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-26-47

UNAVA Survey Charges Discrimination, Program Planned to Combat Unfair Policies

NEW YORK (ANP)—Only a small number of the nation's 1,145,000 colored veterans have claimed compensation for unused leave to which every enlisted man, who served in America's armed forces is entitled, though some $250,000,000 lies in the Federal treasury waiting to be claimed by its rightful owners.

This statement was contained in a survey report released here recently by the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, who charged that veterans were being discriminated against in receiving payments due them for unused furlough time.

According to UNAVA's survey, white veterans have applied for their allowances in far greater numbers than others, although less than half of the nation's 18 million vetersan have made claims and only 1% of minority veterans have applied.

Lack of Facilities

The small number of applications from veterans in southern states indicates an almost total absence of the necessary facilities available to them in rural areas where there are no means for securing information about the plan nor technical and legal facilities for filing claims.

"Any effort made by southern veterans to secure a measure of economic independence is being strongly resisted by local interests who desire to keep a constant supply of cheap labor available," the survey reported. Sat. 4-26-47

To combat this situation UNAVA announced it is preparing to launch a nation-wide program, known as "Operation Terminal Leave" to inform veterans of their rights and to bring facilities for filing claims to those regions where they are lacking.

34a 1947

.viation

102 Officers In Army Air Force, Report

Chicago Ill
Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON — Ninety of the 102 Negro officers now in the Army Air Forces are pilots, and 12 are "rated officers" specially trained and permitted to wear silver wings. Most of the pilots are stationed at Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, as members of the 477th Composite Group. Of the Negro flying officers now on active duty, 37 hold regular Army commissions. Twenty-eight of these are at the Ohio base. Sat

According to an announcement by the Army ground forces, two more Negro colleges have been included in the group of ROTC units activated in July, thereby bringing the total to nine.

Six pilots have been assigned to duty with air ROTC units at Howard and Tuskegee, and two flying officers with the War Department in Washington. Three of the six officers at these two institutions are regular Army officers.

During the war, 900 Negro pilots were graduated from the Tuskegee Army Air Field. In addition to this commissioned personnel, 433 enlisted men were trained to be aerial crew members on bomber craft. 7-26-47

2nd Cadet Accepted For Pilot Training

Pepper
Chicago Ill

OGDEN AIR MATERIAL AREA, HILL FIELD, UTAH—A youth from Ogden, Utah, Milford S. Craig, is believed to be the second Negro cadet accepted by the United States Air Force for pilot training in the current drive, according to Colonel Frank D. Hackett, Hill Field commanding officer. Sat

Craig, who was formerly enlisted in the cadet training program and finished his basic training, was prevented from gaining a commission and a pilot's rating because the cadet training program was closed down at the end of hostilities. After attending Tillotson College in Austin, Txas, where he was a chemistry major, Craig again made application for cadet training. 11-22-47

Craig is the son of Mr. and Mrs Waller W. Craig, 2916 Pingree ave., Ogden, and was graduated from the Ogden high school in 1945.

Opening For Negro Vets In U. S. Air Force

World
Memphis
Tenn.

Through the U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force Recruiting Station this week it was announced that the U. S. Air Force has a number of varied openings for qualified Negro former servicemen.

All air-minded veterans who wish to be part of "our great new Air Force" are requested to drop by the U. S. Employment Service Center, 199 South Second St., and let Master Sergeants Howard E. Farrington and Arthur J. Harwood, representatives from the local U S Army and Air Force Recruiting Station, 233 Sterick Building, check their qualifications.

Tenn. 11-25-47

"Nowhere else is there to be found better training for a successful career than in the field of aviation," it has been pointed out. "Here is offered the chance to receive expert instruction with the new high Army pay beginning the very day you sign up."

LIEUT. WILLARD W. (Chip) Savoy, air forces officer detached to the Army Public Relations Bureau in the Pentagon during the time the Air Forces was under Army jurisdiction, found himself in a precarious position when the merger went into effect. 34a

Being an air officer, he was surplus as far as the Army was concerned. The Air Forces had no Negro interest public relations unit so it looked like reassignment to operational unit at Lockbourne for "Chip."

Washington D.C.

But this aggressive officer went to work and sold the Air Forces on the need for a man of his talents in their public relations setup. The result: he goes to work for Air Forces Dec. 6. He expects to do more than public information. He expects to do a highly scientific job of public relations and field work.

Sat. 12-6-47

He insists that no Negro interest section be set up for his operations but that he be permitted to work as another member of the regular staff. The young lieutenant has plenty of stuff and ought to do a bang-up job for the Air Forces, Courier **and is willing to keep on learning.** Courier Pittsburgh

And somehow, when he said "we need education and knowledge to dispel prejudice and intolerance," a statement which is all too trite when mouthed by the standard defenders of white supremacy, it had a ring of deep sincerity. 12-6-47

Major Rayford Rejoins 332nd As Air Officer

Sat. 7-12-47
Pittsburgh Courier

Captain Lewis Smith Takes Over ROTC Post at Howard U.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Maj. Lee Rayford of Washington, former air ROTC officer at Howard University here, was last week transferred back to Lockbourne Army Air Field, Ohio where he rejoins the 332nd Fighter Group as a flying officer.

Succeeding Major Rayford in the position as head of air ROTC training at Howard will be Capt. Lewis C. Smith of Los Angeles, Calif., who was assigned to Howard by Col. B. O. Davis on request of the Army Air Forces to find a replacement for Major Rayford.

Both of the men, fighter pilots with the Ninety-ninth Fighter Squadron in overseas combat, established splendid combat reputations. Major Rayford, after doing one tour of duty overseas with the Ninety-ninth squadron, returned to Italy with the 332nd Fighter Group and became commander of the 301st Fighter Squadron which he led through most of the outfit's overseas tour.

SHOT DOWN NEAR ROME

Captain Smith, on a dive-bombing and straffing mission, was shot down in enemy territory north of Rome June 8, 1944. Captain Smith bailed out of his burning plane about three miles north of the American bombline and was taken prisoner of war. He remained a war prisoner in Northern Italy for almost a year, being "liberated" by American troops near the end of the war in the late spring of 1945. He had been the seventh Negro flyer to reach the number of 100 overseas combat missions.

Captain Smith will join the flying officer who was flight leader on the unfortunate mission on which Smith was shot down. His flight leader, Capt. Howard Baugh, of Petersburg, Va., is presently assistant air ROTC officer at Howard University. Captain Baugh covered Captain Smith as he circled down in his parachute into enemy hands.

332nd Fighter Group, Base Now 332nd Fighter Wing

Fri. 8-29-47
Atlanta Daily World, Ga.

WASHINGTON — Air Force headquarters, Washington, D. C., has announced the implementation of a sweeping program designed to standardize the organizational pattern of Army Air Force bases throughout the country. Among the installation directly affected by the changeover is Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, home of the recently reactivated 332nd "Red Tail" Fighter Group.

The new organizational outline presently being effected at bases within Air Defense Command, Tactical Air Command and at several Strategic Air Command bases, provides for the reorganization of the air base and its permanent tenant units as a unit organization to be called a "Wing."

REDESIGNATED

Lockbourne and the 332nd were redesignated under the program as the 332nd Fighter Wing. Four groups will comprise the wing. Among them are included: (1) a combat group; (2) a maintenance and supply group; (3) an airdrome group and (4) a station medical group. Fri. 8-29-47

Tentative tables of organization authorize a general officer to command the wing. Each of the four groups will be commanded by a colonel.

The reorganization is designed to further streamline the Air Force and to enable greater flexibility and mobility of operation for separate squadrons of the combat group in the event of detached action.

the stewards' branch were there only because of choice or because of lack of other qualifications.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Air Force wing commander was high in his praise of the Navy's forthright policy in handling Negro personnel, and expressed some surprise at the completely non-discriminatory and non-segregation aspects of Navy policy. He commented on the high morale of all peronnel and declared that friction among white and colored troops was non-existent. Sat. 8-30-47

As an Air Force flying officer, Colonel Davis was interested in Roberts Field, the huge Air Force installation built by the U. S. Government near the Liberian capital in the early days of the war.

Now, said Colonel Davis, the base is rapidly disintegrating because of lack of maintenance. Meanwhile, the U. S. State Department, the Army and the [illegible] are bickering over who will [illegible] the base. Funds for such maintenance have not been allocated.

The French commercial monopoly is currently flying into Roberts Fields at least once each day, he reported, and the French Government is courting Liberia in the hope that France will be able to lease the field if Liberia decides to stop waiting on the United States. The Courier

28 Officers Given Key Posts in Fighter Wing

Afro American Baltimore, Md. 9-13-47

Announcement of Assignments Made by Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr.

LOCKBOURNE AIR BASE, Ohio—Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., Washington, recently announced the assignment of 28 officers to key positions in the newly redesigned 332nd Fighter Wing at Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio.

Consisting of a combat element, the 332nd Fighter Group; an Airdrome Group; a Maintenance and Supply Group and a Hospital Group, the Fighter Wing and the Wing-base will be commanded by Colonel Davis. Named as Deputy Wing Commander was Major Edward C. Gleed of Lawrence, Kansas.

Five officers, assigned to top Wing staff positions were Maj. Thomas J. Money, Chicago, Wing Personnel and Administration (A 1); Maj. William T. Mattison, Conway, Ark., Wing Intelligence (A-2); Maj. Andrew J. Turner Washington, Wing Plans and Training (A-3). and Lt.-Col. Nelson S Brooks, Philadelphia, Wing Service, Supply and Procurement (A-4). Wing Adjutant is 1st Lt. Owen E. Hague, Cleveland.

Heads 332nd Unit

Maj. William "Wild Bill" Campbell of Tuskegee, Ala., a veteran of the 99th Fighter Squadron, heads the 332nd Fighter Group under the new organization.

Executive and Deputy Group commander of the fighter group is Maj. Armour G. McDaniel, Martinsville, W. Va. 1st Lt. William H. Lewis, Buchanon, W. Va., is Adjutant of the combat group.

The three fighter squadrons of the 332nd are led by veteran pilots. Capt. Clarence Jamison, Cleveland, heads the 99th. The 100th is commanded by Capt. Elwood Driver of Trenton, N.J. Capt. Charles I. Williams, Lima, Ohio, formerly commander of the 617th medium bombardment squadron (flying North American B-25 aircraft) now heads the 301st fighter squadron.

Commanding the 332nd Airdrome Group is Maj. George W. Webb, Washington. With Maj. Webb as Executive and Deputy Airdrome commander is Capt. Thomas Clark, Philadelphia, 1st Lt. Andrew Johnson, Greensboro, N.C., is group adjutant. 9-13-47

Seven lettered squadrons compose the Airdrome Group which is charged with operation of the base facilities. The lettered squadrons within the Airdrome Group and their commanders are as follows: Squadron "A" (Communications) 1st Lt. William K. Spears, Indianapolis; Squadron "B" (Security) inclinding Provost Marshall, police and prison and guard duties. 1st Lt. William Kelly Columbus. O.; Squadron "C" (Repair and maintenance of buildings, operation of utilities and maintenance of fire-fighting and crash fire units), Maj. William Wilson, Sidney, O.;

Squadron "D" (Mess Personnel) 1st Lt. Arthur W. Saunders, Kansas City, Mo.; Squadron "E" (Motor pool) 1st Lt. Eugene Tyree, Louisville, Ky.; Squadron "F" (Semi-skilled personnel); 1st Lt. William H. Heyward, Boston, and Squadron "W" (Women's Army Corps personnel) 1st Lt. Oleta Crain, Wewoka, Okla.

Commands Hospital

Maj. Vance Marchbanks, Fort Washington, Wyo., is in command of the 332nd Station Hospital Group.

With a dual assignment is Lt.-Col. Nelson Brooks, Wing A-4, who also commands the Wing Maintenance and Supply Group. Col. Brooks is assisted by Capt. Vernon E. Punch, Houston, Texas, who acts as Group Executive and Deputy commander. 1st Lt. Linsey J. Sanford is adjutant of the group which is divided into separate maintenance and supply squadrons.

The group's maintenance squadron is led by Capt. Herbert E. Carter, Amory, Miss., and Capt. James L. Hall, Fairport, O., is in charge of the supply squadron.

Part of a nation-wide program the new Wing organization is designed to streamline the Air Force and to give maximum mobility to tactical units. 9-13-47

Pilots of the 332nd Fighter Wing, which has undergone two major re-organizations within three months, are now engaged in transitional training which will fit them to fly the Air Force's latest type jet-fighter aircraft.

NEXT MANEUVER 'location for the 332nd Fighter Wing under Colonel Davis at Lockbourne Army Air Field (Ohio), is scheduled to be Alaska where the Negro air unit, which gets P-80 jets in June, will be indoctrinated in frigid operations conditions. If and when . . . you know what . . . Uncle Sam figures on trouble in that region and he wants his winged nephews to know what they are doing in the cold climes. Sat. 12-6-47

Key Personnel At Lockbourne Named

Atlanta Daily World, Ga.

LOCKBOURNE AIR BASE, Columbus, Ohio — Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Washington, D. C. recently announced the assignment of 28 officers to key positions in the newly redesignated 332nd Fighter Wing at Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio. 9-14-47

Consisting of a combat element, the 332nd Fighter Group; an Airdrome Group; a Maintenance and Supply Group, the Fighter Wing and the Wing-base will be commanded by Colonel Davis. Named as Deputy Wing Commander was Edward C. Gleed of Lawrence, Kansas.

Five officers were assigned to top Wing staff positions. Among them were Major Thomas J. Money, Chicago, Illinois, Wing Personnel and Administration (A-1); Major William T. Mattison, Conway, Arkansas, Wing Intelligence (A-2); Major Andrew J. Turner, Washington D. C., Wing Plans and Training (A-3) and Lieutenant Colonel Nelson S. Brooks, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Wing Service, Supply and Procurement (A-4). Wing Adjutant is First Lieutenant Owen E. Hague Cleveland, Ohio.

CAMPBELL HEADS 332ND

Major William "Wild Bill" Campbell of Tuskegee, Alabama, a veteran of the 99th Fighter Squadron heads thee 332 Fighter Group under the new organization. Executive and Deputy Group commander of the fighter group is Major Armour G. McDaniel, Martinsville, W. Va., First of the combat group. The three Lieutenant William H. Lewis, Buchanon, West Virginia, is Adjutant of the combat group. The three fighter squadrons of the 332nd are led by veteran pilots. Captain Clarence Jamison, Cleveland, Ohio, heads the 99th. The 100th is commanded by Captain Elwood Driver of Trenton, New Jersey. Captain Charles I. Williams, Lima, Ohio, formerly commander of the 617th medium bombardment squadron (flying North American B-25 aircraft) now heads the 301st fighter squadron.

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with operation of the base facilities. The lettered squadrons within the Airdrome Group and their commanders are as follows: Squadron "A" (Communications) First Lieutenant William K. Spears, Indianapolis, Indiana: Squadron "B" (Security, including Provost Marshal, police and prison and guard duties), First Lieutenant William Kelly, Columbus, Ohio; Squadron "C" (Repair and maintenance of buildings, operation of utilities and maintenance of fire-fighting and crash fire units), Major William Wilson, Sidney, Ohio; Squadron "D" (Mess Personnel), First Lieutenant Arthur W. Saunders, Kansas City, Missouri; Squadron "E" (Motor pool) First Lieutenant Eugene Tyree, Louisville, Kentucky; Squadron "F" (Semi-skilled personnel) First Lieutenant William H. Hevard, Boston, Massachusetts and Squadron "W" (Women's Corps personnel), First Lieutenant Oleta Crain, Wewoka, Oklahoma.

Major Vance Marchbanks, Fort Washington, Wy., is in command of the 332nd Station Hospital Group.

Two Lockbourne Officers Die In Mid-Air Crash

Chicago Ill

Chicago Defender

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (NNPA) — Two officers from Lockbourne Army Air Base were killed as the result of a mid-air crash of two planes near Lancaster, Ohio, last Thursday.

The officers were Major Andrew J. Turner, 27-year old fighter pilot, of Washington, D. C., and First Lieutenant Milton R. Hall of Owensboro, Kentucky.

At the time they were on a routine formation flight, the Lockbourne Army Air Base announced, and were flying AT--6 Texan training planes, being used by the 332nd Wing in giving transition training to twin engine pilots as part of its conversion to jet aircraft expected to be accomplished within the next nine to twelve months.

Sat. 3-29-47

WASHINGTON NATIVE

Major Turner was born in Washington, the son of the Rev. Clarence W. Turner of that city. He was a graduate of Dunbar High School and had attended Howard University three years as a premedical student. He joined the Army Air Forces in 1942 and saw service as a fighter pilot. He commanded the 301st Fighter Squadron. He was a a veteran of about 140 combat missions and held the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, the theater ribbon with six combat stars, and the Presidential Unit Citation.

He was the Plans and Training Officer for the 332d Wing.

Hall finished pilot training at the Tuskegee Army Air Field in December, 1942. He was supervisor of single engine training at the advanced flying school at Tuskegee and later assigned to the 617th medium bomber squadron at Godman Field, Kentucky.

In July, 1944, Lieut. Hall walked through the propellar of a B-25 at Tuskegee and lived. About five months ago he was returned from Valley Forge General Hospital to active duty. He was a bachelor officer.

Major Turner leaves a wife and a son. Besides his parents, four brothers and a sister also survive. They are John, Thomas F., Clarence W., Jr., and Herbert H. Turner, and Mrs. Alice Thomas, all of Washington.

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

Sat 10-4-47

CRASH VICTIMS — Funeral services were held last week for these two flyers from Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, who were killed in a plane crash in mid-air. Botton: Major Andrew D. Turner, Washington, D. C., veteran of sixty-nine combat missions during the war Top: First Lieut. Milton T Hall of Owensboro. Kv.

Two Lockbourne Flyers Killed in Ohio Air Crash

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Maj. A. J. Turner, 27, of Washington, Holder of DFC, and 1st Lt. M. R. Hall, Ky., Victims

COLUMBUS—(NNPA) — Two officers from Lockbourne Army Air Base were killed in a mid-air crash of two planes near Lancaster, Ohio, last Thursday. They were Maj. Andrew J. Turner, 27-year old fighter pilot, Washington, and 1st Lt. Milton R. Hall of Owensboro, Ky.

They were on a routine formation flight, the Lockbourne Army Air Base announced, and were flying AT-6 Texan training planes, used by the 332d Wing in giving transition training to twin engine pilots.

Army Career Cited

Maj. Turner, a native of Washington, and son of the Rev. Clarence W. Turner of that city, was a graduate of Dunbar High School, and had attended Howard University three years as a pre-medical student.

He joined the Army Air Forces in 1942, saw service overseas as a fighter pilot, commanded the 301st Fighter Squadron and was the Plans and Training officer for the 332nd Wing.

He was a veteran of about 140 combat missions and held the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, the theater ribbon with six combat stars, and the Presidential Unit Citation.

Hall Missed Death in '44

Lt. Hall, who finished pilot training at Tuskegee Army Air Field in Dec. 1942, was supervisor of single engine training at the advanced flying school there, and was later assigned to the 617th medium bomber squadron at Godman Field, Ky.

In July, 1944, Lt. Hall walked through the propeller of a B-25 at Tuskegee and lived. About five months ago he was returned from Valley Forge General Hospital to active duty. He was unmarried.

Maj. Turner is survived by his parents, his wife and a son, four brothers, John, Thomas F., Clarence W. Jr., and Herbert H. Turner, and a sister, Mrs. Alice Thomas, all of Washington.

477th Won't Go To Tuskegee

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBUS, O.— (ANP)— Announcement was made this week by Col. B. O. Davis Jr., base commanding officer that the 477th Composite group will not go to Tuskegee AAF as originally planned. The group will remain at Myrtle Beach, S. C. for three month period. According to Col. Davis ,the last minute change in movement orders were issued by Maj. Gen. Paul Williams, commanding general of 9th air force. Sun. 2-16-47

The air echelon of the 617th and 99th bomber and fighter team of the group departed Lockbourne on the first of February as scheduled to undergo a 15-day training period in gunnery and low level bombing. Upon completion of this refresher training they will be joined by the remainder of the group who will give demonstrations in conjunction with the air indoctrination course of the air university at Maxwell field, Ala.

South Weekly
Atlanta Ga.

A total of 12 B-25s and 16 P-47s and approximately 320 officers and men will participate in the extensive exercises. The maneuvers will be the second within three months for the composite group. Last December the 477th returned from a month long participation in the joint army-navy amphibious maneuvers on the west coast. The return to Myrtle Beach will also be a familiar site for the local airmen. Shortly after their arrival to the Ohio Air Base from Godman field both units departed for Bombing and Gunnery training maneuvers to Myrtle Beach.

Sun. 2-16-47

The Age-Herald, Birmingham
Ala.

COL. B. O. DAVIS, commander of the 477th Composite group at Lockburne Army Base, Columbus, Ohio, announced his group will leave Lockburne in February to participate in a series of air demonstrations at Ft. Benning, Ga. The maneuvers will last for three and half months.

Sun. 2-16-47

Fully 500 members of the tactical unit will take part in the extensive exercises. Upon the completion of this program, they will go to Tuskegee Army Airfield, the former home of the Negro airmen.

AIR-GROUND COMBINED TRAINING SHOW THRILLS

Columbus, Ohio

99th Fighter Squadron From Lockbourne Wins Approval for Spectacular Operations

Sat 4-12-47

By KENNETH W. MECKSTROTH

LAWSON FIELD, FORT BENNING, Ga., Apr. 10.—The Army Air Forces in conjunction with the Army Ground Forces displayed in all its reality the combined striking power of its tactical air force and para-infantry which was employed to destroy German power.

The demonstration, on a small, compact scale, also revealed the methods of air-ground combined training for the peace-time military forces.

The event was part of the Air Force's Tactical Air Command air indoctrination course being given at Fort Benning.

In a "live" area five miles from the Army's famed Infantry School, fighters and medium bombers of the 9th Tactical Air Force, including planes from Lockbourne Army Air Base, near Columbus, and hundreds of paratroopers literally annihilated an enemy village, supply dumps, tank and troop column and gun emplacements and captured the sector.

Sat 4-12-47

I was one of a group of correspondents flown yesterday from Lockbourne to witness from a vantage point three-fourths mile away the first effective and comprehensible combined operations training program.

The new P-80 Shooting Stars hissed through the skies in reconnaissance flights while P-51 Mustangs, P-47 Thunderbolts, A-26 Invaders and B-25 Mitchells shook and fired the earth with strafing, bombs, rockets and napalm (jelly fire).

More than 600 paratroopers spilling out of flight after flight of C-82 "Flying Boxcars," swarmed over the area, setting up their guns and pouring out a heavy artillery barrage. Twelve parachutists were injured, only one seriously, in the "strike" and were evacuated immediately by plane to Fort Benning Hospital by 1st Lt. Samuel Finck, formerly of 78 Chittenden Ave., Columbus, medical officer in charge.

Admittedly, among the officers and some of the war-experienced correspondents, the best and most spectacular flying was done by members of the 99th Fighter Squadron from Lockbourne Air Base in their P-47 Thunderbolt attacks.

Wake-Journal

In the final sweep the Thunderbolts, commanded by Maj. William A. "Wild Bill" Campbell, dived in pairs on the target to amazing low

Strafe at Low Level

90 Pilots Serving Army Air Forces

Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON, D. C.— The War Department has announced that approximately 90 Negro pilots and 12 other rated officers are currently serving with the Army Air Forces. The flying officers are stationed at Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, with the 477th Composite Group.

Sat 6-28-47

Assigned to duty with Air ROTC units at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, are six pilots. Two are assigned to duty with the War Department, Washington. D. C.

477th Composite Group Commended for Tactics

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

Showed Excellent Timing at Georgia Display, Says Commanding General of 9th Air Force

Sat. 5-10-47

MYRTLE BEACH ARMY AIR FIELD, S.C.—Maj. Edward C. Gleed, deputy group commander of the 477th Composite Group, here, recently received commendation from Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams, commanding general of the Ninth Air Force, for the manner in which his group participated in recent air indoctrination course at Fort Benning, Ga.

General Williams said, "The units are to be congratulated for the excellent timing, accuracy and method of attack. This type of precision flying will enhance the position of the Air Force in the presentation of the air indoctrination course."

2 Squadrons

Flying P-47 and B-25 aircraft, the 477th is composed of two squadrons, the 99th Fighter Squadron and the 617th Bomb Squadron.

The fighter-bomber team, based at Myrtle Beach for almost three months, has been one of the air units co-operating with ground force elements in the presentation of demonstrations scaled to train observers in the most effective practical employment of air and ground units.

Sat 5-10-47

Tactical employment of the 477th included low level strafing and bombing attacks during which the airmen saturated targets with machine gun and rocket fire, skip bombed ground targets, laid smoke screens and dropped napalm "fire" bombs, containing jellied gasoline.

Participating in the exercises were P-51 fighters, P-80 "Shooting Stars," A-26 attack bombers, C-82 "Flying Boxcars" transporting airborne infantrymen and gliders which were picked up by C-47 transports while in flight.

Home at Lockbourne

Only colored air unit in the AAF, the 477th's home station, is at Lockmourne Air Base near Columbus, O.—Commanding the unit B. O. Davis Jr., West Pointer, who formerly headed the 99th Fighter Squadron and the 332nd Fighter Group during their combat tours.

The 477th, attached to the Ninth Air Force, is a member group of Tactical Air Command, one of three major divisions of air created a year ago in a program designed to "streamline" the Air Forces.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

With AAF

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Twelve Other Rated Officers Serving With Air Forces

Courier

WASHINGTON.—The War Department has announced that approximately ninety Negro pilots and twelve other rated officers are

90 Negro Pilots

Sat. 6-28-47

exercises, the second within three months for the Composite Group, which in December returned from participation in Army-Navy amphibious maneuvers on the West Coast.

After this refresher training, a month's participation in movement of the group, who will give demonstrations in conjunction with the indoctrination course of the Air University at Maxwell Field, Ala. Sat. 2-22-47

Twelve B-25s, 16 P-47s, and approximately 320 officers and men will participate in the extensive

'Green Card' —

Sat. 4-5-47

First Lieut. Daniel James of the 477th Composite Group at Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, has gotten his "green card," certifying to his qualifications as an advanced instrument pilot. He is a native of Pensacola, Fla., with more than 750 hours under actual instrument conditions, and more than 1,500 hours flying time.

477th Not to Go to Tuskegee AAF

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Instead of going to Tuskegee AAF as originally planned, the 477th Composite Group will remain at Myrtle Beach, S.C., for three months, Col. B. O. Davis Jr., Base C.O., has announced.

Sat. 2-22-47

According to Colonel Davis, the last-minute change in movement orders was issued by Maj. Gen. Paul Williams, commanding general of Ninth Air Force.

The air echelon of the 617th and 99th bomber and fighter team of the group left Lockbourne Army Air Base Feb. 1, as scheduled, for a 15-day training period in gunnery and low-level bombing.

320 Officers and Men

currently serving with the Army Air Forces. The flying officers are stationed at Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, with the 477th Composite Group.

Assigned to duty with Air ROTC units at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., are six pilots. Two are assigned to duty with the War Department, Washington, D. C.

A rated officer is one who has been specially trained as either a pilot, a navigator, (specialist in all types of navigation), a bombardier, a bombardier-navigator, (skilled in dead reckoning and pilotage navigation), or an aerial observer. Rated officers may wear the silver wings of their specialty.

Army Air Force Personnel offices list 909 pilot graduates of Tuskegee Army Air Field during the course of the war. On October 31, 1945, 125 celestial navigators, 187 bombardiers and fifty-two bombardier-navigators had been graduated from Air Force training schools.

In addition to these commissioned personnel 433 enlisted men had accomplished training which fitted them to serve as aerial crew members on bomber aircraft. Among their number were twenty-three aerial-gunners, 134 armorer-gunners, 149 flight-maintenance gunners and 127 radio-operator gunners. Sat. 6-28-47

Of the Negro flying officers now on active duty, thirty-seven hold Regular Army commissions. Of that number twenty-eight are stationed at Lockbourne Air Base: twenty-six pilots and two navigators. Six Regular Army fliers are presently attending college under provisions of Regular Army integration measures. One officer at Howard University and two at Tuskegee Institute, with Air ROTC units. are Regular Army officers.

It's the 447th Not 477th That Air Corps Disbanded

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Because of a similarity of figures, reports were circulated here this week that the 447th Composite Group, commanded by Col. B. O. Davis Jr., was being broken up and would not be in existence in the near future.

Actually, the unit which will probably soon be a memory as far as Lockbourne Airbase, in Ohio, is concerned, and which was mentioned in the War Department release, is the 447th Army Airbase unit. Sat. 3-8-47

This small, separate service outfit was stationed at Lockbourne at the same time the 447th Group was there, but it belonged to the 11th Air Force.

Davis's Outfit in S. C.

The 447th Composite Group, under Colonel Davis, is attached to the 9th Air Force, and is at present at Myrtle Beach Airport, in South Carolina, undergoing an air indoctrination course.

Board for Civilian Flyers Set Up

Information from the War Department this week also revealed that last October it had ordered the establishment of a board before which air-minded young men might appear if they wished Army airforce training. Sat. 3-8-47

So far, however, no applicants have appeared before the board.

At present, then, no one can give an answer as to whether or not civilians can get the sort of training formerly offered at Tuskegee Army Air Base.

Definite provisions, however, are made for non-flying Army officers and for regular Army officers.

Col. Davis's 477th Pilots Shine at Army School

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-7-47

Lockbourne Base Group Piles Up 2,117 Flying Hours During 2-Week Course at Fort Benning

WASHINGTON

A recently completed statistical survey of the Air Indoctrination Course held at Lawson Field, Fort Benning, Ga., reveals that the 477th Composite group, under the command of Col. B. O. Davis Jr., piled up the highest number of flying hours.

The Lockbourne Air Base group accounted for 2,117 of the total 8,430 hours flown during the eight-week course of maneuver under the guidance of the Ninth Air Force, Tactical Air Command.

The 20th Fighter Group had a total of 769 hours. Aircraft of the 62nd Troop Carrier Group amassed 2,215 hours, while the 315th, next highest troop carrier, flew a total of 1,193 hours. Sat. 6-7-47

Viewed by Army Students

Viewing the demonstrations in which the 477th figured prominently were 2,099 officer students from eight of the Army's top colleges.

Top tactical unit in number of hours flown during the demonstration period, the 477th averaged nine B-25 Mitchel bombers and 14 P-47 Thunderbolt fighters aloft each mission. In a "maximum effort" its 617th Bomb Squadron had 11 B-25's airborne while 19 P-47's of the 99th Fighter Squadron flew in the second mission.

The 477th Composite Group is composed of the 617th Bomb Squadron and the 99th Fighter Squadron. Capt. C. I. Williams, Lima, Ohio, heads the 617th, while Maj. William E. Campbell, Tuskegee, Ala., commands the 99th fighter unit.

Comprising the "combat group" at Lockbourne will be the three-squadron 332nd Fighter Group, now commanded by Col. B. O. Davis, Jr. Among its component units are the 99th, the 100th and the 301 Fighter Squadrons.

Navy Integration Program Lauded By Young Colonel

The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8-30-47

By LEM GRAVES Jr.
(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Two significant impressions were left in the mind of Col. B. O. Davis Jr., commanding officer of the 332nd Tactical Air Force unit, Lockbourne, Ohio, when he returned to this country last week from a recent trip to Liberia.

One was the realization that the U. S. Army and Air Forces in the U. S. Navy has far outstripped the matter of integration of colored personnel.

The other was conclusion that the disposition of Roberts Air Field in Monrovia, Liberia must be settled quickly lest it continue to be a source of friction between the United States and Liberia and eventually fall into the hands of some other foreign power.

Colonel Davis went to Liberia as aide to his father, Brigadier General B. O. Davis, who was a special ambassador to Liberia on the occasion of its centennial celebration last month.

STUDIES POLICIES

The trip to and from Liberia was made on the U.S.S. Palau, an aircraft carrier, which was escorted by two U. S. destroyers. During this trip, Colonel Davis had plenty of time to examine the personnel policies of the Navy and he left the Navy ships with the conviction that Navy integration policies, instituted by Secretary James V. Forrestal, had almost completely wiped out service discrimination based on race.

He pointed out that Negro men occupied stations all over the ship in almost every capacity for which they were suited. There was no segregation in living quarters or mess facilities. Negro seamen performed in the mixed ship's band, held positions in gun crews, and were thoroughly mixed in most of the other functions required to man a large naval carrier.

LAUDS NAVY

Colonel Davis said that even though a large proportion of the stewards on the ship were colored, the complete inteegration into all other stations left one with the impression that those serving in

Reveals Air Force Represents Flagrant Example Of Jim Crow

Chicago Defender
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Widely touted as the choice of military assignments for Negroes, the Air Forces presents a picture of flagrant Jim Crow which was brought to light in the recent separation of the Air Corps from the Army under the unification program.

Facts long concealed in an aura of glamour built up around the success of Negro fighter troops during World War II, as substantiated by War Department reports, reveal that approximately 93 per cent of the 21,500 total Negro strength in the Air Forces are assigned to Squadron F and aviation units, performing menial labor and semi-skilled construction tasks.

Given Menial Jobs

While a negligible sprinkling of Negro aircraft technicians have been graduated from Air Force technical schools, the majority are assigned to pick and shovel duties. No white Air Forces personnel are assigned to Squadron F units.

By contrast, only 2,002 Negroes, or less than 10 per cent of the total Negro Air Corps strength, are assigned to a tactical unit—the 332nd Fighter Wing at Lockbourne Field, Ohio, under the command of Col. B. O. Davis Jr.

In an effort to bring personnel up to strength, the Air Corps established last July a new quota for Negroes of 10,000 as contrasted with the Army quota of 3,000. Although the Army quota was filled immediately, the Air Corps quota continued to lag.

Hits Randolph Field

One argument advanced by Air Forces officials for this bog-down in Negro enlistees is that the Air Corps has training facilities which can absorb only 400 recruits each month. On the other hand, it is contended by authoritative sources close to the Air Forces that the lag is due largely to Negro recruits of the higher intelligence level choosing the Army Ground Forces rather than be relegated to Squadron F assignments in the Air Corps.

The aviation cadet training program at Randolph Field, Tex., is another front-line example of Air Corps bias.

High Schools Ignored

The results of by-passing of Negro high schools is shown in statistical data covering the present enrollment for the cadet training program. Out of a total of 384 recruits assigned in July to Randolph Field, only four were Negroes. An Air Corps spokesman told the Defender that possibly "four or five" Negroes will be included in a total of 300 cadets to begin training this week.

Experienced Air Corps officers attest that this small number of Negro cadets will not be sufficient to replace normal attritions which will occur through accidents, illness and otherwise at Lockbourne, let alone build up any appreciable reserve of Negro tactical personnel.

34a 1947

viation (Cadet Training Program)

AAF Cadet Pilot Training Resumed

WASHINGTON

The cadet training program of the Army Air Forces, open to both civilians and enlisted men, will be resumed at Randolph Field, Texas, July 1, the War Department announced last week.

A class of 50 0cadets will be selected for the 52-week course which leads to a commission and a pilot's rating in the AAF. This will be the first such class since VE-Day.

NO ENLISTMENTS OF NEGROES WANTED

World Memphis, Tenn
34a Aviation (Gen) Jues. 2-4-47

By BARBEE WILLIAM DURHAM

COLUMBUS, O.—(ANP)—The day of Negro Army air force pilots is soon coming to an end. The Army wants no more Negro pilots.

Only history may record what the black daredevils did in World War II, but before World War III, Negro Army air force pilots may be as rare as before World War II. Here at Lockbourne Air base, it is understood that no Negro pilots are being trained to replace those who are being lost by separation or failure to continue to meet the high physical requirements.

With the army's return to its pre-war racial discriminatory policy, which means that only white-skinned Americans may now join the army air forces, some day you may read that Lockbourne is being turned over to a different command or to Columbus for civil an use due to the lack of pilots in the 477th Composite group.

UNCERTAINTY

An air of uncertainty exists among the officers at Lockbourne over the posssibility that only a few of the 1947 regular army commissions will be allotted to Negroes Only eight Lockbourne officers, out of 340, received commissions last year, they recall. There are now about 150 officers stationed at the base.

The recent appearance of officers here before army boards of review has given them little hope for a fair distribution of regular army commissions. The applicants are definitely on the mercy of the likes or dislikes of a small group of white officers, who take advantage of their superior postion to question them about their interracial beliefs.

Typical of the race-baiting controversial question asked one officer by a board of review was: "What do you nigra (one officer interpreted the word as "niger") boys think of inter-marriage?" "Do you think that inter-marriage is best for the children?" "What do you think about social equality?"

VARIED OPINION

That is the kind of questions an officer must answer in applying for a regular army commission, although another officer I talked to stated his board was very fair. But the only justification, if at all, for such quetsioning is to determine the applicant's emotional stability Even that information can be gained by other methods.

Another major peeve at Lockbourne is the recent transfer of the 477th and base personnel to the Ninth Air Force, a member of tactical air command, with headquarters at Greenville, S. C. With what appears to be a lack or disregrad for the development of Negro fliers, the ninth air force ordered sweping preparations for a prolonged series of maneuvers. This action will delay indefinitely the hope of the Lockbourne command to discontinue the use of obselete B-25's and start use of modern A-26 aircraft.

Ordered to move sometime in February to Myrtle Beach, S. C. the 477th will proceed from that point to Tuskegee for three-month period of maneuvers. The return to Tuskegee will bring the group to the scene of the past indignities. In the absence of the composite groups, the base unit will share Lockbourne with the 447 AAF-BU Air Resrve unit and a part of the Air National guard's 55th wing.

DEMOCRACY TEST

The prime motive of Col. Benjamin O. Davis' command, second only to performing the mission of an air force unit, has been to prove that democracy will work. Almost 85 percent of Lockbourne's civilian staff is white and have worked at the base without any racial friction. Col Davis did not institute a wholesale housecleaning of white workers when he took over command, but rather increased the civilian Negro personnel from four per cent to 15 per cent. All Negro civilian employes at Lockbourne held menial jobs when Col Davis came here. Jan. 2-4-47

Air News

By Pilot James C. Arthur

St. Louis, Mo. Argus

THERE are a good number of Pilots from the 99th and 332d Fighter squadrons returning now, Capt. Peoples, Lt. Dunn, Lt. Mitchell and Capt. Ellwood Driver. Capt. Driver, a native of Trenton, N.J., flying ace of World War II, who received the Distinguished Flying Cross, was among the New York University graduates receiving his Master's Degree with a specialization in safety education. He is one of the eight Negro pilots in the United States to receive a permanent army commission on the appointment of the President.

Drafted almost immediately upon graduation from school in 1942. Driver took his training as an air cadet at Tuskegee, then to Selfridge field in Michigan. He went overseas with the 99th Fighter squadron where he remained for 14 months in the North African and Italian Theaters of war. He earned the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal and Oak Leaf Cluster for shooting down enemy aircraft. Fri. 6-27-47

Returning to the States he was sent to Bryan Instrument School and later taught instrument flying to cadets. He is assigned to Air university at Maxwell field near Montgomery.

Those men returning from the 99th and 332d Fighter Squadrons did a grand job in Military Aviation bravely defending the land we all love, but fellows, the job is not over by any means. You have received an education that cost from 35 to 50 thousand dollars. There is a large number of veterans and high school graduates who wish to receive that education from you, so they will be able to qualify for civilian commercial aviation and it is your duty to see that they get it.

To the young men who are interested in aviation, as soon as this club that is headed by Mr. Daniel W. Bowles, receives their airplane you will be able to fly almost for cost, at least it will be at a very low price for flying.

Sure, you fellows can go over to Scott Field and fly all you wish for nothing because you are still in the Reserves, but the St. Louis public will not receive any benefit from your fine educational training. You owe it to yourself and to others to help colored people get into the industry of Air Transportation. Fri. 6-27-47

Dr. Phillips, principal of Washington Technical High School is working hard to get Aviation Training for Negroes and we are grateful to the many others who are working for this cause and we will not let them down.

102 Flying Officers Serve On Active Duty

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The War Department has announced that approximately 90 Negro pilots and 12 other rated officers are currently serving with the Army Air Forces. The flying officers are stationed at Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, with the 477th Composite Group.

Assigned to duty with Air ROTC units at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and Tuscaloosa, Ala., are six pilots. Two are assigned to duty with the War Department, Washington, D. C.

A rated officer is one who has been specially trained as either a pilot, a navigator, (specialist in all types of navigation), a bombardier, a bombardier-navigator, (skilled in dead reckoning and pilotage navigation), or an aerial observer. Rated officers may wear the silver wings of their specialty.

Army Air Force Personnel offices list 909 pilot graduates of Tuskegee Army Air Field during the course of the war. On October 31, 1945, 125 celestial navigators, 187 bombardiers and 52 bombardier-navigators had been graduated from Air Force training schools. Thur. 6-26-47

CREW MEMBERS

In addition to these commissioned personnel 433 enlisted men had accomplished training which fitted them to serve as aerial crew members on bomber aircraft. Among their number were 23 aerial-gunners; 134 armorer-gunners; 149 flight-maintenance gunners and 127 radio-operator gunners. Thur. 6-26-47

The bulk of the pilots served overseas with the 12th and 15th Air Forces as members of the 99th Pursuit Squadron and the 332nd Fighter Group, commanded by Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. The remaining pilot personnel and all navigators, bombardiers, bombardier-navigators and enlisted gunners were assigned to the 477th Bombardment Group.

Of the Negro flying officers now on active duty, 37 hold Regular Army commissions. Of that number 28 are stationed at Lockbourne Air Base: 26 pilots and two navigators. Six Regular Army fliers are presently attending College under provisions of Regular Army integration measures. One officers at Howard University and two at Tuskegee Institute, with Air ROTC units, are Regular Army officers.

99th Squadron Featured in Air Force Day Fete

Afro-American-Baltimore, Md.

13 Fighter Pilots Thrill Spectators at Shows in West Va., Andrews Fields

Sat. 8-16-47

WASHINGTON

Led by Maj. William "Wild Bill" Campbell of Tuskegee, 13 Republic P-47 "Thunderbolt" fighters of the famed 99th Fighter Squadron last week particpated in the Air Force Day celebration here and at Andrews Field, Md.

They shared the air spotlight with Bell P-80 "Shooting Stars," Boeing B-29's and four-engined Lincoln bombers of the visiting Royal Air Force's 607th "Dam-Busters" Squadron.

Dip Wings in W.Va.

Airborne three hours from Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, home of the 332nd "Red Tail" Fighter Group, Andrews Field was the fourth point of a round-robin flight which featured the 99th in demonstrations on Air Force Day also over Parkersburg, Charleston and Bexley, W.Va.

Sat. 8-16-47

On hand to greet the airmen was James C. Evans, acting Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War. Mr. Evans figured prominently in war-time efforts which resulted in the activation of the 99th Fighter Squadron, the 332nd Fighter Group and the 477th Bombardment Group.

Andrews Field Display

Two hours after landing at Andrews Field, the pilots were airborne in close interval take-offs which thrilled the spectators.

Climbing to altitude, the flight circled the field once and streaked westward to rendevous above their home-base at Lockbourne Air Field in the climax demonstration of the Lockbourne Air Force Day celebration.

Col. Davis in Command

Two other flying squadrons, the 100th and the 301st and an Air Service Group, the 580th, comprise the recently reactivated 332nd at its Ohio base.

Commanding the fighter group is its combat leader, Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr.

Formerly a composite group, composed of one fighter squadron (the 99th), and one medium bombardment squadron (617th), the 332nd is now engaged in transitional training preparatory to receiving the latest model jet-fighter aircraft.

Pilots in Flight

Three elements of four ships each and one "spare" "Thunderbolt" were in the group which landed at Andrews Field. Among the pilots who composed the flight were:

FIRST ELEMENT

Maj. William A. Campbell, Tuskegee, (Element and flight leader); 1st Lts. Ernest R. Davis, Washington; William Green, Stanton, Va., and James E. Harvey, Montclair, N.J.

SECOND ELEMENT

1st Lts. Charles Dryden, Brooklyn, N.Y., (leader); Weldon Groves, Lawrence, Kan.; Spann Watson, Hackensack, N.J., and Walter Lawson, Hampton (Newtown) Va.

THIRD ELEMENT

Capt. John Rogers, Elizabeth, N.J., (leader); 1st Lts. Felix Kirkpatrick, Chicago; Lincoln Nelson, Los Angles; and George Helem, Reidsville, N.C.

SPARE

1st Lt. Lionel Bonam, Pascagoula, Miss.

Air Force Day Demonstrations Thrilling Event

Flyer Greeted At Andrews Field By Military Officials

WASHINGTON, .D C.—Led by Major William "Wild Bill" Campbell, Tuskegee, Ala., 13 Republic P-47 "Thunderbolt" fighters of the famed 99th Fighter Squadron last week roared over Washington, D. C. to share an Air Force Daysky above the Nation's Capitol and Strategic Air Command's Andrews Field, Md., with flashing Bell P-80 "Shooting Stars," Boeing B-29's and four-engined Lincoln bombers of the visiting Royal Air Force 607th "Dam-Busters" squadron.

Airborne three hours from Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, home of the 332nd "Red Tail" Fighter Group, Andrews Field was the fourth point of a round-robin flight which featured the Negro squadron over Parkersburg, Charleston and Bexley, W. Va., in Air Force Day demonstrations, before their appearance at Andrews Field.

On hand to greet the airmen was acting Civilian Aide to The Secretary of War, James C. Evans. Mr. Evans figured prominently in war-time efforts which resulted in the activation of the 99th Fighter Squadron, the 332nd Fighter Group and the 477th Bombardment Group, all of which were Negro air units.

CROWD THRILLED

Two hours after landing at Andrews Field, the Negro pilots were airborne in close interval take-offs which thrilled the thronged spectators. Climbing to altitude, the flight circled the field once and streaked westward to rendezvous above their home-base at Lockbourne Air Field in the climax demonstration of the Lockbourne Air Force Day celebration.

Two other flying squadrons, the 100th and the 301st and an Air Service Group, the 580th, comprise the recently reactivated 332nd at its Ohio base. Commanding the fighter group is its combat leader, Colonel Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. Formerly a composite group, composed of one fighter squadron (the 99th) and one medium bombardment squadron (the 617th) the 332nd is now engaged in transitional training preparatory to receiving latest model jet-fighter aircraft.

Three elements of four ships each and one "spare" "Thunderbolt" were in the group which landed at Andrews Field. Among the pilots who composed the flight were:

FIRST ELEMENT

Major William A. Campbell, Tuskegee, Ala., (Element and flight leader); First Lieutenants Ernest R. Davis, Washington, D. C.; William Green, Staunton, Va., and James E. Harvey, Montclair, N. J.

The second element consists of First Lieutenants Charles Dryden, Brooklyn, N. Y., (leader); Weldon Groves, Lawrence, Kan.; Spann Watson, Hackensack, N. J., and Walter Lawson, New Town, Va.

Third element was composed of Captain John Rogers, Elizabeth, N. J., (leader); First Lieutenants Felix Kirkpatrick, Chicago, Ill.; Lincoln Nelson, Los Angeles, Cal. and George Helem, Reidsville, N. C.

The spare was First Lieutenant Lionel Bonam, Pascagoula, Miss.

Need More Pilots for Jet Plane Fighter Group, Col. Davis Says

Sat—7-12-47

By LEM GRAVES JR.

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON — The most urgent need in the development of a jet plane fighter group of the highest order is replacement pilots, declared Col. B. O. Davis Jr., as he lounged in the office of his father, Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, in the Pentagon Building here last Wednesday.

Colonel Davis was waiting in Washington to join his father in a State visit to Liberia where General Davis will represent the President of the United States with the rank of Ambassador. Colonel Davis, commander of the recently re-activated 332nd Fighter Group at Lockbourne, is on leave from the Air Forces to serve as aide to his father on the Liberian trip.

Pittsburgh Courier

While there are many problems connected with the deactivation of the 477th Composite fighter-bomber group and the change over to fighters, and particularly to the P-80 or P-86 "Shooting Star" jet planes, Colonel Davis emphasized that the major problem was finding pilots.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEW NEW PILOTS

He pointed out that the U. S. Air Forces has adopted a policy of accepting qualified air cadets and training them without respect to color or race. With the close of the jim-crow training base at Tuskegee, Ala., many Negro youths who desired to learn to fly reasoned that air cadet training was no longer available to them, he said. As a result, there are no new pilots coming in to Lockbourne to replace those who separate from the service for one reason or another.

Sat—7-12-47

Lack of this reservoir of trained young pilots may be very damaging to the future of the all-Negro fighter group, he declared. The famous Air Forces commander urged that Negro youths, who desire to fly and who would like a crack at the modern jet fighter planes, apply immediately to the Army Air Forces for air cadet training.

He said that this training should be made available for them at the only air forces training center. youths with the proper qualifications should apply for this training.

Pittsburgh Courier

OTHER PROBLEMS

Among the other problems listed by Colonel Davis in connection with the transfer of his unit to a jet fighter group, were:

Pittsburgh, Pa.

(1) Transition flying for many twin-engine pilots who have been trained in the B-25 medium bombers which formed a part of the 477th. This transition will be more difficult for these pilots who have had no single-engine flying experience since basic training than it will be for the former fighter pilots who changed to bombers when the 477th was being developed. All pilots will do initial transition in AT-6 trainers and then will fly the P-47 fighters.

Sat. 7-12-47

(2) Placement of officer flying personnel with specialties, i. e. combination navigator-bombardiers. The single seat fighter will eliminate nine of these flying specialists from flying duties. It is hoped that these specialists will be transferred to other bomber groups where their skills can be utilized. Precedent for such a transfer is found in the widely circulated Gillem Board report which said that Negro specialists in the Army would be assigned to some unit which can use their special qualifications without regard to race. If this is not done, these men will suffer drastic pay cuts.

(3) Rated enlisted personnel, such as gunners and mechanics, who had flying status in the bombers. There are fifty of these men at Lockbourne who will lose their flying pay and their specialist ratings unless transferred to other bomber groups.

(4) Those bomber pilots who were assigned to bombers because they were not physically or psychologically fitted for fighter ship assignments.

GREATLY SIMPLIFIED

Only easy thing about the transfer to fighters is the fact that the engineering and ordnance problem will be greatly simplified, pointed out Colonel Davis. For about twelve months, the 332nd will be flying new P-47 Thunderbolts. Delivery of jet planes to the 332nd is scheduled for July 1948. In the interim the engineering detachment will have fewer types of planes to service.

Despite these problems, Colonel Davis said, the men at Lockbourne are almost unanimously in favor of returning to fighters in which these Negro flyers made history in Europe.

Virginia Stands to Lose Reserve Army Glider Unit

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

34a Unit

Headquarters Urges Former Officers to Apply for Immediate Assignments

Sat. 5-31-47

RICHMOND—A glider battalion allotted to Virginia by the War Department as a unit of the 80th Airborne Division will be transferred to the District of Columbia or Maryland unless the required number of colored officers can be obtained.

That announcement was made here last week by Col. A. S. Knight, senior State instructor, Organized Reserves. Virginia Military District, who stressed the urgency of colored officers who saw service during the war, applying for commissions in the all-colored unit.

The unit in question is the Third Battalion, 317 Glider Infantry Regiment, to be made up of headquarters and headquarters company, three rifle companies and one heavy weapons company, either of which may be located in any city or town in the State that can provide a sufficient number of officers. Sat. 5-31-47

35 Officers Required

Headquarters and headquarters company will be composed of a lieutenant colonel, a major, two captains, three first lieutenants and two second lieutenants.

Each of the three rifle companies will be staffed with a captain, three first lieutenants and two second lieutenants. and the heavy weapons company with a captain, three first lieutenants and four second lieutenants.

The battalion is to be activated initially as a Class C unit with a part of the complement of officers only, but within 60 days of its activation, the unit must be raised to Class B status, with an enlisted cadre of 76 men.

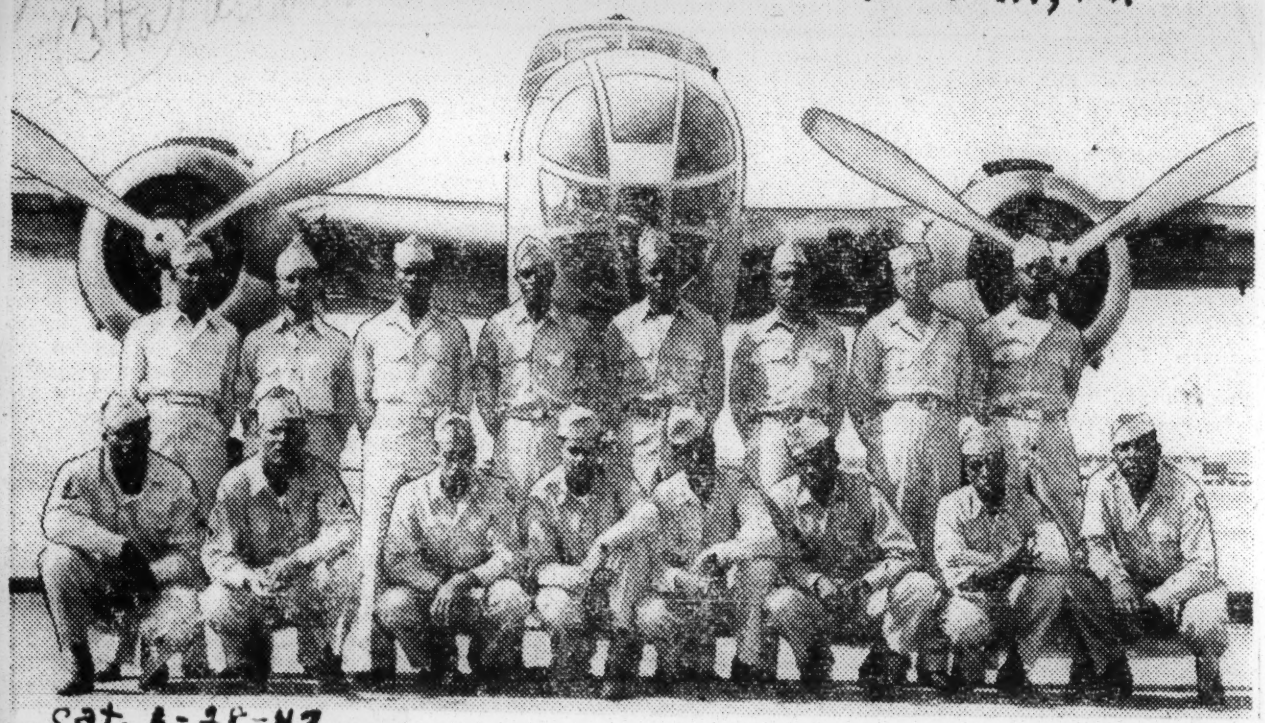
All reserve officers or former officers of the U.S. Army are eligible, if able to meet the requirements, and those interested in assignment to the unit should get in touch with Colonel Knight at Organized Reserve headquarters, First and Broad Sts., Richmond.

34a 1947

Aviation (Mechanics)

15 Airplane Mechanics Awarded Diplomas At Kelly Field

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.



Sat. 6-28-47

Fifteen members of the 4902nd AAF Base Unit, one of the largest Negro military organizations in the Air Material Command, received their diplomas last week after completing a fifteen-week course as airplane and machine mechanics at Kelly Field, Texas. The graduates will be assigned to the maintenance division at Kelly Field, for actual work in aircraft overhaul. Pictured above, top row, left to right, are Cpl. Thelmo Elmore, Montgomery, Ala.; Cpl. Frank McGowen, Dayton, Ohio; Corporal Eddie Washington, Pensacola, Fla.; Corporal Warren E. Emery, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Corporal Douglas Myles, Marshall, Tex.; Corporal John Bibbs, Lexington, Ky.; Corporal Willis T. Day, Lynchburg, Va.; and Sergeant Herbert L. Edmonds, Newark, N. J.

Sat. 6-28-47

Bottom row, left to right: Master Sergeant Roscoe Louis, Bogolusa, La.; assistant chief instructor, Technical Sergeant Warren G. Hurdin, San Antonio, Texas; Corporal Arthur J. Johnson, New York, N. Y.; Sergeant Donald E. Jones, Jersey City, N. J.; Private First Class Rufus Minter, Birmingham, Ala.; Corporal Alfred Hills, Hackensack, N. J.; Corporal Charles Crump, Lufkin, Texas and Staff Sergeant George A. Edwards, Houston, Texas.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 1-22-47

34a Aviation (Paratroopers)

TRANSPORTS PARACHUTE INFANTRY — Members of the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion, the only all-Negro unit of its kind in the Regular Army, are shown about to board the Army Air Forces "Globemaster." Prosaically referred to as Type C-74, the plane is capable of transporting 150 fully equipped combat soldiers. The men are lifted into the plane by an elevator which drops from the belly and lifts twenty-four men at a time into its interior. The Airborne Infantrymen who are stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, are working out the most efficient methods of loading and unloading personnel and equipment, the latter ranging from ¼ ton Jeeps to heavy Artillery and 2½ ton trucks. (U. S. Army Signal Corps photo from Public Relations Division.)

9 Enlist[illegible]n Of Airborne Unit At Medic School

Daily [illegible]

Atlanta, Ga.

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—To fill vacancies that have occurred as a result of recent discharges, nine enlisted men of the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion, stationed here, have been selected to attend the Army Medical School at Brooke General Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Jan 1 28 47

The Airborne Infantrymen who, following completion of the course, will return to the 555th for assignment with the Medical Detatchment, are Technician Third Grade Henry Stephen, Corporal William T. Davis, Technician Fifth Grade Henry Rogers, Privates First Class Alfred Williams, Clarence Dublin, Lonnie Winston, Henry Brison, John Hall, and Private John D. Lindsay.

Since the all-Negro Airborne Battalion was activated in December, 1943, the enlisted men assigned to the Medical Detachment have been highly efficient personnel by virture of experience or training.

Staff Sergeant Emanuel Harrell of New Orleans, Lousiania, one of the first men to join the Medical Detachment has had 60 months of continuous service in the Army, 24 of which have been spent with the 555th. He was inducted into the service in May, 1941 at Camp Polk, Louisiana. After completing basic training he was assigned to the 234th AAA Battalion and later transferred to the 104 Sanitation Company and from that unit went to the 882 Medical Company.

Joining the 555th shortly after it was activated, Sergeant Harrell attended the Airborne School at Fort Benning, Georgia, where he completed his jump training in May, 1944.

Armed with his medical kit Sergeant Harrell was with the organization when it was assigned in 1945 to aid in fighting the Japanese Balloon-Bomb peril and forest fires in the timber-rich Northwest. He received the Army Commendation Ribbon for his work in that area.

When he is discharged from the Army in 1948, Sergeant Harrell plans to study theology at Lincoln University, in Pennsylvania. 1-28-47

34a 1947

Aviation (Paratroopers)

555th Parachute Unit Given 'Colors'

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FORT BRAGG, N.C.—The 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion, which is assigned to the 82nd "All American" Airborne Division stationed here was formally presented with its Colors last week by Brig. Gen. Charles D. W. Canham, assistant division commander of the 82nd. 34a

While the 555th did not serve overseas, it was the first Army unit ever to be used as forest fire fighters in the Northwest to extinguish fires set by Japanese balloon bombs. The unit spent several months on the West Coast during this assignment. Sat. 8-23-47

The outfit, the only colored one of its kind, was under the command of Maj. James H. Porter of New York City, until March 17, when he was assigned overseas for service with the 24th Infantry Regiment.

Atlantan Trains At 'Best' Army Airfield In Hawaii

34a Camps Daily World Wash.
Atlanta, Ga.

WHEELER FIELD, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii)—The 472nd Signal Heavy Construction Company (Aviation) numbered two men in August, 1946, a commanding officer and a company clerk. Now, with a full compliment of 165 enlisted men, all except 8 of whom are Regular Army enlistees, and 4 officers, the unit is considered one of the most efficient at Wheeler Field.

Responsible for supplying the Seventh Air Force with linemen, the company has a staff of highly skilled non-commissioned officers who have trained the other enlisted personnel to perform the mission the unit is assigned.

Tues. 1-11-47

First Sergeant Mac S. Williams of Baltimore, Maryland, acquired most of his knowledge of construction in the Corps of Engineers in which he spent 21 months in the Pacific Theater during the war.

Atlanta Sergeant

Training Sergeant of the 472nd is Technical Sergeant James Smith of Atlanta, Georgia, who has been in the Army since 1917. A veteran of the Infantry, Cavalry, Quartermaster Corps, and the Corps of Military Police, Sergeant Smith is now sold on the Signal Corps, especially insofar as its work is related to the Seventh Air Force at Wheeler Field.

Linemen instructor for the 472nd is Technician Fourth Grade Matthew Williams of Chicago, Illinois, who is largely responsible for the newly acquired ability of the men to lay pole lines, five to eight miles long, in one working day and to set up any type of permanent or semi-permanent telephone or telegraph involving open wire or lead covered cable. 2-11-47

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 6-28-47
34a Camps (4pc)

Sat. 6-28-47

Guarding Garbage!—This young soldier at Fort Lewis, Washington, sixteen miles from Tacoma, is one of four who have the very uplifting and dignified (???) mission of guarding garbage! Their comrades are much perturbed over conditions at the fort, not only because they are relegated to menial duties, but because they are made "servants" for the white soldiers.

Officials Realize Mistake

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat 2-8-47

Army Won't Send Tan GIs to Dixie

34a Camps

WASHINGTON—The War Department order of three weeks ago, signed by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, sending all Negro recruits to Fort Jackson, S. C., in violation of the spirit and provisions of the Gillem report, will be rescinded this week, The Courier has learned from reliable sources.

Sat. 2-8-47

The original order spread dismay among thousands of persons who had placed confidence in the Gillem report recommendation that Negro troops be trained at installations where they would not be the victims of sectional hostility.

The Courier has learned that, although the order was signed by General Eisenhower, he knew nothing about it. The order covered a routine action which originated with Army ground forces at Fortress Monroe, Va. Apparently, the authorities who drew up the order were ignorant of the recommendations of the Gillem report and sent the order to Washington for routine handling.

When the story about Fort Jackson appeared in the Negro press, high War Dept. officials were first made aware of the mistake that had been made and immediately took action to correct it.

Strong protests against use of Camp Jackson has forced the Army to change this order so that now Camp Ord in California and Camp Dix in New Jersey will be the two camps to receive colored inductees Air Force trainees will be sent to the Texas camps, especially Fort Sam Houston.

In Army Camp

Prisoners In State Of Fear

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 12-27-47

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

ATLANTA, Ga.—Major General Leland S. Hobbs, acting com- Army. has ordered Col. F. S. Griswold, Inspector General of th. Third Army, to Camp Gordon, Ga., to investigate charges of brutality at the disciplin barracks there. An Augusta, Ga., citizens group asked for an Army probe of camp conditions.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

MIAMI, Fla.—An expose of conditions in the Army's disciplinary barracks at Camp Gordon, Augusta, Ga., revealed last week that shocking conditions of brutality existed at the camp, which houses both white and Negro prisoners, causing prisoners to live in a psychosis of fear.

The expose came in charges published in The Miami Herald, and based on findings of investigations of the camp made at the direction of Louis C. Harris, managing editor of The Augusta Chronicle.

The article charged that prisoners were sent to Camp Gordon and given solitary confinement for what were termed "whimsical reasons," such as moving a muscle while standing at attention. Mr. Harris the article said, sent a team of three investigators to the camp and these investigators questioned prisoners picked at random.

So brutal were conditions, according to the report, prisoners were suffering from an aggravated fear psychosis. Virtually all the prisoners questioned complained of brutal treatment by the guards at the camp, The Herald article said.

Meanwhile, when questioned by The Courier, Mr. Harris, in a statement from Augusta, said that the United Press, which originally released the story, "greatly exaggerated" his story. He also stated that Negro and white prisoners in the camp lived together and ate together under the same roof, with no evidence of race discrimination.

His statement follows:

"The United Press greatly exaggerated my story and I've already lodge complaint with the Miami bureau. No mention in my story of any brutality. The phrase was 'rough treatment.' No comparison drawn whatever with Litchfield episode, nor none intended. Principal theme of article was "fear psychosis," and what the three investigators felt was failure of disciplinary barracks toward rehabilitation of inmates.

"As for racial discrimination, we found no evidence that it existed. Negroes and whites live under the same roofs, eat together at the same tables, work together in the same shops. Complaints from prisoners were almost equally divided between both races. I have no recollection that any Negro prisoner complained that he was being discriminated against.

"As for punishment, it appeared that both the white and Negro men complained of that, but with exception of two or three who said they personally had been butted by the officer (and one of those three was a Negro), no allegations of brutality were made."

Action Seen As Conflicting With Gillem's Report

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. 34a Camps

Fort Jackson Considered One Of Worst Posts

Sun. 1-19-47

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Under a memorandum issued by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, by order of the Secretary of War, all colored inductees, enlistees and reenlistees in the Army, except personnel enlisting for the Army Air Forces, will be sent to Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

This action is in direct conflict with the Gillem Board's report concerning the utilization of colored manpower in the postwar Army. The Gillem Board's report, regarded as the Army's Bible on colored troop policy, specifically states that "Considering essential military factors, Negro units will be stationed in localities and communities where attitudes are most favorable and in such strength as will not constitute an undue burden to the local civilian facilities."

POST OF ILL REPUTE

Fort Jackson was considered one of the worst posts at which colored troops were stationed during the war. Colored soldiers stationed there complained of race discrimination and segregation both on the post and in the adjacent civilian communities as well as mistreatment by white civilians and law enforcement officers in those communities.

The memorandum requires that colored inductees, enlistees and reenlistees from all sections of the country be sent to Fort Jackson, while white personnel will be trained at various camps throughout the six Army areas. It provides:

Sun. 1-19-47

ALL TO FT. JACKSON

"Negro personnel, other than AAF Negro personnel, enlisting or reenlisting from civil life or being inducted, will be sent to the AGF training center at Fort Jackson, South Carolina."

Camps at which colored personnel could be trained outside of the South include Fort Dix, New Jersey, Fort Meade, Maryland, Fort Lewis, Washington, and Fort Ord, California. White personnel are being trained at these posts.

34a

ASSOCIATION ASKS PROBE INTO CAMP KILMER BEATING

March 28, 1947

New York, Mar 27th--One of the most shocking cases of army brutality was revealed when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People disclosed the findings of an investigator who had been sent to Camp Kilmer in New Jersey to track down reports of a series of beatings and other forms of inhuman treatment to which a Negro soldier was exposed for allegedly having written a letter to the NAACP requesting aid. The bruised and battered soldier, Private Townsend Horton, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, from all indications was still confined to the camp's stockade. Press Service Of The NAACP

Horton, when seen by the investigator, was still visibly suffering from his alleged ordeal, details of which were indignantly substantiated by other prisoners in the camp stockade, one of them a white prisoner who on one occasion had been ordered by an officer to beat Horton unmercifully with a heavy broomstick. This beating occurred on February 27th after Horton had been ordered out into the "bull pen" to dig a deep hole in the frozen, snow-covered ground with an ordinary tablespoon by Lt. Morris. New York, N. Y.

On February 28th, a sergeant, whose first name was George, allegedly took Horton to Lt. Morris' office where in the presence of several other white officers and enlisted men, Lt. Morris cursed and threatened Horton, charging him with having written a letter to the NAACP. When Horton denied this the sergeant is alleged to have struck him in the mouth. Both Horton's upper and lower lips were split open by the vicious blow. He was then beaten and choked by the other men in the room and forced to sign a statement to the effect that he had been in a fair fight with Payton and that he had not been beaten with a broom.

Fri. 3-28-47

After the beating, Horton was allegedly ordered to run by another officer who was in the act of removing his gun from its holster. Horton was unable to run at this point and he was then ordered to return to the "bull pen" to continue his digging with the spoon "until he struck oil."

The NAACP legal department has brought the reported facts to the attention of Col. Harold Duffie, the commanding officer at Camp Kilmer. The War Department has also been asked to investigate.

Soldiers Label Camp Lee 'Concentration Camp' of U.S.

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PETERSBURG, Va.—A first sergeant at Camp Lee, Va., has asked The Courier to urge the NAACP to seek a War Department investigation of conditions at the camp, which he calls the "concentration camp of America." The request was inspired by a letter in the May 10 issue of The Courier, in which a white soldier at the camp condemned the treatment of Negro soldiers in an MP Company there by a Negro staff sergeant in charge of them.

The first sergeant, who said he could get more than 200 soldiers to sign a petition requesting the investigation, expressed agreement with the statements of the white soldier who charged the Negro staff sergeant with abuse of the men under him.

Meanwhile, from other parts of the country, soldiers and a naval veteran joined in roundly condemning the attitudes taken by Negro non-commissioned officers towards the men serving under them.

DENIES CHARGE

A staff sergeant at Camp Lee has written to The Courier denying the allegation made by the white soldier, and saying that he has been fair to the men in his Military Police Company. Although no names were mentioned by the white soldier, evidently the staff sergeant feels that it was he who was referred to, since he answered the letter.

Since the appearance of the letter from Camp Lee, The Courier has received several more letters in which soldiers condemn their NCOs. One soldier at Fort Benning, Ga., said that some Negro non-commissioned officers there "act as if they hate the young men. This soldier calls the Negro NCOs "a menace to the colored race," and that on the basis of his own experience in the Army he would prefer to have white NCOs rather than Negroes.

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CAMP KILMER, N.J.—Declaring that he deserted because he feared mob violence in a Dixie camp, Pvt. Stanley Jones of the 372nd Regiment was given a four-years prison sentence. 3-28-47

hasn't seen much of army life, but the conditions described by the colored soldier at Camp Lee and that on the basis of his own experience in the Army sailor says that Negroes in the Navy. The vested in military and non-commissioned officers rather than Negroes. Naval circles as non-commissioned officers especially to those in the officers work more to the advantage of their men than in their own worst enemies, and that "the average white person will treat you better than your own people," as he expresses approval of the white soldier at Camp Lee.

5-3-47

Camp Kilmer GI Beaten Cruelly

Afro-American Baltimore Md.
Sat. 3-24-47

Investigation Made by Civil Rights Body

ARMY HEADS ACT

Made Dig in Frozen Snow With a Spoon

NE WYORK—First Lt. James W. Morris, white, former stockade officer of Camp Kilmer, N.J. who has been accused of brutality toward a soldier, by the NAACP, will be brought to trial, the U.S. Adjutant General's Office disclosed last Wednesday.

The NAACP submitted a report to the Adjutant General's Office in which an investigator, sent to Camp Kilmer, declared that Pvt. Towsend Horton of Chattanooga, Tenn., was cruelly treated for allegedly having written a letter to the NAACP requesting aid.

The story, according to the NAACP, follows:

On Feb. 27, Horton was ordered to dig a deep hole in the frozen, snow-covered ground with a table spoon, and then beaten with heavy broomstick.

Officer Made Threats

The next day, Morris had Horton brought to his office, where in the presence of several other white officers and enlisted men, Morris cursed and threatened Horton, charging him with writing to the NAACP.

When Horton denied this, a sergeant is alleged to have struck him in the mouth. Horton's upper and lower lips were split open by the vicious blow. He was beaten and choked by the other men in the room and forced to sign a statement saying that he had not been beaten with a broom.

Horton was then allegedly ordered to run by another officer, who was in the act of removing his gun from its bolster. Unable to run at this point, he was ordered to return to the "bull pen" to continue his digging with the spoon "until he struck oil."

Treatment "Not Justified"

The Adjutant General's office investigated these accusations and informed the NAACP that the punishment given Horton was unauthorized and unjustified; that those persons responsible for this injustice had been removed from duty in the post stockade and that court-martial proceedings will be instituted against First Lieutenant Morris. Sat. 3-24-47

PRESS WINS OVER ARMY

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Announcement this week that the War Department as of March 8, is rescinding its recent order requiring all colored recruits to train at Fort Jackson, S.C., is good news.

Just why this order was ever issued has never been quite clear since it was in direct contravention of the Army's Gillem Board report which has been taken as the last word on postwar policy affecting colored troops.

Fact is, had it not been for quick and vigorous protest by some of our newspapers, this discriminatory practice would have probably gone on unnoticed, so there is no great credit to be given to the War Department for its rescission.

From the looks of things it appears that top Army brass is not always aware of what is going on in some of the lower echelons. During World War II it was frequently noted that there were sectional differences in the application of Army policy as it affected colored troops. Sat. 3-1-47

In some instances, it developed, orders were high-pressured through and signed by top brass with no thorough examination of their content or wording. As in the case of some insurance prospects, top brass was not reading all of the fine print. Sat. 3-1-47

It is to the lasting credit of our newspapers, which this week begin the observance of their 120th anniversary that this "fine print" is regularly scanned for any evasions or contradictions of our constitutional rights.

This eternal vigilance on the part of minority groups is essential if any semblance of the democratic processes is to be preserved. We take pardonable pride in whatever contribution we have made and pledge our continued devotion to a duty which has become a high privilege.

24 Subjects Required, Drill, Inspection Held

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-19-47

Caliber of Men High, Commander Declares; 34 Officers 1 Warrant Officer on Staff

WASHINGTON

Col. Harry B. Emigh, Augusta, Ga., commanding officer of the Fifth Training Regiment, currently stationed at Fort Dix, N.J., stated recently that training being given by units of the Fifth Regiment to recruits is moving along at a satisfactory pace and will reach a future complement of approximately 1600 trainees.

The 101st Training Battalion is engaged in the initial phases of training its first assignment of 200 recruits received less than three weeks ago. Commanded by Maj. James D. Fowler, Washington, a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, the battalion is staffed with a complement of 26 officers.

Enlisted personnel arriving at the Initial Receiving Point at Fort Dix are sent to the Fifth Training Regiment for processing prior to beginning their training. The appropriate company to which they are assigned is designated by the Regimental Commander, Colonel Emigh, and depends on the organization in which vacancies exist.

Three Categories

Enlisted men with prior service are subjected to screening processes at the Receiving Point and fall into three categories, namely (1) those who require no training; (2) those who require one week of weapon firing and (3) those who require the full course of basic training. Sat. 4-19-47

Basic training includes 24 different subjects and requires the output of 40 hours per five-day training week. Additional time spent each Saturday in special formations and inspections is not counted in this total. Most weight is given to dismounted drill, physical training and to rifle instruction.

Recreation is amply provided for by numerous branches of the Army theater, all billing top pictures of the day; by extension service club programs at seven branch clubs; by a varied USO programs and by a sports arena. Staffs at several of the service clubs and at the Arena are mixed.

Caliber High

Colonel Emigh declared that the caliber of men undergoing training under his command is unusually high and voiced the expectation that few of his personnel, either permanent party cadre-men or trainees, would be lost in the vigorous elimination of low-grade personnel.

Thirty-four officers and one warrant officer compose the staff now at Fort Dix with the Training Regiment. Listed below are the officers assigned to the unit with home towns and present duty assignments. Where no assignment is listed, the officer is serving as a platoon leader with one of the training companies:

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS: Col. Harry B. Emigh, commanding officer, Augusta, Ga.; Maj. John W. Long, regimental supply officer, Baltimore; Maj. Warren Van Hook, regimental plans and training officer, Philadelphia; Capt. Duane S. Kennedy, athletic and recreational officer, Deepwater, N.J.; Capt. John F. Kerins, regimental adjutant, Leetsdale, Pa.; Capt. Lester S. Leighty, assistant adjutant, Altoona, Pa.; Capt. Thomas M. Sherman, food service supervisor, Detached Service Motor Officer School, Fort Benning, Ga., and Capt. Don W. Stevenson, assistant plans and training officer, Logan, Utah.

101st BATTALION HEADQUARTERS: Maj. James D. Fowler, commanding officer, Washington; Capt. Leroy Allen, battalion motor officer, Chicago; Capt. Rothwell Burke, battalion adjutant, Philadelphia; Capt. Abner E. Jackson, battalion executive officer, 921 Dale Rd., Eufaula, Ala., and First Lt. George M. Shuffer [illegible], battalion plans and training officer, Palestine, Tex.

COMPANY A: First Lt. Francis A. Chunn, commanding officer, Maryland; First Lt. Charles A. George, Chicago; First Lt. Arthur B. McClain, Louisiana; First Lt. James E. McGee, Jr., 1510 Burlesom St., San Antonio, Tex., and Second Lt. Herschel B. Cashin, 509 Oak Ave., Huntsville, Ala. Sat. 4-19-47

ALA. OFFICER COMMANDS COMPANY B: First Lt. James A. Abron Jr., commanding officer, Birmingham; First Lt. John J. Sarazen, Chicago; First Lt. Duncan Williams, Dunn, N.C.; and First Lt. Richard H. Nance, Columbia, S.C.

COMPANY C: Capt. Thurston E. Jamison, commanding officer, Cleveland, Ohio; First Lt. Porter L. Baymon, Tallulah, Ala.; First Lt. Earl C. Lamar, Frisco City, Ala.; First Lt. Alfred C. Levy, St. Louis, Mo.; First Lt. Wilbert F. Singleton, Chicago, Ill., and First Lt. Booker T. Williams, Washington, D.C.

COMPANY D: Capt. James E. Ray, commanding officer, Quincy, Fla.; First Lt. Robert G. Booth, Philadelphia, Pa.; First Lt. Edward H. Hunter, New York City, and First Lt. Raymond E. McDyer, New York City.

CASUAL COMPANY 5th TRAINING REGIMENT: Capt. Kenneth L. Hennell, commanding officer, Bethlehem, Pa., and Second Lt. William J Murphy, Yonkers, N.Y.

173rd ARMY GROUND FORCES BAND—5th REGIMENT: Warrant Officer Junior Grade Oliver Ferrell, Palatka, Fla.

Sift Beating Of Negro Soldier

Chicago, Ill. Defender
Sat. 4-5-47

NEW YORK—One of the most shocking cases of army brutality was revealed when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People disclosed the findings of an investigator who had been sent to Camp Kilmer in New Jersey to track down reports of a series of beatings and other forms of inhuman treatment to which a Negro soldier was exposed for allegedly having written a letter to the NAACP requesting aid.

The bruised and battered soldier, Private Townsend Horton, of Chattanooga, Tenn., from all indications was still confined to the camp's stockade.

Horton, when seen by the investigator, was still visibly suffering from his alleged ordeal, details of which were indignantly substantiated by other prisoners in the camp stockade, one of them a white prisoner who on one occasion had been ordered by an officer to beat Horton unmercifully with a heavy broomstick. This beating occurred on February 27th after Horton had been ordered out into the "bull pen" to dig a deep hole in the frozen, snow-covered ground with an ordinary tablespoon by Lt. Morris. Sat. 4-5-47

On February 28, a sergeant, whose first name was George, according to reports, took Horton to Lt. Morris' office where in the presence of several other white officers and enlisted men, Lt. Morris cursed and threatened Horton, charging him with having written a letter to the NAACP. When Horton denied this the sergeant is alleged to have struck him in the mouth. Both Horton's supper and lower lips were split open by the vicious blow. He was then beaten and choked by the other men in the room and forced to sign a statement to the effect that he had been in a fair fight with Payton and that he had not been beaten with a broom.

After the beating, Horton was allegedly ordered to run by another officer was was in the act of removing his gun from its holster. Horton was unable to run at this point and he was then ordered to return to the "bull pen" to continue his digging with the "spoon until he struck oil."

The NAACP legal department has brought the reported facts to the attention of Col. Harold Duffie, the commanding officer at Camp Kilmer. The War Department has also been asked to investigate.

Liberal 'Army Talk No. 170' Withheld From Troops Stationed at Fort Benning

No Discussion of New Policy Toward GI's Permitted; Men Appeal to War Department

FORT BENNING, Ga.—"Army Talk" No. 170, dated April 12, 1947, published and distributed by the War Department to all U.S. Army units, was withheld last week from all colored units stationed at Fort Benning, and from all reading rooms, libraries and from unit information and education offices on the post.

The document, edited and published with emphasis on colored personnel in the military service was withheld by order of Maj-Gen. John W. O. O'Daniel, post commander, upon recommendation of Capt. Willard Chambers, post information and education officer.

Titled "Utilization of Negro Manpower in the U.S. Army," the document dealt with Army's policy relative to such personnel. It explained in detail the opportunities available to all military personnel irrespective of race, creed or color.

All Facilities Opened

It stated that all recreational facilities on all military installations throughout the U.S. Army were open and available to all military personnel, irrespective to race, creed or color.

All are to be open, it points out, even if unit recreational facilities may be desired, and separate facilities provided.

Considered a "Bill of Rights," the pamphlet carried important information for commanding officers of colored troops.

The War Department had directed that it be given widest publicity and that all unit commanders order their Information and Education officers to use the contents of the document for source material in group discussions, lectures, etc.

9 Hours of Discussion Urged

The War Department further directed that all unit commanders would insure at least three full hours a week for discussion of this topic for a three-week period.

Publication and distribution of this document had been announced by "ARMY TIMES," official publication and newspaper for military personnel, in its April 10 edition, in an article with the following headline: "Army to Air Its Policy Toward Negro Troops."

After the announcement by "ARMY TIMES," all personnel at Benning looking forward to one of the most interesting Information and Education programs ever held here—but in vain.

Another Brazen Violation

Refusal of Fort Benning authorities to release the document to the units directly concerned, is termed just another brazen violation by the prejudice-ridden administration of War Department directives designed to liberalize the Army.

One item in the document which most whites here resent most, is the listing of training schools available to all personnel in the military, who can qualify. Some of this training is technical, and is conducted at civilian colleges.

Other 'Talks' Permitted

"Army Talk" is one of numerous booklets published by the War Department's Information and Division. "Army Talk" No. 169, dated April 5, 1947, dealt with "Soldier Public Relations."

It was displayed on all bulletin boards, in all reading rooms and in all libraries. It was discussed in all Information and Education classes.

Similar discussions and displays were arranged for "Army Talk" No. 171, which deals with "The Infantry," but "Army Talk" No. 170 was conspiciously omitted. Terming the action an insult to their intelligence, colored soldiers here have written the Secretary of War to that effect.

Lt. Branch Stymied

First Lt. Mathews Branch, one of the three colored Regular Army officers in the 25th Infantry and serving as Regimental Information and Education Officer, was noncommital when approached by a group of officers regarding the matter.

Lieutenant Branch merely stated that the subject would not be discussed However, the soldiers say he was only obeying orders from his superiors.

They say further that the arrogant white officers have no idea of the undercurrent resulting from the strained race relations, the intimidation of personnel and gross injustices inflicted.

The War Department, they add, is kept in the dark by "favorable" reports originating at Benning, written by whites who have never given an accurate "estimate of the situation" at what the soldiers call the "hell-hole of all Army Camps as far as the colored are concerned."

25th Inf. Marks 78th Anniversary

FT. BENNING, Ga. — The 25th Infantry Regiment recently celebrated Organization Day on the occasion of its 78th anniversary. Organized on April 20, 1869 by an Act of Congress, the 25th distinguished itself during the Indian Wars, of the late 19th century and saw action in the Philippine Insurrection.

Highest battle honors for the 25th were won for its part in capturing the key Spanish position of El Caney during the Spanish-American War. In World War II the 25th engaged in savage island warfare in the Pacific while attached to the 93rd Division.

Redesignated in 1946

In March, 1946, the 107th Infantry, stationed at Fort Benning was redesignated the 25th Infantry Regiment and garrisoned in the Sand Hill area of the Georgia Post. Now commanding the 25th is Col. Robert L. Dulaney.

Most recent commendation to be given the 25th was that of Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Eisenhower, who inspected the 25th in course of a recent visit to Fort Benning. The Chief of Staff expressed his complete satisfaction with the unit's garrison and training standards.

Wife of Officer Forced to Leave Post Hospital

Had Requested Use of Nearest Facility; 'Inspections' Fail to Reveal True Picture

By FRANCIS E. SWANE

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Like Old Man River, race-hate, segregation, discrimination, intimidation and gross injustices of a ruthless nature keep rolling along against the colored personnel stationed here.

The efficient military and political machine at the camp, under the leadership of Maj. Gen. John W. O. O'Daniel, post commander, has virtually reduced all colored personnel on the post, enlisted men as well as officers, to a state of absolute servitude.

Troops at the camp enjoy about as much freedom and protection from civilian authorities on and off the post as civilians living in any other area of this race-hate ridden State.

Quick to Show Superiority

On the post, they constitute something human to tolerate. An opportunity to demonstrate such "superiority" is never passed up by whites who control that hotbed of a peculiar type of fascism. ——families of Army personnel are subject to viscious mistreatment.

Mrs. Mabel E. Burns, wife of Lt. Robert E. Burns of the 25th Infantry Regiment here, was malisciously evicted from the Fort Benning Regional Hospital recently.

She had requested to use a lavoratory near the ward in which she was bed-ridden marked "Women," instead of one some distance from her ward marked "For Colored Women."

Use That or Nothing

This request was not approved by the nurse and the doctor on the ward. Instead Mrs. Burns was informed that she would use the "designated" lavoratory or none at all.

The nurse and the doctor later reported the "patient's conduct" to Col. oe Harrell, commanding officer of the hospital.

The colonel informed Mrs. Burns that "General O'Daniel and I make the policies of this hospital, not the War Department" and further stated, "I am putting you out of this hospital today (April 3) now."

Takes Sick Wife Home

Notified of his wife's dismissal, Lieutenant Burns reported to the hospital as ordered by Colonel Harrell, and with the assistance of several attendants carried his too-ill-to-walk wife to a waiting automobile.

From the hospital she was taken to their humble quarters (improvised temporary barracks) in the Sand Hill area of the post.

Negro officers of the 25th Infantry and their families live in improvised barracks, while white officers and their families live in modern and permanent structures.

Afraid of Press?

The next day Lieutenant Burns reported the incident to his regimental commander, Col. Robert L. Dulaney, who "thanked" him for the information and praised him for not giving the information to the "colored papers."

After some discussions of the incident with hospital authorities and the post commander, Mrs. Burns was readmitted to the hospital, but under the conditions which led to her eviction.

The sospital at Fort Benning has a notorious reputation for mistreating patients. So severe is some of the liscrimination and maltreatment, two officers carried their sick wives to a private hospital in North Carolina for treatment.

Looked Good to Eisenhower

Recently, during Army Week, General of the Armies Dwight Eisenhower visited Fort Benning on an "inspection" tour, and gave the post a rating of excellent.

Hundreds of the enlisted men and officers who prepared the "path" for the General's "inspection" say what the General saw was a few soldiers on a "problem" and a well-policed area.

They say what the General did not see was the fine and well-organized machine on the post, geared to a pitch of almost perfection apparently for the purpose of maintaining approximately 4000 colored soldiers and officers in their designated "place" to uphold Southern bigotry, customs and traditions, even if it destroys the morale and decency of the United States Army and makes of democracy a joke and a phony.

What of Future?

Recently the camp was informed by the War Department that Marcus Ray, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, is en route to the camp for another "inspection."

There is little doubt that Mr. Ray's trip will be anything other than another "snow job."

How long the War Department will permit the situation at Fort Benning to exist is the question every one is asking. Will it allow the situation to explode, or will it do what it should do—take the colored troops out of Georgia?

D.C. Colonel Commands Sub-Division in Japan

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, Gifu, Japan — Col. Robert L. Pollard, 139 Randolph Pl., Washington, has been designated as deputy commander of Gifu Sub-Post 5-B, a sub-division of the 25th Infantry Division's zone of responsibility, it was recently announced.

Assigned to the 24th Infantry Regiment since Jan. 8, Col. Pollard also is charged with supervision of the extensive dependent housing project now under construction at Camp Majestic on the Kamigahara airstrip. He formerly served with the 366th Infantry and the 372, beginning his tour of active duty in March, 1941.

All GI's to Hear Army Talk No. 170

Afro American

Reported Suppression at Ft. Benning Denied

Baltimore, Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Denial was made by the War Department last Friday, of the report that "Army Talk No. 170," describing the use the Army proposes to make of colored personnel in the post-war military establishment, had been suppressed at Fort Benning, Ga.

According to the report, Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, commanding general of the Infantry Training Center at Fort Benning, had withheld the distribution of the "talk" upon the advice of the post education and information officer.

Fort to Use "Talk"

NNPA in a teletyped inquiry, last Thursday, asked upon what authority had General O'Daniel taken such action, and, if unauthorized, what steps would be taken to insure distribution of the "talk" in accordance with a War Department circular. Thurs. 5-15-47

The War Department informed NNPA, last Friday that the report was incorrect and that General O'Daniel had advised the Army Ground Forces that he is having the material presented as directed.

Foreigners at Fort Benning See 'American' Training

Afro-American. Baltimore, Md.

Officer Candidates Have 'Second-Hand' Club, Forced to Take Seats in the Rear on Buses

Sat. 5-3-47

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Officers from the Brazilian, Mexican, Peruvian, Canadian, Chinese and Guatamalean Armies in training at Fort Benning are receiving lessons in the spread of racial antagonisms and jim-crowism from the United States

Regardless of the Gillem Board recommendations, discrimination still is rampant in the Army and among the higherups who control the destinies of the armed forces of the nation.

The rankest kind of jim-crowism exists at Fort Benning, where colored officers, undergoing superior training for the next world combat, also undergo indignities hardly commensurate with the purpose they are trying to serve.

Second-Hand Accommodations

They have secondhand accommodations in the matter of recreational facilities and are forced to travel great distances to take advantage of these recreational facilities if they wish to use them.

While the main officers' club is very spacious, with swimming pool, tennis courts, bar, lounge, cafeteria, dining room and many other facilities, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in a former barrack in an abandoned area.

A colored chaplain is in charge and it is his only assignment. The club does not even have a radio and is lacking in every way.

Segregated on Busses

The club for colored officers in the 25th Infantry is excellent, with practically every facility except a swimming pool and tennis court. Sat. 5-3-47

Even in the matter of transportation, provided by a private concern, the Howard Bus Company of Columbus, colored ride in the rear seats and are so loaded on the United States reservation.

Army Talk 170' Still Just Talk to Tan GIs

Pittsburgh Courier-Pittsburgh Pa.

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—That the U. S. War Department continues to allow wide lattitude to its various commanders in the application of stated policy with regard to Negro troops was revealed this week when it was discovered that a phrase provided a convenient loophole in a War Department circular. Sat. 5-17-47

"Army Talk 170" is an indoctrination pamphlet circulated by the Army's information and education section, and it discusses War Department policy with regard to utilization of Negro manpower.

CHARGE SUPPRESSION

There have been repeated charges that in some Southern camps, notably Fort Benning, Ga., Army commanders have refused to issue Army Talk 170 to the troops. This charge is denied by a spokesman for the War Department, who insists that delivery of the pamphlet was delayed. Sat. 5-17-47

PERMITS "DISCRETION"

However, the wording of the War Department Circular 76, which accompanied the pamphlet and which constituted specific instructions to field commanders to place special emphasis on this circular, would seem to permit local commanders to use their discretion according to "the local situation."

This is interpreted by some observers as a capitulation, by the Army, to racial attitudes and customs in any local communities, regardless of the harm done to the morale of Negro soldiers.

ONE "LOCAL SITUATION"

Just how this adjustment to "the local situation" works, can clearly be seen in what is happening at Fort Benning, Ga., one of the spots where it is alleged that the distribution of "Army Talk 170" pamphlets was suppressed. The War Department, however, made a statement last Friday that Major General John W. O'Daniel, commanding general at Fort Benning, had advised the Army Ground Forces that he is having the material presented as directed. 5-17-47

One writer, after a thirty-day visit at Benning, declared that the Fort has a "well-planned, timely calculated and firm policy of complete segregation, subtle discrimination and cruel intimidation of colored personnel stationed there. The policies there, relating to Negro troops, corresponds and harmonizes precisely with the insidious brand of "democracy" which is practiced throughout civilian Georgia.

General Defies Gillem Report

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 11-22-47

Refuses to Permit Mixing at Bennett

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Figuratively thumbing his nose at the War Department, its Gillem Board and all advocates of equality in the Army, Base Commander Maj. Gen. John W. O'Daniel, like a dictator, crams jim crow down the throats of Tan Yanks stationed at Fort Benning, according to the men themselves. 11-22-47

Although he has animal courage enough to have received decorations during both wars, the men say, the general does not possess the infinitely rare moral courage to challenge the dictates of Southern tradition.

Reason for Assignment

It is rumored that three was more behind his assignment in 1945 to command the infantry school here than met the eye.

At that time, it was said, many of the Texas soldiers fighting along the Volturno and Rapido crossings in Italy felt that losses suffered by their division were directly proportionate to the lack of military tactics of the theater chief.

In a behind-the scenes, the tale goes, the general was assigned to a private kingdom of his own choice, Fort Benning, where there is a concentration of colored troops inviolation of the Gillem Board report.

The instances of tyranny on the part of General O'Daniel are many. He defied the War Department of the Gillem Board report.

Stored Army Talk 170

When Army Talk 170, concerning the treatment of Tan Yanks, was sent to Benning last May, it was stored, by his order, in a warehouse and stayed there until a War Department representative went to the fort to determine the reason.

Only then was the Talk unearthed. It was given to colored troops who already knew about their problems from bitter experience, but there is no evidence that the Talk was ever given to the white officers and men for whom it was primarily intended.

A scant month afterward, the general decided to enforce jim crow in "his" main post theater. He called in some colored chaplains to inform them of his intention, but they refused to go along with him, so his plan was shelved.

Separates Team

Later, Lt. Col. Francis Schmidt, a former Minnesota football star, brought a team to Georgia from Virginia. George Taliaferro of Indiana University and six other Tan Yanks were among its members.

Colonel Schmidt told the billeting officer, a major in no uncertain terms that his team would not be quartered separately. The major made a phone call. Sirens screamed. Tires slid to a stop.

General O'Daniel disembarked and said, "Colonel, this is my post.

Camps (Fort Dix)

Even Yardbirds Enjoy GI Life Under New Laws Reducing 'Rank' Differences

Afro American
Sat. 8-16-47 Baltimore, Md.

Mixed Staff of 365th Able to Handle 1600 Recruits; Many Served Away From Navy

By BOB QUEEN

FORT DIX—It's almost a brand new Army, judging from observations made during an AFRO tour of the 365th Infantry Regiment, stationed here as part of the Ninth Division.

Under post-war Army regulations, members of the 365th, with most of its non-coms and officers sporting ribbons and battle stars from World War II, may attire themselves in civilian clothes and walk on and off the post without having to answer military police questions.

This privilege, however, is not granted to recruits.

It's even possible for a lowly yardbird to say "Hi ya, colonel" (after retreat) and get away with it, without getting a guard house refresher course, and a West Point major is tagged out at first base in a ball game by a buck sergeant.

No Seasickness Here

Also noticeable is the number of former Navy veterans who have found the inducements offered by Uncle's landlubbers enough to lure them from the sea.

Among the 365th personnel who were former blue jackets are Cpl. Herbert L. Duncan of Anadarko, Okla., a physical education instructor; and Pvt. William Prince Jr. Jacksonville, Fla. Duncan served with the USN in the ETO, and Prince, served three years in the States.

West Pointer is Col.

One of the outstanding officers of the regiment, commanded by Col. Harry B. Emigh of Augusta, Ga., is Maj. James D. Fowler of 130 R St., N.E., Washington, West Point graduate of 1941.

Major Fowler, is commanding officer of the first battalion of the regiment. A veteran of the 366th Infantry, he served at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. His ribbons also show that he served in North Africa.

The West Pointer plays a terrific third base on the 365th baseball nine, and displays base-running speed a-la-Jackie Robinson.

The 365th is the second largest colored contingent in the armed forces at present, and is geared to serve as a training unit for 1600 recruits.

Sat. 8-16-47

Same Basic Training

Upon completion of a 13-week basic training which the seasoned GI will find no different from the 1941-42 grind as a draftee, the new recruit is assigned to another unit, overseas duty, or may remain with the 365th.

Men who have had Army, Navy or Marine Corps service records, and are re-enlistees, are given refresher courses.

The 365th is located out in the old familiar sector of the post that formerly housed the 372nd on Range Road.

The GI who was at Dix prior to 1943 might find it difficult to get his bearings because Pointville, the little town that sat at Range Rd. and Browns Mill Rds., was wiped off of the map, by the Army.

On the Double

The new teen-age recruit enters the Army at Warehouse No. 2, and, unlike the World War II draftees who sometimes needed one to three days to get into uniform, is whisked out of civvies and into OD's in three shakes of a lamb's tail.

But it's a hotsy-totsy Army he finds himself in, for over in the 365th area, the mess halls are all prettied up in bright hues of ivory and blue or green, and curtains with flowered design adorn the windows.

In charge of Company B. mess hall is T/Sgt. Alexander Burrell of 139 W. 117th St., NYC, a Purple Heart veteran who was wounded twice in action with the 92nd Division. He saw action on the Arno River, at Brenner Pass and Po Valley.

Sgt. Burrell and his staff serve 150 men per meal. This is the average mealtime load for six other company mess halls.

Exclusive Sergeants

Three-stripers find things rather snazzy at Fort Dix in the form of a sergeants' club, which when fully equipped will provide a room for dancing illuminated with soft red and blue lights, reading rooms, card rooms and get a load of this—a bar where cold malt and hops plus the latest vintages and 90-proof stuff will be served.

Heading the project is M/Sgt. Lewis T. Evans of 474 Hunt Ave., Richmond, Va.; a re-enlistee, who, during the war served in the Aleutians as a first lieutenant with the 427th Truck Company.

Men rating from technician fourth class up to master sergeant are eligible for membership in the club.

For recreation, members of the 365th can hie away to a sufficient number of day rooms, all finished off in elegance on a par with the mess halls. Cpl. Linton Copeland of 2227 Bainbridge St., Philadelphia, is in charge of the Company B room.

He is a veteran of the Southwest Pacific Theater and served with the 96th Engineers.

Knighthood in Flower

Probably the most unique GI in the entire army is T/Sgt. Isaac J. Davis who formerly resided in Natchez, Miss. Now calling 39 Walnut St., Trenton, N.J., his home, he is the only enlisted man in the United States Army to be a knight of a foreign government.

He was knighted while serving in West Africa by William S. Tubman, President of Liberia, in May, 1944.

The honor was bestowed upon him in recognition of his "Christian work of civilizing our brethren inhabiting the territory neighboring our Republic."

His status makes him a "Knight Official of the Liberian Humane Order of African Redemption."

Sgt. Davis, or Sir Isaac, will participate in the Liberian Centennial celebration.

Two Originals Present

Among the officers is Lt. Wejay Bundera of Baltimore, battalion motor officer, walking on two good legs, one of which was rumored to have been blown off back in 1945.

Sat. 8-16-47

Lt. Bundera was reported as a casualty at that time while serving with the 92nd Division in Italy.

The false rumor stated that tank in which he was riding struck a mine.

Lt. Benjamin D. Redd of 73 Sussex Ave., East Orange, N.J., is the recreation officer and, along with Capt. Leroy Allen of 6146 Vernon Ave., Chicago, guides the 365th baseball team that was runner-up in the post league.

Sgt. William K. Lane, pitcher, Savannah, Ga., during the competition, won 10 games and established a record of 107 strikeouts.

Big league material is evident too, for holding the catcher's berth is S/Sgt. Ray Gaffney, formerly of the Nashville Cubs of the Southern League.

Soldiers find further recreation at Service Club No. 4 where Mrs. Mildred Robinson of Petersburg, Va., is senior hostess: and the Range Road USO in charge of Phelton A. Gibson of Washington.

20,000 Sheets Monthly

At the latter place, 20,000 sheets of writing paper are used monthly.

GI aides at the service club are T/Sgt. Leo F. Pearson, 911 16th St., Huntington, W.Va.; and Cpl. Alvin J. Robinson, Birmingham.

The spiritual guidance of the 365th is under Maj. Elmer I. Gibson of Philadelphia, chaplain and a holder of the Legion of Merit, who served with the 364th Infantry in the Aleutians.

Sat. 8-16-47

90% Served Overseas

Besides Major Fowler, Colonel Emigh is surrounded by a staff of 80 officers, half of whom are colored with 90% listed as having served overseas.

Among them are:

First Lt. Russell C. Stokes, information and education officer, formerly of the 372nd Infantry Regiment and the 370th Infantry of the 92nd Division in Italy; Second Lt. Bruce E. Fleming, 1106 Denny St., Richmond, transportation and motor officer;

First Lt. Charles R. Walker, 533 W. 158th St., NYC, holder of the Purple Heart, bronze and silver star medals, veteran of the 92nd Division, 370th Infantry; Capt. Abner Jackson, Eufala Ala., a veteran of the 25th Infantry in the Pacific.

No Desk-Chair Colonel

Colonel Emigh, regimental commander during the war, was a member of the general staff of Gen. R. L. Eichelberger's 1 Corps in Australia and New Guinea.

He was also a staff officer with the Sixth Army under Gen. Walter Krueger in amphibious operations from New Guinea to Luzon, and during the landing at Lingayen Gulf and the capture of Manila.

He holds the Legion of Merit, bronze star and a unit citation.

Among other officers of the 365th Regiment are:

Capt. Rothwell Burke, 3856 Haverford Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., Co. A, commanding officer: 1st Lt. George M. Shuffer Jr., Palestine, Tex., battalion plans and training officer;

1st Lt. James A. Abron Jr., Birmingham, Company B, commander; 1st Lt. Francis A. Chunn, 9125 Brookville Rd., Silver Springs, Md., Company C, commander; Capt. James E. Ray, Quincy, Fla., Company D, commander;

First Lts. Edward H. Hunter, 257 W. 111th St.; and Raymond E. McDyer, 170 W. 123rd St., both of NYC; Robert G. Booth, 1429 N. 20th St., Philadelphia; Charles A. George, 5153 Calumet Ave.; John J. Sarazen, 4617 Calumet Ave.; and Wilbert F. Singleton, 4442 S. Parkway, all of Chicago;

Second Lt. Herschel B. Cashin, Huntsville, Ala.; First Lt. Porter L. Baymon, Tallulah, Ala.; Lt. Earl C. Lamar, Rt. 1, Frisco City, Ala;

First Lt. Arthur B. McClain, Droesdale, La.; First Lt. Duncan Williams, Dunn, N.C.; First Lt. James E. McGee Jr., San Antonia, Tex.;

First Lt. Richard R. Nance, Columbia, S.C.; Capt. Thurston Jamison, Cleveland; First Lt. Alfred C. Levy, St. Louis; and First Lt. Booker T. Williams, 822 21st St., N.E., Washington, D.C.

Personnel Aide, Analyst Tour Coast Army Units

WASHINGTON

Roy K. Davenport, Washington analyst in the War Department's Personnel Branch, AGO, and Major Steve G. Davis, assigned to the War Department Personnel and Administration Division,left here July 29, on a two-week tour of the West Coast Army installations in the interest of the career plan for enlisted personnel.

The West Coast visit is a continuation of a tour which has already embraced Army installations in Southern and Eastern States.

The new career plan, announced last April by the War Department, to be effictive early in 1948, will provide opportunities to enlisted personnel for specialized education, advancement in grade, and commissioning in the Officers' Reserve Corps and in the Regular Army.

Job Being Analyzed

The plan, which will enable enlisted personnel to reach grade and rank commensurate with their abilities and endeavors, contains a thorough analysis of the Army's mission to determine jobs necessary in the Army to enable it to accomplish its mission.

Each job is being carefully analyzed for a breakdown of content and training prerequisites, which will correspond with grade progress, ultimately providing that such jobs will demand a certain pay grade, and the training and experience necessary for achieving such a position.

A system of personnel procedures for "getting the right man into the right job at the right time" is also an intergral part of the plan. This system will include testing, classification and assignment of personnel together with promotion and demotion procedures.

Same Old Story

Army Brass Limits Duties of Tan GIs

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 2-8-47

By RIC ROBERTS, Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Proof that the U. S. Army is the same biased arm of pre-World War II days was in indisputable evidence here last week when a special memorandum (No. 600-750-9) was released by the office of the Secretary of War under date line of Jan. 20.

The release, obtainable by only seven prime U. S. Army agencies, and duly signed by the Adjutant General and the Chief of Staff, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, was cluttered with "white only" and "Negro (none)" stipulations. For example, while duty in the Alaskan department offered Corps of Engineers, Medical Department, Ordnance and Signal Corps chores for white Americans, the only availability for colored was listed for the infantry.

SAME OLD PATTERN

Colored soldiers, without exception, were still being relegated to labor units in the European-Mediterranean theatre where the finer assignments and opportunities, with ratings, were listed for white men only, as studied discrimination relegated colored enlisted men to the less attractive assignments. In the China theatre, now in process of abandonment, only white soldiers were considered at all. Here the designations of medical technician, dental assistant and surgical technician, while advertised as open to colored, promised to keep colored soldiers in check because of the scarcity of colored soldiers with backgrounds for such connections. Although seven or more distinct divisions were assigned to the Pacific Theatre, the "white only" stipulation captioned the list in which only one colored unit appeared to be attached. This was based on the regular three-year period of enlistment in the Regular Army, along with a choice of service for the individual. (This release, seen and studied in its entirety, is one of the rare but indisputable evidences of sanctioned bias over the signatures of the men who actually administer U. S. Army policies.)

Sat. 2-8-47

Air Forces Vet Meets State Guard Jim Crow

Chicago, Ill. Defender

Last week, a veteran trained as an aircraft mechanic tried to enlist in an air force unit of the Illinois National Guard. He was told there were no openings for Negroes. A check with headquarters of the guard disclosed that the unit was following War Department policy. A year ago, a Negro "citizens" committee refused an integrated regiment in favor of a separate combat team to be commanded by a Negro general.

Sat. 5-17-47

Applicants For Army Commissions Charge Bias On Screening Boards

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Approximately three times more white officers than Negroes applying for Regular Army appointments pass the eligibility requirements, due, some Negro officers state to the anti-Negro attitude of certain members of the numerous all-white officer screening boards throughout the country before which each applicant is required to make a personal appearance.

Sat. 3-22-47

While the casualties among all officers are high, many Negro officers feel they have less than a fighting chance to satisfy the screening examination, no matter with what ease they pass the academic, physical, biographical and other requirements.

According to official War Department sources, between December, 1945 and March, 1946, a total of 102,000 Army officers have taken the examination for Regular Army appointments. Of this total, 750 have been Negro officers.

Figures Listed

Of the 101,250 white officers applying, 11.4 per cent have passed. Out of a total of 750 Negro officers applying, 36 or 4.8 per cent have passed. The key to the unusually high casualty rate among Negro officer applicants may be found in the experience of certain Negro Air Corps officers.

At the time of the first examination for Regular Army officer, approximately 250 Negro Army Air Corp officers then stationed at Godman Field, Ky., made application. According to highly authoritative sources, only one officer failed the academic requirements. Yet only six of the approximately 250 passed the entire examination, including passing the review board.

Sat. 3-22-47

According to informed sources, Colonel Wells, head of Board III, asked one Lockbourne officer, "What do you nigger boys think about social equality?" To another he is said to have posed this question, "What do you think about intermarriage?"

Sat. 3-22-47

JIM CROW IS STILL IN THE ARMY

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

War Secretary Robert P. Patterson's opposition to the prohibition of segregation in the armed forces is inconceivable to us. The opposition came in a form of a letter to the chairman of the House Armed Forces Committee, Walter G. Andrews, Republican of New York, in which the War Secretary expressed his views regarding the enactment of a bill introduced by Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, New York.

Sat. 5-3-47

The bill, of course, is meant to democratize our armed forces by systematic elimination of racial grouping. Mr. Patterson contends that the "War Department does not believe that full utilization of its man power could be obtained by the enactment of the proposed legislation at the present time." He takes refuge behind the much criticized and much emasculated Gillem report which is supposed to embody the War Department's policy on the point at issue.

Mr. Patterson says the War Department believes that progressive experimentation pursuant to the recommendation to the Board of General Officers will, in time, accomplish the purpose of the proposed legislation.

But the practices that are now in effect in the army do not lend weight to the War Secretary's argument, nor do they provide ground for any optimistic view based on so-called progressive experimentation. The War Department cannot deny the fact that important phases of the Gillem Board recommendations have either been watered down or are being allowed to lapse into a state of gradual degeneracy.

Thus far there has been no integration. By no stretch of the imagination could the activation of the all-Negro 24th Infantry Regiment as a part of the 25th Division be considered an integrated step. For the two all-white regiments that complete the division are separated from the 24th.

The army has experimented long enough with Jim Crowism. What we would like to see is not experimentation, but complete democratization of the armed forces in order to provide greater security for the nation in time of emergency, better morale, and a more effective utilization of our military strength.

Sat. 5-3-47

Surely, if the navy with its lily-white tradition sees no objection to prohibition of segregation in the armed forces, there can be no argument except that which is fostered by a blind adherence racialism to sustain the army's opposition to the bill. Mr. Patterson's dialecticism is a mosaic of muddled thinking.

Army Planning More Segregation

To Expand Separate Training Group in Ky.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

FORT KNOX, Ky.—Despite the recommendation of the President's Civil Rights Committee that segregation be abandoned as an Armed Forces policy, Army authorities here are implementing the practice of dualism by building up a training group composed of all-colored troops.

That unit is the Third Army Group, which now has two battalions and is forming a third, which will consist of an additional 1200 men.

4-22-47

White Commanding Officers

The two battalions in the group are the 84th Tank and the 367th Infantry Battalions. Brig. Gen. Ray T. Maddocks is division commander; and Lt. Col. David R. Zinnamon, group commander both white. All permanent training instructors are colored.

Personnel sent to the group are given a 13-week basic training course in which they learn to shoot the M-1 rifle, carbine and light machine gun and are instructed in the use of maps, first aid for the wounded, the use of camouflage and all tactical movements.

New Trainees Shifted

When the trainees finish their 13-week basic course they are graduated from the Third Army Group and transferred to other Permanent personnel of the all-colored training group is approximately 200 enlisted men and 75 officers.

Bulk of Colored Troops Stay Stationed in South

Nearly 2 Years Ago; Talk 170 Gets Same Fate

18 Better Relations Recommendations Made

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Of all contenders for mastery at double-talk, lip-service and delaying-action, the United States Army has few peers. This is true of its attitude toward colored soldiers. Consider the Gillen Board report, so-called floor plan of Army policy for colored troops.

Of all the tongue-in-check declarations to win a place in history this is the contemporary champ. The report, with 18 specific recommendations, is a year and a half old and one of the main faults it was designed to cure remains uncured.

This is the continued presence of colored troops in hostile, South ern States.

Ft. Benning Situation

A piquant touch of irony is that one of the largest single concentrations of these troops in the United States is at Fort Benning, Ga., within the Army area commanded by Lt. Gen. Alvin C. Gillem, whose name the altruistic report bears.

It is humorous too, that the Benning commanding officer, Maj. Gen. J. W. O'Daniel, is a petty dictator, who choses to ignore the report dictates of the Army Department in his obeisance to "purely local customs."

The report, distributed during a period of reactionary thought, received attention from the post, camp and station commanders. It was ignored so flagrantly that the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff could no longer ignore the scornful evasions.

Talk 170 Gets Same Fete

In early 1947, Army Talk 170 was born. The Talk was designed to strengthen its weaker, older brother against the rigors of life in Southern camps. It was distributed in May, and then promptly forgotten.

General O'Daniel is not alone in his attitude. Nor is it surprising that he and the officers could so act with impunity. There is a "gentlemen's agreement" among ranking officers in such matters which protects them from the consquences of their behavior.

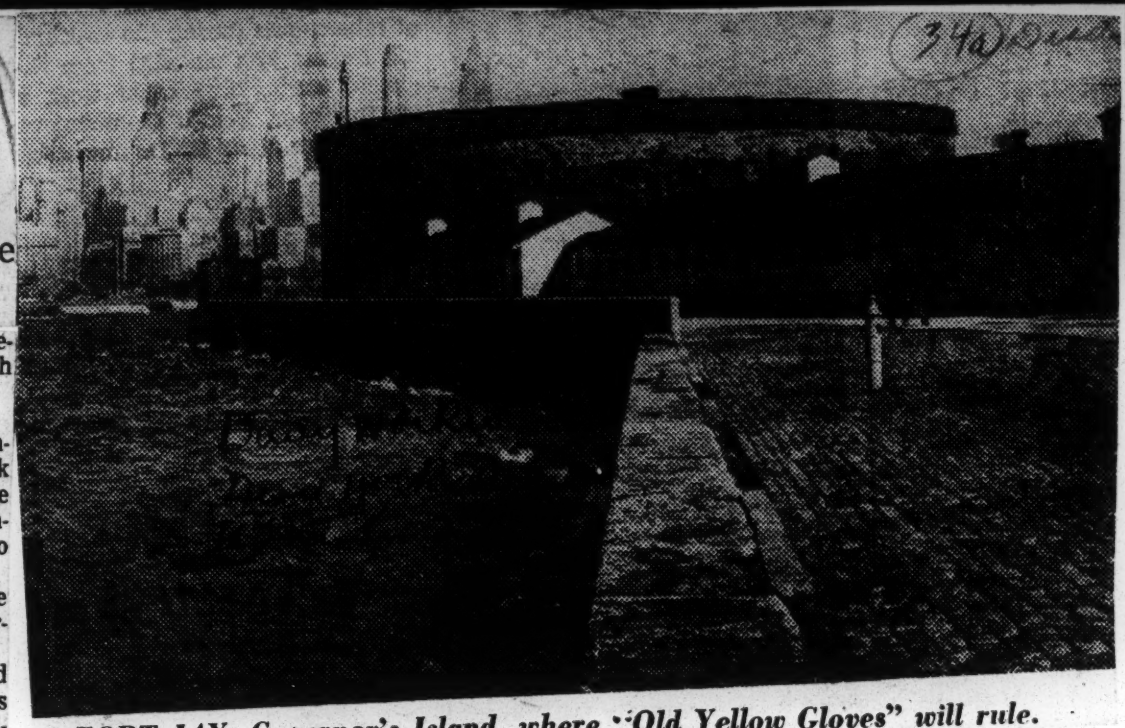
Top officers in a section of the Army Department charged with operational planning are reported to have hedged away time, quibbling about terminology and interpretation. They have seized upon the ambiguities of the report deliberately confusing issues which were clearly stated.

Recruitment Set Up

Meanwhile, a lop-sided Army enlistment program recruits a bulk of marginal or low-grade men. The doors of all but a few Army technical training schools are closed to colored soldiers.

No effort is made to encourage the more intelligent colored career-prospect to continue in the Army. The Army is interested in colored truck-drivers, bulldozer operators and not in colored radar technicians and cryptographic experts.

Colored troops can be taken out of the South. That would be a start in the right direction. The next step would be to cut through the bullheaded, racial prejudice with which some of the top Army brass is laden.



FORT JAY, Governor's Island, where "Old Yellow Gloves" will rule.

Negro-Hating Col. Clark to Rule New Ft. Jay Jail

By Harry Raymond

They are constructing a new modern Army guard house within the grim ivy-covered walls of historic Castle Williams, Governor's Island. And the man scheduled to be the big boss of the soldier prisoners there is Negro-hating Lt. Col. C. W. Clark.

Exclusive

Clark, according to former soldiers of the old 507th Port Battalion, was the most cordially hated officer in the outfit and is not fitted to handle military prisoners in a peace-time army.

Officers and former soldiers of the battalion have condemned Clark, former executive officer of the 507th, for pulling his rank on the men.

He is charged with placing special restrictions on Negro troops. When they protested he threatened them with tommy guns. This was followed in 1944 by an attack by white southern paratroopers on the Negro soldiers in Bristol, England, in which several Negro soldiers were killed.

Known unaffectionately by veterans of the old 507th as "Old Yellow Gloves," Col. Clark is currently provost marshal at Fort Jay and iron-handed overseer of the old Castle Williams Guard House, now being remodeled.

"Clark earned the bitter resentment of the enlisted men at every turn when he was a major and executive officer of the 507th Port Battalion," declared an officer who served with him.

"He demanded and raged until he got hair-line precision and regimentation in the barracks. Every Sunday the whole camp was restricted until after the major's parade formation at two o'clock. He loved parades. And the men were working 14 hours a day.

Once he massed the whole battalion in a parade formation and gave the command "left turn," a difficult maneuver under any circumstances with as large a unit as a battalion. In this particular instance the thing was made more difficult by fences, ditches and fleeing civilian onlookers. Clark should have given the command "right turn."

The commander of the new model Castle William guard house attempted to "Prussianize" his command when the 507th arrived in England. According to another officer of the battalion, Clark yanked the junior officers, who wanted to get the outfit to work, out of fatigue clothes and insisted they wear dress blouses and pinks.

"At Christmas," declared this ex-officer. "Clark saw to it that each officer was presented with a swagger stick and advised to with a swagger stick and advised to carry it 'British imperial style.' He felt personally insulted when he saw an officer without a stick. Later a regular Army colonel raised hell about the sticks and pinks. The junior officers gave them up gladly and with sighs of relief got on with the real job. Clark never gave up his brass and bleached suide gloves that gave him his nickname."

The test of the boss of Fort Jay's new Army guard house came when companies of Negro troops were assigned to his outfit in England.

"Clark's first order was to restrict them to camp indefinitely," said a soldier from the old 507th. "Their only activity was drill all day long. Even after they were ordered to the regular dock by the higher headquarters, he didn't allow them passes to the nearby town.

"We were preparing to go into the invasion and would hear officers condemn Clark. They were completely demoralized. Clark referred to the colored troops as 'niggers.' Any officer who proposed recreation for the Negro troops or any consideration for their comfort and morale was set upon as a 'nigger lover'."

Negro soldiers of the 507th held a meeting and moved in a body to camp headquarters. Clark refused to come out to see them.

"He issued a frantic call to all camps in the vicinity," said an officer recalling the incident. "He stated troops were rioting and that officers should come at once with tommy guns. He posted these officers in a ring around his quarters and when the troops arrived to demand his attention and an audience they were met with silence and bristling guns."

The former officer continued: "The real climax came about two weeks later (in 1944) in the terrifying race riots in Bristol where a number of colored troops were killed. This was the incident where southern paratroopers, who had been pulled out of the invasion, attacked the Negroes."

An officer whose outfit was relieved by Clark's battalion in France, September, 1944, had this to say about the arrival of "Old Yellow Gloves" and his men:

"I never saw such an outfit. It was so disorganized it couldn't take over the job, though some of the junior officers did come to us and ask that we take them with us out to the ships and show them the ropes. They were nice guys but bitter, resentful, quarrelsome and hopeless about their own organization and ability to take over such a complicated operation as out offshore unloading problem."

A veteran port battalion soldier said the last time he saw Major (now Lt. Col.) Clark was during the latter's visit to a camp in France.

"As soon as the men saw him," said the veteran soldier, "they started a song he had expressly forbidden in the old days in England. In no time all the whole damn camp was singing 'Roll Me Over' and the Major left without saying goodbye."

Clark decorated Governors Island guard house and added on learning that was taking charge of a newly "Roll me over again."

THE NEGRO AND THE ARMED FORCES

Florida Tattler
Jacksonville, Fla.

Under the Truman Doctrine in its bid for economic control over the world the Government has approved a vast amount of money to making the armed forces the strongest in the world. They now again are trying to recruit Negroes in the Armed forces. Florida Tattler 34a 8-16-47 Sat.

Before this happened the Truman administration made the armed forces twice as "Jim-crowed" as it was before the last war. They have tried to cut out all the gains the Negro made during this war, but not only have they tried to cut out the gains the Negro veterans made, but also the gains the Negroes made that stayed at home.

While the country was at war they promised to give the "vets" all of the things they were asking for: such as a fair paying job, housing for their families and an anti-lynch bill, etc.

Now that the war is over, let's look and see what they have done. They have done just the reverse and worse.

Here in Long Island they lined up Negro vets against the wall and shot them down like dogs; in the south, such as jabbing out the eyes of a Negro vet before he had gotten home to see his family after fighting a war to save the country; lynching the Negro people by falsely accusing them of raping and then after confessing that they were the ones that were responsible, they are turned free. Even if it is rape, it is up to the law to give them a fair trial and not for a mob of cowards to take the law into their own hands.

It was the same way after World War I. A lot of promises and after the war, terror. I wonder when the Negro people will wake up and join their forces into a single fist and smash this oppression of our people.

We, as a nation, have been too nice and easy about things, we've waited and waited for the Government to pass bills to protect us and to give us our rights. We have fought in wars to protect this country but for what? To be lynched, to be jim-crowed and to be the last hired and the first fired for the worst job the country can offer; to get the worst housing conditions with the highest rents; we fought for the right that if a Negro tries to vote in the south he may be killed and all the other things that are against the Constitution of the United States.

This is not a private fight for the Negro in the South, but also a fight for us all over the U. S. It is time that we refuse to go in jim-crowed armed forces.

Why should the Negro go into the army to be killed or risk being killed to protect a country that before you come back you may be killed for trying to sit on a bus.

We as Negroes have got to demand that that if the Government does not pass the anti-poll tax bill, anti-lynch bill and stop the discrimination in the South and in the armed forces we are not going in the army. I wonder does the Government think we are to continue to take things like this and still be god citizens?

The Negro nation is tired of such things. We are tired of the capitalist trying to split up our people.

Yes, Mr. President, we are tired! 8-16-47 Sat.

If the administration that is now in the White House does not do anything about it we will. The Government did not say they did not want Negroes in the Armed forces. When we were fighting, side by side with the whites, the bullets did not say that's a Negro and we can't hit him.

But the Government does say we can't drink out of the same fountain with whites; we can't eat in the same place or sit in the same show or ride next to the whites. They also say they do not give a damn if we are shot down like dogs or lynched in the south, or if we are killed in the south for trying to vote.

But, Mr. President, you better remember we Negroes in the North and west can vote and we are going to ignore both parties and put in a party that will pass these bills and you won't be able to pay us out, like you have done before.

We are going to stop going into the armed forces until we are treated like Americans. Truman, Tom Clark, Taft and all the rest—better wake up. Because this is not 1915 or 1916, this is 1947 and we are tired and we are going to do something about it one way or the other.

11,551 To Jail As Draft Dodgers

34a Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK—Figures released last week for the first time by the U. S. Department of Justice show that the total number of violators of the Selective Service Act sent to prison up to December 26, 1946, was 11,551. It is estimated that in addition 3,000 more were placed on probation.

Of those sent to prison about one thousand were classified by the Bureau of Prisons as conscientious objectors; about 4,500 were Jehovah's Witnesses, asking for 4D classification as ministers. About 150 more were found to be Puerto Rican nationalists, Japanese-Americans, Negroes resisting a Jim Crow army and American Indians claiming treaty rights. Sat.

Of the remaining six thousand prisoners, 1,109 accepted non-combatant service in the armed forces and as such their civil rights were restored by Presidential order.

"These figures," according to the ACLU, "show that about five thousand men sent to prison were convicted of violating the Selective Service Act who raised no issue of conscience and whose rights have not been restored. There may possibly be among them some objectors on conscientious grounds ignorant of making claims." It is not known how many of the 3,000 placed on probation were conscientious objectors.

The Presidential directions for the Amnesty Board are obviously intended to restore the rights of citizenship to all men convicted who resisted induction on grounds of conscience, whatever its basis, the American Civil Liberties Union declared in a memorandum sent on January 20 to former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, preesident of the Amnesty Board.

1-8-47

"The practical argument," states the memorandum which gives a breakdown of the figures issued by the Department of Justice, "that distinctions cannot be fairly made between men who claimed conscientious scruples and others who did not, may have merit; but it deserves acceptance only if it can be shown that no other method than a general amnesty to all violators (with specific exceptions of obvious criminal motivation) will fairly reach all men of conscience."

Qualified Negro Men To Be Accepted "Across Board"

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
Wed. 7-23-47

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department said last Friday that as an inducement towards increasing enlistments in the Regular Army it has abandoned its double standards of enlistments for colored and white applicants and that, until further notice, qualified colored men will be accepted "across the board" on the same basis as white men.

Previously the War Department required colored applicants for enlistment to have a score of 90 on the Army general classification test while white applicants were accepted without a high school education if they could make a score of 70 on the test.

Major General Willard S. Paul, director of the War Department'c division of personnel and administration, said the new move was one of five steps which the army has taken to raise its strength to 1,107,00 men.

ARMY UNDER STRENGTH

At the present time, General Paul said, the Army is under strength with slightly less than a million men, 9.2 per cent of whom are colored. Wed. 7-23-47

Under the new five-point plan, the Army expects to reach authorized strength and, in doing so, to increase the strength of its colored personnel by 13,000 roughly approaching the 10 per cent quota prescribed for colored men by the Gillem report. There is at preesnt 87,587 colored men in the Army.

Although General Paul himself did not say so, War Department officials indicated that once the prescribed 10 per cent quota is reached, the enlistments of colored men will agian be terminated.

Two of the four inducements which the War Department hopes will increase its depleted ranks includes the offering of service to men in the attractive European Theater and a guarantee of one year's service in the United States to new enlistees who desire it.

STUDENT TRAINING

The other inducements are a technical training plan for high school students which will enable them to pursue the specific trade of their choice while in the Army, and a trial period of enlistment where a man who does not fully meet all enlistments requirements will be given opportunity to enter the Army and retake the qualification test after being in for a period.

Failure to pass the test on the second try would be grounds for discharge.

War Department officials said that although the present strength of colored men in the European Theater is already at the 10 per cent quota, the figure will soon be increased by an additional 1800 men when the Livorno treaty is ratified.

Ratification of the treaty calls for the removal within 90 days of all United States troops in the Mediteranean Theater and the 1800 men there will be transferred to the Frankfort area in the ETO.

All together from six to fourteen thousand men will be shiped to the ETO. Wed. 7-23-47

Quota of Negro Army Enlistments Increased Here

It was announced today by Maj. Robert L. Owens, recruiting officer for the Regular Army in Middle Tennessee, that a "stepped-up" program is now in effect whereby a greater number of Negro applicants may be accepted for enlistment to maintain an authorized strength of 10 per cent Negro troops in the Regular Army.

Vacancies exist in almost every branch of the Army, including the Army Air Forces, for those men who are physically, mentally, and morally qualified, Major Owens said.

Age limits are 18 to 35 but young men of 17 may be enlisted provided they have the written consent of their parents, he explained. Periods of enlistment are for two, three, four, and five years. However, in order to take advantage of the opportunity of choosing the branch of service, enlistment must be for at least three years.

This opportunity is open to both original enlistees and reenlistees, Major Owens declared, and in most cases former service men are able to retain their previous rank.

Interested persons should contact the U. S. Army Recruiting Station, Room 320 Third National Bank Building, telephone 6-5800. Office hours are from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. daily except Sundays or at any other time by appointment.

Enlistment In U. S. Army Now Opened To Young Race Citizens

Memphis, Tenn. World
Fri. 7-18-47

Major Sampson A D. Croft, of the local United States Army Recruiting Office, 233 Sterick Building, this week announced that the Army needs men immediately for duty with the regular Army. In his statement to the press, Major Croft added:-

"The United States Army is calling for high school graduates--intelligent young men to fill the new regular Army. Individuals who meet the mental and physical standards will receive al the benefits of a top notch job. Today's soldier receives the highest pay in history, and leads a clean and healthy life. He is working at an interesting, technical job where there is opportunity for intelligent and active men to advance. The best of food and clothes are furnished. To top it off he can retire after twenty or thirty years of service."

The following is a list of men who have passed the required test and are eligible for enlistment or regular Army:- Fri. 7-18-47

Sylvester Woods, Charlie J. Jackson, Carl L. Wheeler, Joseph H. Wadlington, Leroy Anderson, Jr, James B. Gifson, Willie E. Bland, Gus Harris, Jr,. Tommy E. Smith George E. Gray, Ernest Richardson, J. D. Jackson, Charles E. Brown, Leroy Haynes, John W. Jackson, Calvin W. Claxton, Binnarie H. McDonald, Robert J. Barham, Willie Roseman, Oscar L. Shannon, Nickens Washington, Heina L. Christian Thomas R Wade., George M. Moses, Harvey C. Tappin, Matthew H. Kirk, Henry Vick, Uriah W. Bell, Jerome W. Brazan, Stanley H. Turner, Raymond Johnson, Reginald H Woodson, Leon Beauchamp, Albert Simmons, Geo H. Bolton, Lee P. Bennett, Aley Avant, Albert B. Biam, Clarence W. Taylor, Eddie D Smith, Robert Curry, Julius A. Nesbilt, Lon Kelly, Ruben Walsh, Joel Shields, George H. Bolton, Nolan L. Smith, William Gatlin, Edward B. Townsend, and Jack D. Lashley.

If these men are still interested in an enlistment in the regular Army, they are asked to make immediate contact with the U. S Army Recruiting Office in the Sterick Building, Room 233, for further information.

Army Recruiting Colored Men as 10 Per Cent of Force

Nashville, Tenn. Globe. Fri. 8-29-47

Lt. Colonel Henry W. Robinson, Commanding Officer of the Birmingham Recruiting District, announced today that the Regular Army is now authorized to maintain a ten per cent Negro strength.

Pending determination of the date implementing the new Regular Army Career Plan for enlisted men, Negroes enlisting in the Regular Army will be offered the following opportunities: Enlistments for Army Air Forces, un-assigned, for periods of three, four and five years and enlistments for Regular Army, unassigned, for periods of two, three, four and five years.

Negroes applying for re-enlistment to fill their own vacancies within twenty days from date of discharge, will be re-enlisted at the Post, Camp, or Station at which presently serving, provided they are physically, mentally, and otherwise qualified. All other Negro applicants will be accepted through the local U. S. Army Recruiting Station located in 320 Third National Bank Building, Nashville, Tennessee. Fri. 8-29-47

Remove Army Entrance Bias

Chicago Defender

But Negro Quota Remains At 10%

Sat. 7-26-47

WASHINGTON — The wide and bitterly fought discriminatory racial differential established by the War Department which required Negro Regular Army enlistees to meet higher mental requirements than those exacted from white volunteers has been ordered removed by Secretary of War Patterson.

In an order dated July 9, signed by Adj. Gen. Veine L. Bowers and addressed to commanding generals of all troop concentrations both within Continental United States and in the overseas theaters—including Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces and Administrative and Technical Services—restrictions on Negro enlistments have been ordered removed "effective immediately." Hereafter, Negro and white enlistees will be required to meet the same mental qualifications. Sat. 7-26-47

As of May 1, 1947, Negro strength in the overall troop concentration, both within Continental United States and in overseas theaters amounted to less than 9 per cent of the total troop strength, according to War Department sources. On May 1, 1947, Negro strength of the Army was 87,587, of which 82,193 were members of the Regular Army.

While the biased entrance requirements for Regular Army service have been removed a "Negro quota" in the Regular Army has been steadfastly maintained. The new order thus establishes the number of Negro recruits to be accepted through the United States Army Recruiting Service only in order to not to exceed the 10 per cent "Negro quota." The total number of recruits has been set at 13,000 to be distributed 10,000 to the Army Air Forces, and 3,000 to the Regular Army with proportionate quotas assigned to each of the six armies. Sat. 7-26-47

Young Army Enlistees May Attend Schools Of Choice

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga., Sun. 9-7-47

Under a new regulation, effective 15 September, 1947, received from the War Department by Captain John E. Lewis, Recruiting Officer of the Atlanta Army and Air Force Recruiting Station, Negro and White High School Graduates are now eligible to select and attend any one of the 93 specific Army Schools of their choice, be guaranteed, prior to enlistment, attendence at the school selected if qualified and approved, and after basic training. Sun 9-7-47

Non-Hi school graduates are also eligible to attend these schools but first must enlist and be qualified through appitude and general classification tests, even though they are not High School graduates.

Some of the fields now covered by the schools are Liason Airplane and Engine Mechanic (747) 13 weeks training, Submarine Mining Operations (656) 18 weeks training, Telephone and Telegraph Installation and Repair (097) 16 weeks training General Electricity (078) 16 weeks training, Map Reproduction (107) 12 weeks training and many other schoools covering the Army in general.

To establish eligibility for training at one of these Army schools, application blanks may be obtained from any Army and Air Force Recruiting Station, Some of the eligibility requirements are Hi-School graduates, enlist in the Regular Army for at least three years, and the Physical and Mental qualifications. Complete information and application blanks may be obtained from the Atlanta Army and Air Force Recruiting Station, 321 New Post Office Building.

Sun. 9-7-47

Enlistments

Only Recruiting Station Staffed by Group in N.Y.

First Enlisting Officer on Full-Time Duty in States; Urges Youth to Accept Army's Offers

NEW YORK—The Army Recruiting Station at 271 W. 125th St., only office in the service with an all-colored recruiting staff, is headed by 1st Lt. J. E. Raynor Jr., the only officer of his race assigned in such a capacity on full time duty.

Former personnel officer for the 372nd Infantry Regiment which guarded New York City, he served in Hawaii for five months. He was executive officer of the Harlem Detachment of Military Police after the war.

A graduate of Howard University and graduate student at American University, both in Washington, prior to his Army career, Lieutenant Raynor was superintendent of the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church School in that city, his home town.

3 Sergeants on Staff

Lieutenant Raynor urges that all young men, particularly High School graduates, take advantage of the good opportunities now being offered by the Army.

Included among the other three staff members, two sergeants and a civilian secretary, is Staff Sergeant Hayden, who has had overseas service from North Africa to Berlin and played an active part in several European campaigns.

The staff, which serves a community of a half a million people and meets its quota each month, is capable and prepared to enlist both Regular Army and Reserve applicants and serves applicants of all groups.

41,295 Troops Assigned to 31 States, District Area

Afro American Baltimore Md 8-13-47

Serve at 132 Posts in Continental U.S.; Include 740 Officers; Fort Dix, Largest Unit

WASHINGTON

The War Department has announced that on Aug. 1, altogether 41,295 colored troops, the total stationed in the Continental United States, were serving at 132 posts of duty in 31 States and in the Washington Military District.

They included 627 commissioned officers, 72 Army nurses 30 warrant officers, 1 hospital dietician, 10 WAC officers and 40,555 enlisted men and women. Of the officers, 58 hold Regular Army commissions. Of the enlisted personnel, 39,684 are performing Regular Army service. 8-13-47

At Fort Dix, N.J., were 37 officers and 2,844 enlisted men, the largest number assigned to a single duty station in the continent. Fort Benning, Ga. and Fort Knox, Ky., were second third with 2,782 and 1,950 respectively. Afro American

2,028 at Lockbourne

The fourth largest concentration was at Lockbourne, airbase, Columbus, Ohio, where there are 9 nurses, 6 warrant officers, 189 commissioned officers, 2 WAC officers and 1,822 enlisted personnel, including 101 Wacs—all with the 332nd Fighter Wing.

Among the six Army areas into which the continent is divided, the Second Area, embracing Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, accounted for 8,379 troops. Baltimore Md.

Other areas and their troop concentrations are: 8-13-47

Third Army, 7 Southern and Southeastern States, 7,870; Sixth Army, Far-Western States, 7,064; Fourth Army, Southwestern States, 4,582, and Fifth Army, Midwestern and a few Far-Western States, 3,777. Afro American

1854 in Washington Area

The First Army Area, including the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Delaware had 6,131 stoops on duty at 15 duty stations. In the Washington Military District, were 1854 assignees, with a concentration of 1302 at Fort Belvoir, Va. 8-13-47

The States where no colored personnel assigned were Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Tennessee, Delaware, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Main-

Army's Racial Policy Confusing

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 8-13-47

Integrates 1 Group, Separates Another

FORT KNOX, Ky.—The United States Department of the Army, like that confused body in "Alice in Wonderland," seems to be "marching off in every direction."

Late in November, implementing the recommendation that colored soldiers be integrated more fully in the Army, it ordered that some 17,000 colored troops be made a part of the 82nd Airborne Division, hitherto lily-white.

Last week, it ordered the reactivation of the famed 761st Tank Battalion, an all-colored unit which was formed during World War II, and its assignment to the all-colored Training Division here.

1000 to Be Trained Separately

Approximately 1000 additional colored troops are to be given training at the Third Armored Division here. Major Howard C. Murray of Bremerton, Wash., has recently been named commanding officer of the 761st Tank Battalion. Sat. 12-13-47

The old 761st covered itself with glory after it went into action at Bad Telz, Germany, in September, 1945, as a part of the late General Patton's Third Armored Group.

First colored armored battalion to see action, its tanks participated in five campaigns, during which they were pitted against the pick of Nazi troops in six European countries.

41,796 Troops on Duty in 32 States of Nation

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 7-26-47

Ft. Benning, With 3,483 Total Personnel, Has Largest Number of 136 Posts in U.S.

WASHINGTON—The War Department has announced that on June 1, 1947, some 41,796 colored troops, the total stationed in the Continental United States, were serving at 136 posts of duty in 32 States and in the Washington Military District.

Among their number were included 638 commissioned officers, 85 members of the Army Nurse Corps, 41 warrant officers, two physical therapy aides, one hospital dietitian, eight WAC officers and 40,710 enlisted men and women. Sat. 7-26-47

Of the officers, 39 are Regular Army officers. Of the 40,710 enlisted personnel, 39,149 are performing Regular Army service.

5,096 in California

Concentrations of these troops ranged in size from detachments in California and New Jersey, where 5,096 and 4,063 were stationed, to Montana and Missouri in which three and four were serv

Japan. He holds the Victory Ribbon for World War I, Pre-Pearl Harbor Ribbon, Pacific Theater Ribbon with one battle star, European Theatre of Operations Ribbon with one battle star, Philippine Liberation Ribbon, American Theater Ribbon, Victory Ribbon for World War II, Good Conduct Ribbon and the Occupation Ribbon, ing respectively on June 1.

At Ft. Benning, Ga., were 85 officers and 3,398 enlisted men, the largest number of troops assigned to a single duty station in the continent. Camp Kilmer and Fort Dix, both in New Jersey, were the home stations of 2,062 and 1,912 troops respectively.

At McDill Field, Fla., were three officers and 1,750 enlisted men. Ten nurses, 8 warrant officers, 195 cissioedonmm wawtwa iVev wawty commissioned officers, two WAC officers and 1,787 enlisted personnel, including 101 enlisted women of the WAC were stationed at Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus. Ohio

Included in this total figure of Army strength were 945 commissioned and warrant officers.

One was a member of the Women's Medical Speuialist Corps; 10 were WAC officers, 72 were members of tre Army Nurse Corps and 862, were commissiened in 29 widely varied arms and services.

9.08% of Army

Within the United States, colored troops comprised 9.08 per cent of the over-all troop concentration, and 8.71% of the troops serving overseas.

A partial breakdown of colored Army strength follows:

	Cont.	Overseas	Worldwide
Infantry	4,076	4,402	8,478
Coast and Field Artillery	1,561	1,108	2,669
Corps of Engineers	2,009	5,22	7,231
Transportation Corps	6,076	10,181	16,257
All others (including those en route overseas	13,814	7,735	21,549
Total	27,536	28,648	56,184

Officers:
Included in the above totals 945 Sat. 10-25-47
Including:

Dental Corps		29
Medical Corps		9
Nurses		72
Other Medical Department	Officers	20
Chaplains		66
Army Ground	Force	473
Others		276
Total		945

Sergeant In Japan Vet Of 29 Years

Chicago Defender

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN OSAKA, Japan—When First Sgt. Edward J. Nickens, Kilmarnock, Va., recruiting non-commissioned officer of the 24th Infantry Regiment, tells a short term enlistee or a soldier nearing the end of his enlistment, that the Army offers advantages that few of them can duplicate outside, he knows whereof he speaks, for he joined the Army in 1918 and has been on active duty with it ever since. He has one more year to serve before retirement. Chicago Ill

During his 29 years' service Sgt. Nickens has walked up the gang plank to board a ship for foreign soil four times—in 1918 for France, in 1942 for the Southwest Pacific, in 1945 for Europe and in 1946 for

56,000 Tan GIs in Army Aug. 1, 28,000 Overseas

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-25-47

27,536 Service in U.S., 312 WACs, 945 Commissioned Officers Listed Among Total

WASHINGTON

On Aug. 1, the total colored strength of the Army was 56,184, the Department of the Army has announced. Of this total, 27,536 were serving within the continental United States and 28,486 were assigned to foreign theaters of operations.

Assigned to either Army Ground or Services Forces were 162 troops who were en route from the United States to overseas stations on that date.

Of the total, 312 were members of the Women's Army Corps. Assigned at Fort Ord, Calif., were two WAC officers and 144 enlisted women. Fort Francis E. Warren, Wy., was the home station of two officers and 50 enlisted WAC personnel.

Two officers were on duty in the Washington Military District and eight Wacs were assigned at various Army General Hospitals. (Serving with Air Force at Lockbourne Air Base, Ohio, were two officers and 102 Wacs).

28,486 Overseas

Negroes in Army Now Total 56,184

Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 10-25-47

WASHINGTON—On Aug. 1, the total Negro strength of the Army was 56,184, the Department of the Army has announced. Of this total, 27,536 were serving within the Continental United States and 28,486 were assigned to duty stations in foreign theatres of operations. Assigned to either Army ground or service forces were 162 Negro troops who were en route from the United States to overseas stations on this date.

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Two officers were on duty in the Washington Military District and eight WACs were assigned at various Army General Hospitals. (Serving with Air Force at Lockbourne Air Base, Ohio, were two officers and 102 WACs).

945 COMMISSIONED

Included in this total figure of Negro Army strength on this date were 945 commissioned officers and warrant officers. One was a member of the Women's Medical Specialist Corps. Ten were WAC officers and seventy-two were members of the Army Nurse Corps.

The remainder, 862, were commissioned in twenty-nine widely varied arms and services of the Army.

Within the United States, Negro troops comprised 9.08 per cent of the over-all troop concentration while 8.71 per cent of the troops serving in overseas theaters were Negroes.

899th Laundry Co. Unit Praised for Extra Task

Given Day and a Half Freedom From Duties as Reward for Hard 3-Day Performance

CAMP LEE, Va. — Further evidence that numbers of the U.S. Regular Army are trained to tackle almost any job and do it well, was supplied here on Oct. 26 when 75 men from the 899th Landry Company returned from Dismal Swamp where they helped rangers check a disastrous forest fire.

Washing clothes and fighting fires may not come under the same heading, but these Army launderers performed the emergency task in the swamp midway between Portsmouth and Suffolk, Va., so well that they were rewarded with a day and a half of freedom from company duties.

Form Truck Convoy

Alerted by orders from Maj. Wallace A. Manning, commanding the 501st QM Battalion, the men were rushed to the historic swamp to combat a fire which harrassed the highways and approximately 25 acres of land.

Traveling by truck convoy, under Lts. William E. aHrris and Edgar Fleury, commanding and supply officers, respectively, they left here Oct. 23 at 2 p.m. and were joined by State Troopers who escorted them to the Portsmouth Air Strip, the site selected for the bivouac area.

Armed with shovels, pick-axes and other paraphernalia, their firefighting activities began Oct. 24 at 7 a.m. with the construction of a fire break. Working in small groups, and assisted by the chief ranger, they brought the fire under control at 5 pm. on Oct. 26.

They were given a rest period before returning to camp. A group of the men, led by Sgt. Stephen White and Pfc. Walter Barnes, who were afraid of reptiles in the swamp, slept in trucks the entire time they were there.

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Discovery of bear and deer tracks in the swamp caused the soldiers to set traps to snare some of them, but they returned to camp with no deer meat and no bear stories.

Race Soldiers Total 105,562

WASHINGTON — On March 1947, the total Negro strength of the Army was 105,562, the War Department has announced. Of the total given, 51,540 were serving in overseas theaters and 54,022 were assigned throughout the continental United States. Of this number, 337 were members of the Women's Army Corps.

Included in the total were 1,321 commissioned officers, flight officers and warrant officers, of whom nine held commissions as Wac officers.

Within the continental United States, Negro troops comprised 9.53 per cent of the overall troop concentration. Troops within the USA were distributed among Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces, Army Areas and the Washington Military District and Administrative-Technical Services. Negro troops accounted for 11.20 per cent of the enlisted strength of Administrative and Technical Services and 15.11 per cent of the troops assigned throughout Army areas and in the Washington Military District.

Negro troops are assigned in six major theaters and departments outside of the United States, including the Pacific Theater, Alaskan Department, the Far East Command, the Caribbean Defense Command, United States Forces in Europe and United States Forces Mediterranean Theater.

NEGRO ARMY STRENGTH 58,427 ON NOVEMBER

WASHINGTON.—On November 1, 1947, the total Negro strength of the Army was 58,427. Of this total, 26,593 were serving within the continental United States and 31,844 were assigned to duty stations in foreign theaters of operation. Assigned to either Army Ground or Services Forces were 277 Negro troops who were en route from the United States to overseas stations on this date. The total strength of the Army does not include the nine Negro cadets at the United States Military Academy.

Of the Army total, 314 were members of the Women's Army Corps. Assigned at Fort Ord, California, were one WAC officer and 144 enlisted women. Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming, was the station of two officers and 47 enlisted WAC personnel. Serving with the Air Force at Lockbourne Air Base, Ohio, were two officers and 116 WAC enlisted personnel and two WAC officers were on duty in the Military District of Washington.

Included in this total figure of Negro Army strength on this date were 937 commissioned officers and warrant officers. One was a member of the Women's Medical Specialist Corps, seven were WAC officers and 69 were members of the Army Nurse Corps. The remainder, 860, were commissioned in 24 widely varied arms and services of the Army.

Within the United States, Negro troops comprised 9.21 per cent of the overall (Army and Air Force) troop concentration while 8.32 per cent of the troops serving in overseas theaters were Negro.

NEGRO YOUTH FIND GOAL IN THE ARMY

Riverdale Association Reports on Group Formerly Under Foster Care in City

A group of Negro youth, for years under the care of the Riverdale Children's Association, 223 East Thirtieth Street, was reported yesterday by Mrs. Audre Delany, executive secretary of the association, to have found a goal in life through enlistment in the armed forces.

Letters sent home to their foster mothers from the Lackland Air Base, San Antonio, Tex., have shown a new grip upon the realities of life, Mrs. Delany said. The youths were retarded in education by frequent shifts in their families until placed under foster care, and even after that exhibited little interest in adjustment to life, it was declared.

The youths were born in Manhattan or Brooklyn. They said they had been moved to enlist by advertisements and motion pictures that described training opportunities in the Army. They expressed preference for the Army because of the better chances of service in the Air Force, which they expect to enter eventually as qualified mechanics.

Most of the group, who are about 18 years old, had no family to go back to, Mrs. Delany related. She described them as children who lacked initiative and direction. Their experience in local trade schools had availed them little, she said, "perhaps because the school system is not yet geared to care for problem boys."

Lack of Progress Cited

"They began to realize that they had to earn their own living, since the agency would have to cut them loose," Mrs. Delany added. "Either they did not have the chance to learn enough of anything or else they were bewildered by everything. We found that they were making no progress at all."

One of the group wrote from the camp: "It is like going to a military school. Tell Edward that he should join as soon as he is 16. Everything they do here is for your benefit and learning."

The greatest change observed in an individual occurred in a young soldier now in Japan as a military policeman. Prior to his nlistment he was said to have no respect for authority and while "a superior child intellectually," was unable to meet people on a common ground. Today his relations with his foster mother are good and "like the others he has paid up all his debts,' Mrs. Delany commented.

The secretary expects an increase in the number of young persons referred to charitable organizations this year. She said the Riverdale association, with a small endowment and dependent upon small gifts, faced a continuing crisis in finances necessary for the care of 360 boys and girls. Thirteen thousand children have been listed by the agency since its founding in 1836. This year it seeks $125,000 by July 1.

Army Clique Slanders Soldiers of America

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y. Fri. 6-20-47

By Joseph Clark

(Awarded the Silver Star, 100th Infantry Division)

WHAT WILL the buddies of Herman Bottcher think? We mean the men who lifted their fallen captain on Leyte and carried him off the field only after Bottcher died from the Japanese mortar shrapnel.

What will they think when they learn that the War Department accuses Bottcher of "seeking the downfall of the American system of government"?

And what will the buddies of Alex Suer think?

We mean the men who are alive today because their captain volunteered to jump into the midst of battle, tend the wounded and evacuate them to safety.

What will they think when they learn that the War Department charges that Suer "hates our American army"?

Bottcher and Suer were two of the 15,000 Communists who fought in our armed forces. And the War Department has just issued a pamphlet warning all GIs that communism is a menace.

Why do the Communists "hate the American army", in the words of the new army orientation course issued to all troops?

Because, according to the pamphlet, the army contains 1,000,000 trained men "who have pledged their lives to defend the Constitution of the United States. . . ."

Suer in France and Bottcher on Leyte, Sam Banks in Germany and Hank Forbes at Anzio and hundreds of others — Communists and patriots — not only "pledged" support to the American constitution — they gave their lives in its defense! Fri. 6-20-47

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LET THE ARMY BRASS of 1947 recall what Army orientation and education said about persecution of Communists hardly two years ago.

Then, the Army orientation course on persecution of minorities warned the troops:

"Why is religious and racial prejudice a threat to all of us?

"Prejudice is contagious. History has taught us that when we discriminate against one segment of the people, we set a pattern that may be used against other groups. Hitler's persecution of the Jews, trade unionists, Communists and Socialists was later directed against Catholics, Protestants, liberals and eventually the people of the world."

Two years ago the Army orientation program exposed the Nazi technique of wrecking democracy by attacking communism.

Today certain "brass hats" recommend the Nazi technique for the orientation and edification of the 18-year-olds who never heard a shot fired in action.

While the Army has seen fit to change its line, the Communists, who served in shops and factories as well as in the armed forces, are continuing the struggle America waged under Roosevelt.

Robert Thompson, who won the Distinguished Service Cross on New Guinea, is still fighting against fascism and war today as chairman of the Communist Party of New York.

Holders of every decoration from the Soldiers Medal to the DSC, purple hearts and DFC—Communists today are defending their country in peace as they did in war.

Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell, wartime head of the U. S. Army Intelligence Corps, who defended Communist soldiers from the attacks of Washington seat warmers during the war.

•

I REMEMBER a talk with my Company commander a few days after we took the Maginot forts Schiesseck and Freudenberg near Bitche, France. We were lying around in this pill box—German soldiers five stories below us, and the Captain says to me:

"You know, it's a funny thing. When you transferred to the infantry they told me funny things about you. They told me you were a pretty subversive sort of guy—I can't figure it out," he said.

Well, today's soldiers will get the figuring done for them—by the new line of Army orientation and education. Today they will be told that what the army said and did during the war was a lie.

This new pamphlet is No. 180 of Army orientation talks. It was a long, long time in coming; it couldn't be published during the war because then it would have been open treason. Today the Army proclaims a crusade which isn't so new after all—it is the anti-Communist crusade which Hitler waged up till the spring of 1945. Fri. 6-20-47

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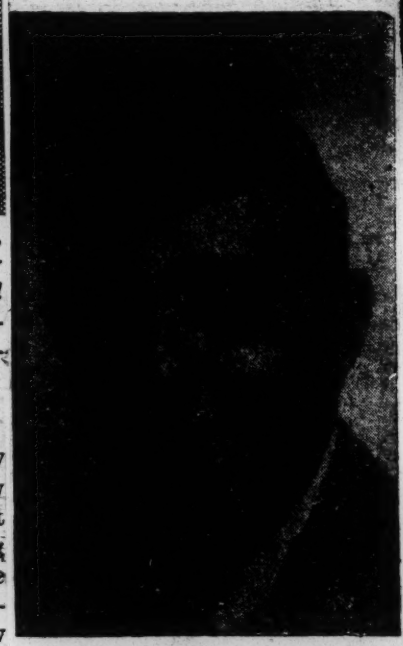
THE NEW PAMPHLET charges that the Communists "support the Soviet Union."

Well now, that reminds me of about 4,000,000 of us who were in Europe by the end of 1944—and and how we were supporting the Soviet Union.

Of course it was a selfish kind of support we gave them.

When we were holed in defensive positions during the winter of '44 and '45, our Russian allies opened up that famous drive to Berlin. How we looked forward to the day's headlines!

"Come on Joe" and the Joe the



Sgt. Sam Banks, former New York State Young Communist leader, killed in Germany.

GIs were talking about was the leader of the Russians—Stalin.

•

NOW THE ARMY has to reeducate the fellows who never heard a screaming meamie play the six barreled Purple Heart

It tries to teach them that the 300,000 buddies we left over there fought the wrong war.

This is only the second summer since the grass grew on the graves of our comrades. Can Americans who served their country abroad and at home not allow such terrible desecration of their memory?

•

THERE'S A CLASSIC answer to the charges in the new Army pamphlet that the Communists "seek the downfall of the American system of government."

That answer was given by Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell, head of Army G2 (intelligence) during the war. When the **Chicago Tribune** charged that 10 officers were known Communists who seek the overthrow of the government by force and violence, Gen. Bissell replied:

"These officers have shown by their deeds that they are upholding the United States by force and violence."

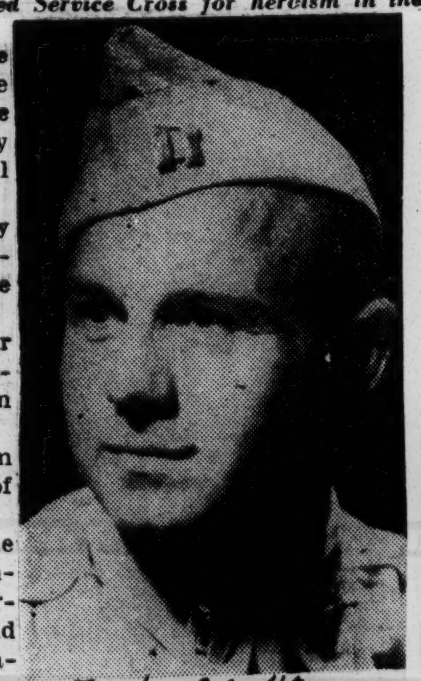
All we learned in the war against Hitler the War Department would have us unlearn today.

And it is more than the men in the army now who are targets of this un-American drive.

It is not only the rights of the citizen-soldier which are endangered. It means that all Americans who favor the foreign and domestic policy for which our nation and our Army fought under its commander-in-chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt will now feel the lash of the official Army crusade against "communism."

The target is American democracy. Fri. 6-20-47

Robert Thompson, chairman, New York State Communist Party, shown receiving the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in the New Guinea campaign.



Fri. 6-20-47

Capt. Herman Bottcher, described in official communiques as the "one man Army of New Guinea" was commissioned in the field and awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Bottcher was killed leading his men on reconnaisance at Leyte.

49 Specialties Taught at 12 Training Stations

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

34a

Sat. 4-5-47

Preference in Assignments Given to 3-Year Men; Qualifications High

WASHINGTON

On March 1, 1947, some 460 enlisted men were enrolled at Army Service Schools throughout the United States, according to a recent announcebent by the War Department.

Receiving training at 12 different schools, their fields of interest embrace instruction which will equip them for 49 Military Occupational Specialties in Army technical and administrative fields.

At the time the summary was made, 50 of the above number were members of the Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning. Thirty-five were non-commissioned officers who were pursuing specialized courses designed for non-commissioned personnel.

Three-Year Men Preferred

In assigning personnel to the Army schools, preference is given to three-year enlistees who presumably have the greatest intention of a long military service. Other than three-year enlistees are encouraged to re-enlist or extend enlistments in order to become eligible. Sat. 4-5-47

Specific qualifications such as outstanding performance of duty in prior service, high mental capacity, or formal education are essential prerequisites for attendance by all soldiers at the schools where the majority of courses are from 4 to 12 week's duration.

12 Schools Listed

The 12 Service Schools at which trainees were enrolled are: the Transportation School, Fort Eustis, Va. (Western Branch, Fort Warren, Wyo.); the Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Va.; the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga. (to be moved to Fort Riley, Kans., on Sept. 1, 1947);

The Military Police School, Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa.; the Medical Field Service School, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.; the Quartermaste School, Fort Lee, Va.; the Sea-Coast (Artillery) School, Camp Winfield Scott, Calif.;

The Armored Force School, Fort Knox, Va.; the Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md.; the Signal Corps Photographich Schol, Astoria, Long Island; the Adjutant General's School, and the Army Information School at Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, Pa.

Breakdown of Enrollment

A breakdown of the 460 students by school and occupational specialty follows:

STUDENTS COURSE OF STUDY

TRANSPORTATION CORPS
Fort Eustis, Va.—Fort Warren, Wyo.

Automobile Mechanics	44

ENGINEER SCHOOL
Fort Belvoir, Va.

Draftsman, Topographic	3
Construction Machine Operator	1
Water Supply Technician	4
Photo Lithographers	2
	10

INFANTRY SCHOOL
Fort Benning, Ga.

Communications Chief	4
Radio Repairman	4
Automobile Mechanic	28
Non-commissioned Officers	12
Advanced Airborne	37
Officer Candidate School	50
Radio Operator, Intermediate Speed	10
	145

MILITARY POLICE
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Military Policeman	1

MEDICAL FIELD SERVICE SCHOOL
Brooke Army Medical Center
San Antonio, Tex.

Joint Army & Navy Medical Technicians	1
Medical Equipment Maintenance Technician	1
X-ray Technician	2
Athletic Instructor	1
Optician	1
Medical Technician	11
Medical Airman	2
Pharmacy Technician	1
Surgical Technician	13
	33

QUARTERMASTER CORPS
Camp Lee, Va.

Non-commissioned Officers	19
Food Service Instructors	2
Athletic Instructors	15
	36

Sat. 4-5-47

SEA COAST (Artillery)
Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.

Diesel Mechanic	14

ARMORED FORCES SCHOOL
Fort Knox, Ky.

Radio Repairman	6
Communications Chief	1
Tank Mechanic, Minor Maintenance	26
Automobile Mechanic	8
	41

ORDNANCE CORPS
Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.

Small Arms Weapons Mechanic	9
Instrument Repairman, Fire Control	3
Artillery Mechanic, Minor Maintenance	6
Electrician, Automotive	2
Mechanic, Fuel Induction	9
Mechanic, Automotive Trach. Veh. (3rd Echelon)	4
Mechanic, Automotive Wheel Veh. (3rd Echelon)	32
Diesel Mechanic	4
Machinist	9
Welder Combination	2
Parts Clerk, Automobile	27
	107

SIGNAL CORPS
Fort Monmouth, N.J.

Radio Operator, Intermediate Speed	2
Cable Splicer & Telegraph	1
Automatic Telephone System Maintenance Man	1
Repeatman, Telephone or Telegraph	1
Radio Repairman	5
	10

SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO SCHOOL
Astoria, Long Island

Photographic Laboratory	2

ARMY INFORMATION SCHOOL
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Information and Education Specialists	8

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S SCHOOL
Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Personnel Technician	2
Administrative NCO*	4
Classification Specialist	3
	9

*Non-commissioned officer.

Regular Ranks in Army for 29 Okeyed by Truman

Afro-American Sat. 6-7-47 Baltimore, Md.

34a

26 Air Corps, 2 Infantry Officers, and 1 Chaplain Among 9,000 Cited to Senate

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —The names of 29 colored officers were among those of 9,209 men whom President Truman last Thursday nominated for Regular Army Commissions and sent to the Senate.

They were chosen from 70,000 officers and former officers of the National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Army who had applied for commissions.

Of the 29 officers nominated, 26 are Air Corps officers, 2 are infantry and one is a chaplain.

The grade given each officer in his permanent grade in the Regular Army. His grade in the Army or the Officers' Reserve Corps appears in parentheses. Those appointed in the Air Corps are:

1st Lt. Jess W. Ainsworth, Chicago; 1st Lt. Vernon V. Haywood, Raleigh, N.C.; 1st Lt. (Captain) Paulus C. Taylor, Danville, Va.; 1st Lt. (Captain) Theodore A. Wilson, Roanoke, Va.; 1st Lt. (Captain) Herbert E. Carter, Amory, Miss. Sat. 6-7-47

1st Lt. Richard B. Carter, Asbury Park, N.J.; 1st Lt. (Captain) Thomas M. Clark, Baltimore; 1st Lt. Francis B. Collier, Berkeley, Calif.; 1st Lt. (Captain) Lewis C. Smith, Los Angeles; 1st Lt. Alvin J. Downing, Jacksonville, Fla.; 1st Lt. Harold C. Hayes, Boston; 1st Lt. (Captain) Hubert L. Jones, Denver, Colo.

1st Lt. (Captain) Elmore M. Kennedy Jr., Philadelphia; 1st Lt. Arthur F. Williams, Philadelphia; 1st Lt. (Captain) Albert H. Manning Jr., Spartanburg, S.C.; 1st Lt. (Major) William T. Mattison, Conway, Ark.; 1st Lt. William D. Phears, Inkster, Mich.; 1st Lt. John J. Suggs, Detroit.

1st Lt. (Lieutenant Colonel) George S. Roberts, Fairmont, W.Va.; 1st Lt. Donald A. Shelton, Cincinnati; 1st Lt. (Captain) Dudley M. Watson, Columbus, Ohio; 1st Lt. Charles I. Williams, Lima, Ohio; 1st Lt. Dudley W. Stevenson, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lt. Lloyd R. V. Taylor, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lt. Ulysses S. Taylor Jr., Kaufman, Texas. Sat. 6-7-47

Two in Infantry

Those appointed in the infantry are 1st Lt. (Major) Frederic E. Davidson, Washington, D.C., and 1st Lt. (Captain) R. W. Williams Jr., Americus, Ga.

Appointed in the Chaplain Corps was Capt. Walter D. S. Barrett, Salisbury, N.C.

6 GI's, Officer, Complete Course

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Eisenhower Awards Diplomas to Class

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Penn. — One officer and six enlisted men at the Carlisle Barracks Army Information School were recently presented diplomas by Gen. Eisenhower upon the successful completion of training which qualified them as Public Information officers, and assistants to Troop Information officers. Sat. 6-14-47

Among 159 officer-graduates to receive the diplomas which marked their qualification as Public Information officers was 1st Lt. Arthur Terry, Columbus, Ohio. Presently assigned to the 25th Infantry Regiment at Fort Benning, Ga., Lieutenant Terry saw service during the Po Valley campaign in Italy. Sat. 6-14-47

Six Enlisted Men

Six of the enlisted men who pursued a one month course, were: 1st Sgt. Ernest Wilson Jr., New Orleans, La., stationed at Camp Campbell, Ky; M/Sgt. William S. Harris, New York, N.Y., assigned at Fort Lewis, Washington; M/Sgt. Albert L. Burton, Shreveport, La. on duty at Fort Riley, Kan; S/Sgt. John A. Malone, Norristown, Penn., of Fort Lewis Washington; Cpl. Howard Jester, Camp Hood, Texas and Cpl. Peter Guidry, Beaumont, Texas, serving at Fort Riley, Kan.

Over Third of Tan Yanks Serving as 'Non-Coms'

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 6-7-47

34a

WASHINGTON.

Approximately 36.60% of the colored men enlisted in the regular Army hold warrants as non-commissioned officers, the War Department has announced. On April 1, 1947, the total colored enlisted strength in the Army was 92,966 troops in all theaters of command. Of that number 7,726, approximately 8.31%, were Selective Service inductees. The balance, 5,240, were regular Army enlistees. Sat. 6-7-47

Of the regular Army total of 85,240, there were 24,861 privates and 29,185 privates first class. The balance of 31,194 troops, all non-commissioned officers, represented $36.60% of the total strength. Of the non-commissioned personnel, 7,998 held warrants in the "first three grades" (master and first sergeants, technical sergeants and staff sergeants) and accounted for approximately one-fourth of the NCO personnel.

Rated above the grade of privates as privates first class are 29,185 troops comprising 34.24% of the number.

Following by grade is a partial breakdown of colored enlisted personnel in the regular Army on April 1, 1947:

Col. C. M. Hooper Heads Guard Unit

34a

Afro-American

NEW YORK (ANP)—The famed all-colored regiment, 15th Infantry, New York guard, has been redesignated the 369th AAA group, New York National guard, under command of Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, veteran of World Wars I and II. Baltimore, Md.

The 369th AAA group includes: Headquarters and headquarters battery, 369th Gun bn., semi-mobile; headquarters and headquarters battery, 870th automatic weapons, self-propelled; 369th signal radar maintenance unit; and the 4th platoon, 2nd quartermaster truck company (attached).

A total of 78 officers, four warrant officers and 1089 enlisted men will comprise the above grouping.

Brilliant Army Career

Col. Hooper comes to the regiment with a wealth of military knowledge and background. He graduated from the Army Candidate school, Fort De La Bonelle, Langres, France, in Oct. 1918, during World War I, and from the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., in 1941 during World War II. Sat. 9-6-47

After serving overseas in World War I, he returned to New York and joined the "new" 15th which became the 369th Infantry New York National Guard, and finally the 369th Ca (AA) regiment.

He holds an LL.B. degree from Fordham University and in civilian life is a deputy controller for the city of New York.

'Caste' System Out In Military Cemeteries

The Advertiser Montgomery, Ala

WASHINGTON, April 23.—(AP)—The Army ordered today that the caste system be abolished in military cemeteries. Thurs.

A directive by Secretary of War Patterson ordered that no distinction be made between the location of graves of officers and enlisted men in new sections of national cemeteries. 4-24-47

"The policy of providing uniform burial facilities without distinction as to rank or race of deceased veterans will be effected progressively as new sections are laid out," a War Department statement said.

Negroes In Army

Citizen Augusta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On January 1, 1947, the total Negro strength of the Army was 122,037, the War Department has announced. Of the total, 60,348, were serving overseas; 372 were women.

Commissioned officers, flight officers and warrant officers made up 1,403 of the Negro total. Nine of the officers were members of the Women's Army Corps.

On January 1, 1946, the total Negro strength of the Army was 372,369. Of the total, 216,897 were serving overseas, 4,743 were commissioned, flight and waddant officers; 4,003 were members of the WAC. Mon. 3-10-47

Total Strength Afro-American Listed at 105,562

Baltimore, Md.

Half Here, Rest Abroad; 1321 Officers in Group

337 IN WAC

Thurs. 5-17-47

Men Distributed Among 6 Main Oversea Theaters

WASHINGTON.

On March 1, 1947, the total colored strength of the Army was 105,562, the War Department has announced.

Of the total given, 51,540 were serving in overseas theaters and 54,022 were assigned throughout the continental United States. Of this number 337 were members of the Women's Army Corps.

Included in the total were 1321 commissioned officers, flight officers and warrant officers, of whom 9 held commissions as WAC officers.

Distributed in All Services

Within the continental United States Tan Yanks comprised 9.53% of the overall troop concentration.

Troops within the country were distributed among Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces, Army Areas and the Washington Military District and Administrative-Technical Services.

They accounted for 11.20% of the enlisted strength of Administrative and Technical Services and 15.11% of the troops assigned throughout Army Areas and in the Washington Military District.

Tan Yanks are assigned in six major theaters and departments outside of the United States, including:

The Pacific Theaters, Alaskan Department, the Far East Command, the Caribbean Defense Command, United Forces in Europe and United States Forces, Mediterranean Theater.

A partial breakdown of colored strength in the Army as of March 1, 1947, follows:

	Continental	Overseas	Worldwide
Infantry	4,958	5,298	10,256
Coast and Field Artillery	1,616	1,430	3,046
Corps of Engineers	2,098	7,084	9,182
Air Corps	15,819	6,195	25,014
Transportation Corps	6,339	13,416	19,755
All Others	23,192	15,117	38,309
TOTAL	54,022	51,540	105,562
OFFICERS:			
Included in above totals			1,321
Including:			
Dental Corps			28
Medical Corps			15
Nurses			86
Other Medical Department Officers			22
Chaplains			61
Air Corps			223
Army Ground Force			471
Others			414
TOTAL			1,321
Troops serving overseas			51,540
Including:			
Pacific Theater			22,627
Alaskan Department			3,150
European Theater			15,046
Mediterranean Theater			2,129
Caribbean Defense Command			344
Others			865
Far East Command			27,379
TOTAL			51,540

Thurs. 5-17-47

Army Equality Move

Mich. Chronicle

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The Army has partially equalized the terms of enlistment for colored and white personnel from civilian life, it was learned last Monday.

Under a directive issued to all commanding officers March 5, colored men possessing skills in certain specified categories are required to make a minimum score of 13 only on the R-3 and R-4 tests, which is the same minimum score required of white applicants for enlistment. Detroit, Mich.

Sat. 5-17-47

Less Than Half of Tan Yanks Now Afro-American Stationed in South, War Dept. Reports

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-31-47

Of 48,712 Soldiers in Continental United States, More in California Than in Any Other State

WASHINGTON

Of a total of 48,712 colored troops stationed in the continental United States on April 1, 1947, more than 50% were stationed at camps outside the South, the War Department has announced.

The report also indicated that the largest concentration of these troops was at Fort Dix, N.J., the second largest concentration at Fort Benning, Ga., and the third largest concentration at Camp Beale, Calif.

It showed that more troops were stationed in California than in any other State. New Jersey had the second largest number, with Georgia third.

The Third Army Area, embracing Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, had the largest concentration of colored troops, with 4,605 in Georgia and 32 in Tennessee.

In the First Army Area there were 5,481 in New Jersey and 233 in Massachusetts. In the Sixth Army Area, 5,946 were stationed in California, 2,240 in Washington and 840 in Arizona.

Other Areas Cited

Second Army Area, including Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky had a total of 7,412 colored troops with the largest concentrations at Fort Eustis, Va., and Lockbourne AAB at Columbus, Ohio.

Fourth Army Area, including Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arkansas, and Louisiana, had a total of 6,244 troops with the largest single concentration at Fort Sill, Okla. Sat. 5-31-47

Fifth Army Area, including Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Colorado had a total of 5,038 troops with the largest single concentration at Fort Warren, Wyo.

In the Military District of Washington, which includes the District of Columbia and nearby areas, were stationed 2,155 troops, with the largest single concentration at Fort Belvoir, Va.

122,037 Tan Yanks Listed in U.S. Army on First of Year

Sat. 3-8-47 Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

On Jan. 1, 1947, the total tan Yank strength of the Army was 122,037, the War Department has announced. Of the total, 60,348 were serving overseas; 372 were women.

Commissioned officers, flight officers and warrant officers made up 1,403 of the total. Nine of the officers were members of the Women's Army Corps.

On Jan. 1, 1946, this total was 372,369. Of the total, 216,897 were serving overseas, 4,743 were commissioned, flight and warrant officers; 4,003 were members of the WAC. Sat. 3-8-47

Service Breakdown

A partial breakdown strength in the Army follows:

	Continental	Overseas	Worldwide
Infantry	5,976	2,729	8,705
Coast & Field Artillery	1,604	2,648	4,252
Engineers	3,504	9,224	12,728
Air Corps	21,048	11,838	32,886
Trans. Corps	6,332	14,453	20,785
All Others	23,225	19,456	42,681
Total	61,689	60,348	122,037
Officers included in above totals			1,403
Including::			
Dental Corps Officers			28
Nurses			93
Other Medical Corps Officers			40
Chaplains			57
Others			1,185
Troops serving overseas			60,348
Including::			
Pacific Theatre			35,414
Alaskan Department			2,907
European Theatre			18,000
Mediterranean Theatre			2,996
Caribbean Defense Command			350
Others			681

ARMY'S NEGRO STRENGTH

Sun. 7-13-47

87,587 ON MAY 1, 1947

Atlanta Ga. Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C.— On May 1, 1947, the Negro strength of the Army was 87,587, the War Department has announced. Of the total given, 82, 193 were members of the Regular Army, 42, 425 were assigned in overseas theaters and 45, 162 were stationed throughout the continental United States. Of this latter group, 375 were members of the Women's Army Corps.

Included in the total were 1,269 commissioned officers, flight officers and warrant officers. Nine of this number held commissions as WAC officers. One dietician, one physical therapist and 88 Army Nurs is served with the Medical Corps. Within the Continental United States, Negro enlisted personnel comprised 9.61 per cent of the over all troop concentration. Troops with

ver wings. Most of the pilots are stationed at Lockbourne Army Air base, Columbus, Ohio, as members of the 477th Composite group. Of the Negro flying officers now on active duty, 37 hold regular army commissions. Twenty-eight of these are at the Ohio base.

According to an announcement

102 Officers In AAF

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Colleges Have ROTC Units

Wed. 2-16-47

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Nine-12 are "rated officers" especially more Negro colleges have been in- permitted to wear sil- cluded in the group of ROTC units

the Army Air forces are pilots, and by the army ground forces, two ty of the 102 Negro officers now in trained and permi

activated in July, thereby bringing the total to nine. Wed. 7-16-47

Six pilots have been assigned to duty with air ROTC units at Howard and Tuskegee, and two flying officers with the war department in Washington. Three of the six officers at these two institutions are regular army officers.

During the war, 900 Negro pilots were graduated from the Tuskegee Army Air field. In addition to this commissioned personnel, 433 enlisted men were trained to be aerial crew members on bomber craft.

Booklet Discusses New GI Personnel Policies

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-3-47

Discrimination Banned in Controlled Transport Service and Officers' Clubs

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The War Department has issued a new booklet 'Army Talk 170' to clarify its policy on utilization of colored personnel. Intended for discussion groups within the Army, the pamphlet is based on recommendations made by the Gillem Board following the study of troop utilization during the last war.

To increase the Army's effectiveness, the following points are listed as part of the War Department policy and program:

1. There will be no all-colored divisions in the postwar Army. Instead, personnel will be organized in small units, the largest of which will be a regiment, group or combat team.

Composite Groups Urged

2. Some units will be grouped to form 'composite organizations.'

3. Specially qualified soldiers will be assigned to overhead and special units. Sat. 5-3-47

4. Colored officers will replace white officers in colored units.

5. Attention will be paid such morale factors as favorable community attitudes and the availability, with racial discrimination, of Army facilities for recreation and transportation.

Officers' Clubs Open

Racial segregation is not permitted in Army-operated transportation, regardless of local custom, and officers' clubs must extend to all officers on duty the right of full membership, the booklet says.

In addition to instructing Army personnel "to conform to local practice while off-post," the pamphlet states that facilities may be designated to particular areas or outfits, but warns against designating them for members of any particular race.

Army Puts OK On 178th Rgt

Chicago Defender

Last Two Units Pass Test; Equipment Due

Sat. 5-10-47

The 178th Regimental combat team completed its organization last week, when the last two authorized units passed a federal inspection for basic requirements, Col. Richard L. Jones disclosed.

Units approved by federal inspectors April 25, were the 1698 Engineer combat company and the 184th Medical collecting company. Recruiting is going on each Tuesday from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., to fill existing vacancies. The RCT is authorized a total strength of 3,687 officers and men. Pay for enlisted men ranges from $5.50 to $2.50 for each drill night.

In Washington, the War Department announced that surplus, tanks, motors and personnel equipment is being transferred to the National Guard as fast as possible. All units will have practically the same equipment as similar army units, instead of the wooden material of pre-war days.

A total of 27 divisions plus air and specialized groups, including 6,000 units are planned for the National Guard. At present only 1,600 have passed federal inspection.

First Reserve Unit

Washington Regiment Formally Recognized

Courier 8-16-47

WASHINGTON—Headquarters, Reserve Affairs, Washington Military District, last week announced the official recognition of the 428th Infantry Regiment, Reserve. The recognition was made in a colorful ceremony that centered about the award of unit colors and a specially prepared history of Colonel Ernest R. Welch, regimental commander, by Colonel Frederic E. Boye, senior reserve instructor, Washington District.

The "flag ceremony" officially reactivated the veteran Reserve unit, inactive since March, 1941 when its officer strength was assigned enmasse to active duty with the 366th Infantry Regiment at Fort Devens, Mass.

The 428th has been active on a provisional basis since 1946 under command of Colonel Welch. Official recognition has depended upon the active participation of eighty-four officers in the regiment's training program.

Regulations controlling the recognition of Reserve units prescribe that 60 per cent of the officer strength normally assigned to a unit must be engaged in its program before "recognition" may be given. Officer strength of an infantry regiment is approximately 143. Sat 8-16-47

STAFF OFFICERS

Assigned to staff and command positions under Colonel Welch are Col. Raymond Contee, regimental executive officer; Capt. James W. Jones, adjutant; Maj. William A Pierce, intelligence officer; Maj John Holland, supply officer and Maj. Leroy Roach, Engineer Corps unit plans and training officer.

Rounding out the regimental staff group are Capt. Kenneth L. Hardy, personnel officer and Capt. Harry S. Davis, regimental special services officer. Maj. Theodore L. Pinckney acts as regimental surgeon and Capt. Clarence L. Lewis is unit dental officer. Capt. Earl P. Campbell commands the 428th Service Company and First Lieut. Paul H. White is public information officer of the reserve unit.

Serving as battalion commanders are Lieut. Col. Alonzo G. Ferguson and Majors Clinton C. Burke and Joseph H. Cooper. Colonel Ferguson commanded the 366th Infantry through its battle-tour while attached to the 92nd Division in Italy, following Col. Howard Queen's reassignment to the States. All were formerly assigned to the 366th Infantry Regiment.

42,425 Overseas

87,587 Negroes in Army, Report Shows

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

WASHINGTON—On May 1, the Negro strength of the Army was 87,587, the War Department has announced. Of the total given, 82,193 were members of the Regular Army, 42,425 were assigned in overseas theatres and 45,162 were stationed throughout the continental United States. Of this latter group, 375 were members of the Women's Army Corps.

Pittsburgh Courier

Included in the total were 1,269 commissioned officers, flight officers and warrant officers. Nine of this number held commissions as Wac officers. One dietitian, one physical therapist and eighty-eight Army Nurses served with the Medical Corps.

Pittsburgh Courier

Within the Continental United States, Negro enlisted personnel comprised 9.61 per cent of the overall troop concentration. Troops within the U. S. A. were distributed among Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces, Army Areas and the Washington Military District and Administrative-Technical Services.

Sat. 7-19-47

Negro troops accounted for 11.89 per cent of the enlisted strength of Administrative and Technical Services and represented 10.46 per cent of the troops assigned in the various Army Areas and in the Washington Military District.

Negro troops are assigned to six major theatres and departments outside of the United States, including the Pacific Theatre, Alaskan Department, the Far East Command, the Caribbean Defense Command, United States Forces in Europe and United States Forces, Mediterranean Theatre.

Nearly Half Of Troops On Duty Outside U. S.

Sat 7-19-47
Journal & Guide

82,193 Soldiers Are Enlisted In The Regular Army

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON. D. C.—On May 1, 1947, the Negro strength of the Army was 87,587, the War Department has announced. Of the total 82,193 were members of the Regular Army, 42,425 were assigned in overseas theaters and 45,162 were stationed throughout the continental United States. Of this latter group, 375 were members of the Women's Army Corps.

Included in the total were 1,269 commissioned officers, flight officers and warrant officers. Nine of this number held commissions as WAC officers. One dietitian, one physical therapist and 88 Army Nurses served with the Medical Corps.

DISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS

Within the Continental United States Negro enlisted personnel comprised 9.61 per cent of the overall troop concentration. Troops within the U. S. A. were distributed among Army Air Forces, Army Ground Forces, Army Areas and the Washington Military District and Administrative-Technical Services. Negro troops accounted for 11.89 per cent of the enlisted strength of Administrative and Technical Services and represented 10.46 per cent of the troops assigned in the various Army Areas and in the Washington Military District. Sat - 7-19-47

Negro troops are assigned in six major theaters and departments outside of the United States including the Pacific Theater, Alaskan Department, The Far East Command, The Caribbean Defense Command, United States Forces in Europe and United States Forces, Mediterranean Theater.

A partial breakdown of Negro strength in the Army as of May 1, 1947 follows:

	Continental	Overseas	Worldwide
Infantry	3,995	3,023	7,018
Coast & Field Artillery	1,375	1,262	2,637
Corps of Engineers	1,790	6,117	7,907
Air Corps	13,402	8,930	22,332
Transportation Corps	6,387	12,452	18,839
All Others	18,213	10,641	28,854
Total	45,162	42,425	87,587
Officers:			
Included in above totals		1,269	
Including:			
Dental Corps		32	
Medical Corps		9	
Nurses		88	
Other Medical Department			
Officers		25	
Chaplains		61	
Air Corps		219	
Army Ground Forces		427	
Others		408	
Total		1,269	
SERVING OVERSEAS			
Including:			
Pacific Theatre		2,247	
Alaskan Department		2,509	
European Theatre		12,802	
Mediterranean Theatre		1,824	
Caribbean Defense Command		343	
Far East Command		22,362	
Others		338	
Total		42,435	

Sat - 7-19-47

Believes Effort To Correct Past Mistakes Sincere

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. 3(a)
Sat. 4-5-47

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Pa.—(ANP)—The final answer to the problem of fullest utilization of the nation's manpower by the Army is not given in the Gillem board reports, said Marcus Ray, civilian aide to the secretary of war, here last week. Ray was speaking before nearly 200 officers and enlisted men at the Army Information School.

"I do believe the report represents a sincere effort to correct past mistakes and include the nation's manpower potential within the patter of evolutionary growth, which can be greatly accelerated by education and understanding."

The Gillem report, made last April, established the War Department's policy of restricting the use of soldiers by ethnic groups to approximately that proportion which their group occupies in the civilian population. For the Negro group, which represents one-tenth of the nation's population, the strength of colored troops would be kept at no more than 10 per cent. Sat. 4-5-47

Ray pointed out that the report's strength did not lie in obscure racial or socio-economic theories, but rather in the effective and full use of the 100 per cent of our nation's manpower.

"In any future conflict where this nation might be called upon to defend itself ,the loss or ineffective use of 10 per cent of our manpower might be fatal," he warned.

He cautioned the gathering to beware of acting upon popular misconceptions about colored soldiers, pointing out that this attitude ofttimes makes cooperation difficult.

GILLEM RECOMMENDATION STILL NOT IMPLEMENTED

Daily World
Baltimore, Md.

Although more than a year has elapsed since the report of the Gillem Board on the utilization of colored personnel in the post war Army was approved, the War Department has taken no action to carry out the recommendation that a board of officers be appointed to police the implementation of the program. Sun. 5-11-47

As a result of its deliberation, during which it examined War Department policies and heard the views of military and civilian leaders concerning the use of colored personnel in the postwar military establishment, the Gillem Board recommended:

"That a staff group of selected officers whose background has included command troops be formed within the G-1 (Personnel and Administration) Division of the staffs of the Ward Department and each major command of the Army to assist in the planning, promulgation, implementation and revision of policies affecting all racial minorities."

GILLEM REPORT

In the policy the War Department adopted, based on the report of the Gillem Board it was provided that "planning, promulgation, implementation, and revision of this policy will be coordinated by the Assistant for Planning and Policy Coordination, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, War Department General Staff."

Since War Department spokesmen admit that the policy respecting the utilization of colored personnel in the postwar Army is not being implemented to the fullest extent, the question has arisen as to why the War Department has not followed Board by appointing a board of officers whose sole duty would be to function from a staff level in the implementation of the adopted policy. Sun 5-11-47

The policy, which will remain in effect until October 27, next unless sooner rescinded, calls for the employment of colored troops in units no larger than a regiment with a grouping of colored units with white units in composite organizations.

It also called for the replacement of white officers assigned to colored units by colored officers.

Gillem Board Report Still Not Applied After Year

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Although more than a year has elapsed since the report of the Gillem Board on the utilization of colored personnel in the postwar Army was approved, the War Department has taken no action to carry out the recommendation of the board.

As a result of its deliberations, during which it examined War Department policies and heard the views of military and civilian leaders concerning the use of this personnel in the postwar military establishment, the Gillem Board recommended:

"That a staff group of selected officers, whose background has included command troops, be formed withi nthe G-1 (Personnel and Administration) Division of the staffs of the War Department and each major command of the Army to assist in the planning of policies affecting all racial minorities."

Report Adopted

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Since War Department spokesmen admit that the policy respecting the utilization of personnel in the postwar Army is not beig implemented to the fullest extent, the question has arisen as to why the War Department has not followed the recommendation.

Calls for Mixed Units

The policy, which will remain in effect until October 27, next, unless sooner rescinded, calls for the employment of troops in units no larger than a regiment with a grouping of mixed units in composite organizations.

It also called for the replacement of white officers assigned to colored units. Sun 5-11-47

Drafter of Policy Believed Sincere

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-31-47

Moved to Atlanta to Head Third Army

INTEGRATION LIKELY

Little Action Taken Since Adoption in '46

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Belief that recommendations made in the Gillem Board report will be carried out was expressed last week after the transfer of Lt. Gen. Alvin C. Gillem Jr. to command of the Third Army with headquarters in Atlanta, effective June 15.

General Gillem was chairman of the board of Army officers who more than a year ago drafted the policy for the utilization of colored manpower in the military setup.

Former commanding general of the headquarters group and U.S. commissioner, executive headquarters, Peiping, China, General Gillem is presumed to know more about the report and to be more sympathetic with it than any other Army officer. Sat. 5-31-47

Little Action Taken Yet

While the Army issued a circular outlining the steps to be taken carrying out the board's suggestions, it is generally agreed that outside of limiting colored personnel to the 10% specified in the report, little has been done to effect the policy.

Among other things, the board recommended that white officers in colored units be replaced by qualified colored ones, that units be integrated and that facilities on Army posts be opened to all soldiers, regardless of color.

Gillem Report Is Ignored by High Army Officials

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 7-25-47

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Under a memorandum issued by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, by order of the Secretary of War, all colored inductees, enlistees and re-enlistees in the Army, except personnel enlisting for the Army Air Forces, will be sent to Fort Jackson, South Carolina.

This action is in direct manpower in the post-war conflict with the Gillem Army. The Gillem Board's report, regarded as the Army's Bible on colored troop the utilization of colored

policy, specifically states that stationed during the war. Considering essential military fac- ored soldiers stationed there com- units will be stationed plained of race discrimination and and communities segregation, both on the post and les are most favor- in the adjacent civilian communi- uch strength as will ties, as well as mistreatment by e an undue burden white civilians and law enforce- civilian facilities." ment officers in those communi- ties.

CONSIDERED BAD POST

Fort Jackson, near Sumter, S.C., was considered one of the worst posts at which colored troops were sent to Fort Jackson, The memorandum requires that not constitute an red inductees, enlistees and re- to the local civilian enlistees from all sections of the tors. Negro units will country be sent to Fort Jackson, in localities where attitudes are not favorable and in such

while white personnel will be trained at various camps throughout the six Army areas. It provides:

"Negro personnel, other than AAF Negro personnel, enlisting or re-enlisting from civil life or being inducted, will be sent to the AGF training center at Fort Jackson, S. C." S 27.1-25-47

Camps at which colored personnel could be trained outside of the South include Fort Dix, New Jersey; Fort Meade, Maryland; Fort Lewis, Washington, and Fort Ord, California. White personnel are being trained at these posts.

Personnel enlisting in the Army Air Forces, regardless of race, will be sent to the Air Training Command at San Antonio, Tex.

Gillem Report Not Final

37a Afro-American Sat. 3-29-47

Answer, Ray Tells School

Baltimore, Md.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Gillem Board Report, in April, 1946, established War Department policy by restricting use of soldiers by ethnic groups to approximately that proportion of strength in the Army which their group occupies in the general population. This meant a reduction in strength of colored troops to a point where they totaled only 10 per cent of the Army's strength.)

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Pa.—Speaking at the Army Information School here, last week, Marcus Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, expressed his conviction that the Gillem Board report did not give the final answer to utilization of manpower by the Army.

"I do believe the report represents a sincere effort to correct past mistakes and include the nation's manpower potential within a pattern of evolutionary growth, which can be greatly accelerated by education and understanding," he said.

"In any future conflict where this nation might be called upon to defend itself, the loss or ineffective use of 10 per cent of our manpower might be fatal," he warned. Sat. 3-29-47

United Force Needed

The strength of the Gillem Report does not lie in obscure racial or scio-economic theories, but rather in the effective and full use of the 100 per cent of our nation's manpower, he pointed out.

Telling the nearly 200 officers and enlisted men at the lecture to beware of acting upon popular misconceptions about colored soldiers which sometimes make cooperation difficult, he dissected some of these misconceptions for the inspection of the audience.

34a 1947

Grave Registration Service

Army Names First Negro To Graves Registration

Pittsburgh Courier 3/10

LEGHORN, Italy—(ANP)—The first Negro ever appointed to the Army's grave registration service arrived here last week aboard the SS General Sturgis to assist in the preparation of bodies of war dead for shipment to the United States. 5-24-2-8-47

He is 47-year-old Granville Bryant, New Albany, Ind., who was formerly associated with a Bowling Green (Ky.) mortuary. He was appointed for his overseas task by the War Department's Civilian Personnel Division. Bryant's next stop will be Caserta, headquarters of the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations, where he will be given assignments.

34a 1947

MP's

(34a MP Thurs. 6-12-47

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

FIRST UNSAFE NEGRO MP UNIT GRADUATED IN GERMANY —The first Negro Military Police Company to serve with the United States Air Forces in Europe, pictured after their graduation from the European Command MP School at Nellingen Germany. The group, consisting of 84 enlisted men and four officers, successfully completed a four-week training course of instruction in weapons, base security military law, traffic and conduct of patrols. They now serve at the Roth, Germany, Air Ammunition Depot, an installation of the U. S. Air Forces in Europe.—(AAF Photo)

More Expected

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

2 Tan MP Units Now In Germany

Sgt. 2-1-47

34a

By ROBERT G. WASHINGTON

MANNHEIM, Germany—(ANP)—The first all-Negro military police units were formed in the U. S. occupied zone in Germany here last week following a careful screening of Negro troops in this area. The newly formed units are the 510th and 511th military police platoons.

Plans to form additional all-Negro MP units were revealed by Maj. John Cox, Austin, Tex., a spokesman for the USFET provost marshal.

He warned members of the two new military police units that "a lot of persons will be watching you. Don't blow your opportunity. Make it good. The provost marshal, the theater commander and the War Department are all interested in you—are all with you," he said. Sgt. 2-1-47

MAKER OF MPs

Commanding officer of the 510th is 1st Lieut. William King, 25, of Waco, Tex. Lieutenant King's executive offices is 2nd Lieut. Chester J. Cole, 26, Springfield, Ohio, who is known as the maker of MPs.

The top-ranking non-commissioned officer of the 510th is Sgt. Burchard L. Buckner, Kansas City, Mo., who has a reputation for making men regret to leave the outfit rather than regret to be in it.

14 Army Nurses Serve at Bragg

Afro-American

FORT BRAGG, N.C. — Fourteen of the 72 colored nurses now on active duty with the Army Nurse Corps are assigned to duty at the Fort Bragg Station Hospital, here.

Senior Army nurse of the group is Capt. Jessie M. Eads, of Plaquemine, La., who began active duty in September, 1942, and was first assigned to duty as charge nurse of the Neuro-Psychiatry Section, Fort Huachuca Station Hospital, Ariz.

Baltimore, Md.

She is a graduate of Loyola University and the Nurse Training School, Kansas City, Mo. Also boasting five years service is 1st Lt. Ardelle S. Davis of Beaufort, S.C., who entered the service from Savannah, Ga. Prior to active duty, she was general duty nurse in Savannah's Charity Hospital.

58 at 5 Other Posts

Fifty-eight other colored Army nurses are stationed at five other posts in the continental United States. Four are presently assigned to an Army General Hospital at Tacoma, Wash.; nine are assigned to Camp Stoneman Station Hospital, San Francisco.

At Fort Custer, Mich., there are 2) nurses and nine are with the 332nd Wing Hospital Group at Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio. Thirteen are members of the Fort Dix, N.J., Station Hospital staff. 9-13-47

List of Nurses

Following are names of the nurses at Fort Bragg, with the schools from which their nursing degree was received:

Captain Eads (Kansas City, Mo., General Hospital Training School); First Lieutenants Davis (New York University); Virginia L. Smith, Richmond, Va. (St. Agnes Hospital Nursing School, Raleigh, N.C.) Hazel C. Thurston, Winston-Salem, N.C. (Kate Bitting Reyonlds School of Nursing, Winston-Salem); Lillian F. Stone, Philadelphia (Provident Hospital Nursing School, Baltimore); Mayme L. Jones, Jackson, Miss. (Mississippi State Charity Hospital Nursing School);

First Lieutenants Julia R. Alexander, Seneca, S.C. (University Hospital Nursing School, Augusta, Ga.); Ida M. Allen, Monroe, N.C. (St. Philips School of Nursing, Richmond); Alicia E. Brown, Jamaica, N.Y. (Lincoln School for Nurses, NYC); Mary P. Burton, Kilmarnock, Va. (unknown); Ruby C. Cherry, New York City (Harlem Hospital School of Nursing); Lila M. Dixon, Fitzgerald, Ga. (Provident Hospital School of Nursing, Chicago); Martha S. Gilliame, New York City (Lincoln School for Nurses, NYC); and Della O. D. Jenkins, Houston, Texas (City Hospital of Portland, Ore.).

Former Army Nurses Needed

Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA

Additional nurse to meet the anticipiated needs of the peace time Army will be met by appointment in the Officers' Reserve, Corps, it was announced by Colonel James B. Carroll, senior instructor, Organized Reserve Corps, Eastern Pennsylvania Military District. 9-13-47

Army nurses who served honorably during World War II; who are between the ages of 21 and 44 inclusive; who, if married, have no dependents under 14, and who are physically qualified for full military services, are urged to apply for commission in the Officers Reserve Corps and to request extended active duty.

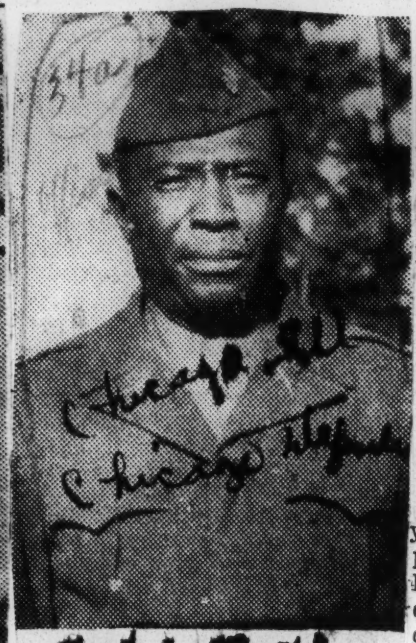
Application blanks may be obtained at the Adutant General's Office, the Surgeon General's Office, both in the War Department, Washington 25, D.C.; at any Army hospital or Army headquarters; or in Philadelphia at the office of the Senior Instructor, Organized Reserve Corps, Seventh Floor, Pennsylvania Building, 15th and Chestnut Streets. 9-13-47

Appointments will be made in the highest grade held before completion of terminal leave. Nurses serving on extended active duty will have the same pay and priveleges as Regular Army nurses.

ARMY NURSE — First Lieut. Dorothy M. Richards, Army Nurse Corps, of Trenton, N. J., is presently assigned to the Perey Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich. Lieut. Richards was a Public Health Nurse with the New York City Department of Public Health. She is a graduate of nurse training at Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.—U. S. Army Photo. Sat. 9-27-47

Afro-American Balt. Md. Sat. 3-29-47

COL. CAMPBELL C. JOHNSON AND STAFF—including Major Baxter S. Scruggs, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Madge M. Love, Charlotte, N.C.; Col. Johnson (seated); and Miss Doris O. Christmas, Philadelphia, enjoy the book of letters presented along with a scroll to Colonel Johnson at a testimonial dinner last Tuesday at the Statler Hotel (white) in recognition of the outstanding work of Colonel Johnson in both civic and military fields. Colonel Johnson is the executive assistant to the director of selective service. Sat. 3-29-47



Chicago Ill. Chicago Defender Sat. 3-29-47

WASHINGTONIAN IS RANKING NEGRO OFFICER, with the Eighth Army at Gifu, Japan-Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Pollard, is the ranking Negro officer currently serving in Japan. Assigned to duty with the 24th Infantry Regiment as officer in charge of the dependent housing project at Camp Majestic, Headquarters of the 24th Infantry, Colonel Pollard who began his tour of active duty as a major with the 366th Infantry in 1941, arrived in the Pacific theatre in September, 1946, and has been with the 24th since January of this year

OFFICER SERVES AS ETO JUDGE ADVOCAT

Atlanta Daily World E

LEGHORN, Italy — Captain Fred L. Allen, 747 Newton Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., is currently serving as trial judge advocate in the general courts marital section of the Judge Advocate General's office in the Peninsular Base Section last July. 34a

FAMILY IN ITALY

Mrs. Allen and three year old Fred Allen, Jr. arrived overseas this year and now live near Viareggio, a popular Italian coastal resort. He has one brother, Lieutenant Colonel William E. Allan, a former Medical Corps officer, now attached as a civilian physician to the staff of Homer Phillips hospital in St. Louis, Missouri. 9-24-47

Captain Allen's awards and decorations include three bronze campaign stars, the Victory Medal, the American Defense ribbon, the American Theatre ribbon and the European - African - Middle Eeastern ribbon. He graduated from the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia in 1941; from the Tank Destroyer School, Camp Hood, Texas, in 1943; from the Special Services School, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, in 1943 and from the Army's Education Staff School, Rome, Italy, in 1945. Wed.

Captain Allen received the Bachelor of Science degree from Howard University in 1933. He also holds a Master of Arts degree from the same university.

18 Officers Hold Staff Jobs In War Department

Chicago Defender, Ill. 34a

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—A group of 18 Negro officers are assigned to staff jobs in the War Department, it was learned this week. 2-8-47

These include one general officer, Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis; three colonels, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, six captains, and three lieutenants.

The assignment of these officers is by way of positive implementation of one of the provisions of the Gillem Board's recommendations with respect to the utilization of Negro manpower in the post-war army. However, there is no indication that the War Department has taken any step to set up staff groups in the several major commands to be responsible for the "planning, promulgation, implementation and revision of policies affecting all racial minorities." Sat.

A staff group has been set up in the Personnel and Administration Division of the War Department's general staff, but in the opinion of sources close to the War Department, this is not a fulfillment of the Gillem Board's recommendation.

Regular Army Now Includes 569 Officers, 43 Negro

Chicago Ill. 34a Defender

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Out of a total of 1,569 Negro officers in the army Nov. 1, 1946, 43 were members of the regular army, the War Department reports. Sat. 2-1-47

Thirty-one of this number were appointed to the Regular Army on July 3 last year among 9,800 officers chosen from 100,000 applicants. Sat. 2-1-47

Seven of the remaining 12 Regular Army officers are graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point. The remaining five were members of the Regular Army prior to the beginning of World War II.

The names, grades and branches of these 12 ranking officers now in the Regular Army follow: commissioned before World War II, Benjamin O. Davis, brigadier general in inspector general's department; Walter D. S. Beasley, lieutenant colonel; John A. DeXezux, major; James A. Griffin, major; and Norman G. Long, captain, all in the chaplains' corps; graduates of West Point, Benjamin O. Davis Jr., colonel, air corps; Clarence M. Davenport, major, infantry; James D. Fowler, major, infantry; Henry M. Francis, first lieutenant, infantry; Ernest J. Davis Jr., first lieutenant, air corps; Mark H. Rivers Jr., first lieutenant, signal corps, and Andrew A. McCoy, first lieutenant, air corps.

Former Paratroop Commander Made Provost Officer

Daily World Atlanta 34a

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN OSKA, Japan — Major James H. Porter of Chicago, Ill., now serving with the 24th Infantry Regiment in Japan, was recently appointed to serve as Provost Court Officer in his regiment's Zone of Responsibility.

A Provost Court officer, Major Porter will try Japanese, Korean, Chinese and other Allied and non-Allied nations for offenses commited against the Occupational Forces. The 24th Infantry Zone of Responsibility within which Major Porter will function covers three prefectures. With a total area of about 9,000 square miles, the Zone is larger than the State of Massachusetts.

3 Officers Out of 5,900 Chosen

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 9-17-47

Given Commissions in Regular Army

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Among 5,900 men chosen from 85,000 officers given recess appointments as commissioned officers in the Regular Army and the Regular Army Air Force were the following:

1st Lt. (Captain) Melvin T. Jackson, Air Corps, 211 Elm Street, and be confirmed by the Senate when it convenes.

1st Lt. (Major) Elmer D. Jones, Jr., Air Corps, 609 Columbia Rd., N.W., Washington.

1st Lt. (Captain) Hannibal M. Cox, Air Corps, 6757 Champlain Ave., and 1st Lt. Clarence L. Lesps, 5356 Indiana Ave., Air Corps, Route 1, Kan., and 1st Lt. (Ma- C. Gleed, Air Corps, St., Horton, Kan.

1st Lt. (1st Lt. Aert- Corps, 361 Warburton Ave., and 1st Lt. (Major) geerts, Air Corps, 2nd Lt. (1st Lt.) Andrew Johnson, Jr., Air Corps, 613 Law St., N.C.

Their appointments will have to Dewberry, Air Corps, 216 E. Forth St., Greensboro, N.C.

(Major) Edward C.

Award 32 Regular Army Commissions

34a Officers Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-25-47

Twenty-two of Newest Group Assigned to Air Force . . . Seven Are Quartermaster Officers, Two With Infantry and One Is a Chaplain

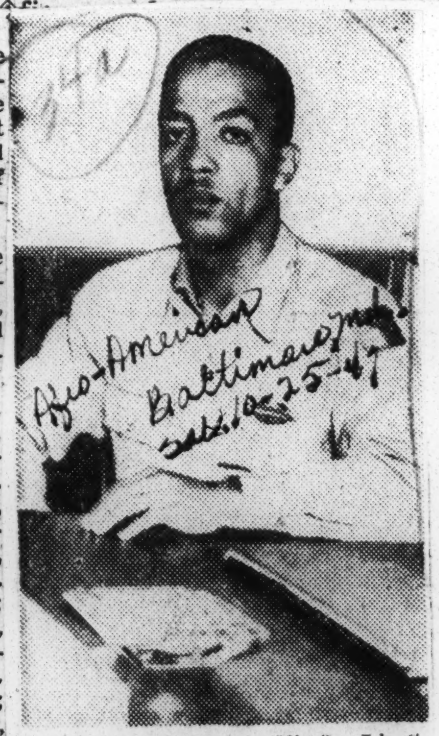
By LEM GRAVES JR.
(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—In the latest group of officers awarded regular Army commissions there are thirty-two Negroes, twenty-two of these new regular Army officers are assigned to the Air Force. There are seven Quartermaster officers, two Infantry officers and one chaplain.

Included in the newest list are First Lieut. Ben Johnson, well-known track star; Capt. Claude Govan, ex-All-CIAA fullback at Shaw University, and Maj. Edward Gleed, deputy wing commander of the 332nd Fighter Wing, and a famous World War II fighter pilot.

The regular Army officers are First Lieut. William Briscoe, Atlanta, Ga.; First Lieut. Roy Burley, San Antonio, Tex.; Capt. Hannibal Cox, Chicago, Ill.; First Lieut. Raymond Dewberry, Pittsburg, Kan.; First Lieut. Floyd Crouch Jr., St. Louis; First Lieut. Claude Dixon, New Orleans; Capt. Harry Fernandez, Carver, Mass.; Second Lieut. Carl B. Fountain, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Maj. Edward Gleed, Lawrence, Kan.; Capt. Claude Govan, Newark, N. J.; Second Lieut. Thomas Harris Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Second Lieut. Karl Holifield, Seattle, Wash.; Second Lieut. Roswell Jackson, Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. Melvin Jackson, Washington, D. C.; First Lieut. Silas Jankins, Lansing, Mich.; First Lieut. Andrew Johnson Jr., Greensboro, N. C.; First Lieut. Ben Johnson, Burlington, N. J.;

Maj. Elmer Jones, Washington; First Lieut. Paul Lehman, Los Angeles; Capt. Clarence Lester, Chicago; Capt. Crawford Lydle Jr., Muskogee, Okla.; First Lieut. James McFatridge, Cincinnati; Capt. Milledge Mosby, New York; First Lieut. Lincoln Nelson, Los Angeles; First Lieut. J. Rector, Pittsburgh; First Lieut. Willard Stewart, Washington; First Lieut. C. F. Stroman, New York; Second Lieut. Alfonson Toler, Bluefield, W. Va.; Capt. George Williams, Florence, S. C.; First Lieut. Yancey Williams, Tulsa, Okla., and Second Lieut. Kenneth O. Wofford, Springfield, Mo.



Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 10-25-47

COMMISSIONED — First Lieut. Willard D. Stewart, 48 Fifty-third Place, N.E., Washington, was one of the three officers to receive Regular Army commissions last week. He is a graduate of Howard University, and served in Italy with the 366th Infantry. His present assignment is Public Information Officer, 25th Infantry Regiment, Fort Benning, Ga.

32 Army, Air Force Men Get Recess Appointments

34a Officers Afro American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-1-47

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Army has released a complete list of 32 colored officers President Truman gave recess appointments as commissioned officers in the Regular Army and the Regular Air Force.

They are among 5,900 chosen from 85,000 officers and former officers of the Army who applied for commissions.

This makes a total of 97 colored officers given Regular Army and Air Force commissions out of 28,000 nominated for commissions in the Regular Army.

Officers Given Appointments

The complete list of officers given recess appointments as of Oct. 10 follows:

First Lt. William T. Briscoe, Quartermaster Corps, 631 Houston St., N.E., Atlanta; 2nd Lt. (1st Lt.) Roy W. Burley, Infantry, 609 S. Walters St., San Antonio, Texas; 1st Lt. (Capt.) Hannibal M. Cox, Air Corps, 6757 Champlain St., Chicago; 2nd Lt. (1st Lt.) Floyd W. Crouch Jr., Quartermaster Corps, 4325-A Page Boulevard, St. Louis;

First Lt. Raymond K. Dewberry, Air Corps, Route 1, Pittsburg, Kan.; 1st Lt. Claude M. Dixon, Air Corps, 1404 Flood St., New Orleans; 1st Lt. (Capt.) Harry I. Fernandez, Quartermaster Corps, South Carver, Mass.; 2nd Lt. Carl B. Fountain, Air Corps, 706 Cameron Ave., Winston-Salem, N.C.;

First Lt. (Maj.) Edward C. Gleed, Air Corps, 216 E. Fourth St., Horton, Kan.; 2nd Lt. (2nd Lt.) Randolph Goodwin, Quartermaster Corps, 709 Center Pl., S.W., Birmingham; 1st Lt. (Capt.) Claude B. Govan, Air Corps, 142 Somerset St., Newark, N.J.; 2nd Lt. Thomas D. Harris Jr., Air Corps, 542 Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn; 2nd Lt. Karl L. Holifield, Air Corps, 2416 E. Madison St., Seattle, Wash.;

MELVN JACKSON OF D.C.

First Lt. Melvin T. Jackson, Air Corps, 211 Elm St., Washington; 2nd Lt. Roswell F. Jackson, Quartermaster Corps, 28 Bass St., S.W., Seattle; 1st Lt. Silas M. Jenkins, Air Corps, 1200 William St., Lansing, Mich.; 1st Lt. (Capt.) Benjamin W. Johnson, Quartermaster Corps, 502 York St., Burlington, N.J.; 2nd Lt. (Maj.) Elmer D. Jones Jr., Air Corps, 609 Columbia Rd., N.W., Washington;

Second Lt. (1st Lt.) Paul D. Lehman, Air Corps, 354 E. Jefferson Blvd, Los Angeles; 1st Lt. (Capt.) Clarence D. Lester, Air Corps, 5356 Indiana Ave., Chicago; 1st Lt. (Capt.) Crawford H. Lydle, Quartermaster Corps, 503 N. 24th St., Muskogee, Okla.; 1st Lt. James M. McFatridge, Air Corps, 2026 Eleanor Pl., Cincinnati; 1st Lt. (Capt.) Milledge J. Mosby, Air Corps, 1293 Chisholm St., New York;

Afro-American

1ST. NELSON OF L.A.

First Lt. Lincoln W. Nelson, Air Corps, 922 E. 119th St., Los Angeles; 1st Lt. John A. Rector, Air Corps, 7509 Tioga St., Pittsburgh; 1st Lt. Willard C. Stewart, Infantry, 48 53rd Pl., S.E., Washington; 1st Lt. C. F. Stroman, Air Corps, 2026 Seventh Ave., New York City;

Baltimore

Second Lt. Alfonso C. Toler, Air Corps, 1112 Payne St., Bluefield, W.Va.; Capt. George W. Williams, chaplain, 829 Oakland Ave., Florence, S.C.; 1st Lt. Yancey Williams, Air Corps, 1528 N. Greenwood Pl., Tulsa, Okla.; and 2nd Lt. Kenneth O. Wofford, Air Corps, 1025 N. Florence St., Springfield, Mo.

Although some of these officers are in the Transportation Corps, which is not a branch of the Regular Army, they were commissioned in the Quartermaster Corps, a Regular Army branch.

Five Officers Win Army Commissions

34a Herald Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five Negro officers were among approximately 1,850 nominated last week for permanent commissions in the Regular Army. Tues. 2-11-47

Chosen from 70,000 officers and former officers who had applied for commissions, the names of the 1,850 have been forwarded to the Senate by President Truman for confirmation.

The first group of officers selected for Regular Army commissions in June, 1946, numbered approximately 9,800, 31 of whom were Negroes.

The Negro officers appointed in this latest increment are:

Major George G. Bowser, 535 E. Main St., Xenia, Ohio, Chaplain's Corp;

First Lt. Owen E. Hague, 4466 Evanson St., St. Louis, Mo., Air Corps;

Captain Henry B. Perry, 519 N. Oak St., Thomasville, Ga., Air Corps;

Second Lt. Roger S. Walden, 212 Harmon St., Detroit, Mich., Infantry;

Captain Hugh J. White, 4333 W. Belle Pl., St. Louis, Mo., Air Corps.

Evans Succeeds Ray As War Secretary Aide

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 8-9-47

The appointment of James C. Evans as acting Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War was announced from Washington this week. Evans succeeds Marcus Ray, whose resignation becomes effective July 15. Ray is returning to active duty as Negro troop advisor on the staff of Gen. Lucius Clay, commanding general of the European theatre. He will resume his rank as colonel and leave for his new post July 25. In his letter of resignation, Ray score the War Department for its failure adequately to put into practice recommendations of the Gillem report against bias in the military forces.

9,200 Commissioned

Army Appoints Only 29 Negro Officers

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

34a

Sat. 6-7-47

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Of the 9,200 regular Army commissions authorized by the most recent list released May 29, only twenty-nine Negro officers received regular commissions.

Twenty-six of these are air corps officers, most of whom are now stationed at Lockbourne Army Air Field, Ohio, with the 477th Composite Fighter Bomber Group.

All but one of the officers, Captain Walter D. S. Barrett, a chaplain, have been assigned the permanent rank of first lieutenant. Captain Barrett retains his captaincy. The rest of the officers, however, will maintain, for the time being, their temporary ranks.

ONE IN VIRGIN ISLANDS

One of the appointees, Captain Dudley W. Stevenson of Washington, is currently serving as head of the police in the Virgin Islands.

Highest ranking officer on this list is Lieut. Col. George S. (Spanky) Roberts, famed commander of the 99th Fighter Squadron during the unit's spectacular successes in the 12th Tactical Air Force in Italy, and later deputy commander of the 442nd Fighter Group in Italy.

Only two infantry officers were given permanent commissions. They are Major Frederic E. Davison of Washington, and Capt. R. W. Williams Jr., of Georgia. Others on the list are:

OTHER OFFICERS

First Lieut. Jess W. Ainsworth, Captain Howard L. Baugh, Captain Herbert E. Carter, First Lieut. Richard B. Carter, Capt. Thomas M. Clark, First Lieut. Francis B. Collier, First Lieut. Alvin J. Downing, First Lieut. Harold C. Hayes, Capt. Vernon V. Haywood, Capt. Hubert L. Jones, Capt. Elmore M. Kennedy Jr., Capt. Albert H. Manning Jr.; Sat. 6-7-47

Major William T. Mattison, First Lieut. William D. Phears, Capt. Donald A. Shelton, Capt. Lewis C. Smith, First Lieut. John J. Suggs, First Lieut. Lloyd R. V. Taylor, Capt. Paulus C. Taylor, Capt. Ulysses S. Taylor Jr., Capt. Dudley M. Watson, First Lieut. Arthur F. Williams, Capt. Charles I. Williams and Capt. Theodore A. Wilson.

90 Pilots, 12 Other Rated Officers in Air Forces

34a Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

37 Hold Regular Army Commissions, 6 With Air ROTC at 2 Schools, 28 at Lockbourne

Sat. 6-28-47

WASHINGTON

The War Department has announced that approximately 90 colored pilots and 12 other rated officers are currently serving with the Army Air Forces. The flying officers are stationed at Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, with the 477th Composite Group.

Six pilots are assigned to duty with ROTC units at Howard University, and Tuskegee Institute, and two are assigned to duty with the War Department in Washington. Sat. 6-28-47

37 Regular Commissions

Of the colored flying officers now on active duty, 37 hold Regular Army commissions, of whom 28 are stationed at Lockbourne Air Base, 26 pilots and two navigators.

Six Regular Army fliers are presently attending college under provisions of the Army integration measures. One officer at Howard University and two at Tuskegee Institute, with Air ROTC units, are Regular Army officers.

Ranks Explained

A rated officer is one who has been specially trained as either a pilot, a navigator, (specialist in all types of navigation), a bombardier, a bombardier-navigator, (skilled in dead reckoning and pilotage navigation), or an aerial observer. Rated officers may wear silver wings of their specialty. Sat. 6-28-47

Army Air Force personnel offices list 909 pilot graduates of Tuskegee Army Air Field during the course of the war. One-hundred and twenty-five celestial navigators, 187 bombardiers, and 52 bombardier-navigators had been graduated from Air Force training schools on Oct. 31, 1945

In addition 433 enlisted men had accomplished training which fitted them to serve as aerial crew members on bomber aircraft. Among their number were 23 aerial-gunners; 134 armorergunners; 149 flight-maintenance gunners and 127 radio-operator gunners.

Majority Served Overseas

The bulk of the pilots served overseas with the 12th and 15th Air Forces as members of the 99th Pursuit Squadron and the 332nd Fighter Group, commanded by Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr.

The remaining pilot personnel and all navigators, bombardiers, bombardier-navigators and enlisted gunners were assigned to the 477th Bombardment Group.

65 Officers Serve 24th Infantry Regt. in Japan

Afro-American Sat. 5-31-47

34a Baltimore, Md.

Lt. Col. R. L. Pollard of Washington, Deputy Commander at Camp Majestic

GIFU, Japan—The roster of officer personnel serving with the 24th Infantry Regiment in Japan contains the names of 65 colored and 69 white officers.

Among the former are one lieutenant colonel, one major, 20 captains, 19 first lieutenants, 18 second lieutenants, five chief warrant officers, and one warrant officer junior grade.

Naval Officer on Staff

Holding a rank comparable to that of an Army first lieutenant is Naval Lt. Jr. Grade Welford Ross, serving as a dental officer with the regiment.

He is one of a number of naval officers being loaned to the Army in rare instances when the supply of technical and professional personnel fail to meet local demands.

iment. Thirty junior officers are platoon leaders and fill executive, administrative and training responsibilities at the company level.

The 24th Infantry Regiment, one of the oldest colored Regular Army units, is a part of the 25th "Tropic Lightning" Division, attached to Lt. Gen. Robert Eichelberger's Eighth Army in the Japanese occupation area.

Province of Saskatchewan, Canada.

Fill Many Posts

Sixteen colored officers serve in varied capacities on the regimental staff and in special staff capacities. Sat. 5-31-47

Among their assignments are in-cluded the functions of procurement; personnel and supervision of the Regiment's Motor Transport. There are three assistants to the regimental adjutant. Assisting Colonel Pollard is Capt. Walter Linton, San Antonio, Tex., veteran of the 366th Infantry Regiment, who is post executive officer.

The officer staff is drawn in almost equal number from several sections of the nation. Accounting for the largest single numbers are the Northeastern and Southeastern States, of which 38 and 26 officers, respectively, are natives.

Five officers make their homes in far-west States. The balance are evenly divided among the North and South Central States, the Southwest and Northwest areas. One officer resides in Re-

Capt. William E. Gott, Jersey City, N.J., one of the first colored officers to be integrated into the Regular Army, acts as medical registrar for the regiment.

D.C. Man, Deputy Chief

The senior colored officer at Camp Majestic is Lt. Col. Robert L. Pollard, Washington, D.C., who serves as deputy post commander.

Capt. Walter Linton, San Antonio, Tex., veteran of the 366th Infantry Regiment, who is post executive officer.

In battalion staff positions are a communications officer and a battalion motor transport officer. Twelve of 20 unit commands are held by colored officers, including command of a Quartermaster laundry platoon which services the reg-

Give Testimonial For Major Paige

Chicago Defender 34a

Chicago, Ill.

BROOKLYN—(ANP)—At a testimonial dinner in honor of him, Maj. Myles A. Paige was promoted to lieutenant colonel here last Saturday. The elite of Brooklyn's society and military circles turned out to pay homage to the commanding officer of the Third Separate battalion. Sat. 5-31-47

Nine hundred persons heard Paige's promotion announced by Col. William F. Kelly.

Lena Horne, present among the guests, was presented a huge bouquet of flowers.

ARMY CALLS MEDICS:

141 Serve, Wants More for Its Modern Corps

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
34a
Sat. 6-21-47

WASHINGTON

There were 141 colored doctors, dentists, nurses, dieticians and physical therapists on active duty with the Army on April 1, 1947, compared to a peak strength of 937 in Aug., 1945.

They were assigned as follows:

	Aug.-1945	Apr.-1947
Doctors	322	24
Dentists	116	31
Nurses	479	84
Dieticians	10	1
Physical Therapists	10	1
	937	141

Seeks Best Personnel

At present, the War Department is taking steps to provide for its modern Army, a Medical Corps that is second to none, and is urging all officers and former officers of the Medical and Dental Corps to apply for Regular Army commissions.

In an address before the American Medical Association on June 10, Robert P. Patterson, the Secretary of War, in referring to the Medical Corps of the future, stated:

"A basic essential . . . is personnel . . . enough and of the highest possible qualifications.

Bill in Congress

"As a step toward making Army medicine a satisfying career for qualified doctors, a bill has been introduced in Congress providing the means to make the Army more tolerable from an economic point of view, and . . .

"More important . . . to make service in the Medical Corps a stimulating experience from a professional point of view.

Provisions Cited

"The legislation provides for:

"First, payment of $100 a month extra to all medical officers with less than 30 years' service.

"Second, payment of an increase of 25 per cent of base and longevity pay to medical officers designated as specialists. A recognized American Specialty Board would have to certify a doctor before he could qualify as a specialist. Sat. 6-21-47

Consultants and Professors

"Third, establishment in the Medical Department of positions for four chief consultants who would also hold professorships at the Army Medical Center and Walter Reed in medicine, surgery, neuropsychiatry and preventive medicine.

"These consultants or professors will be similar in military status to professors in the U.S. Military Academy and will have an assimilated rank of brigadier or major general.

"These men will be vested with the authority required to establish professional leadership in planning the education and careers of junior officers, as well as determining the professional policies that govern the care of the soldier patient.

Civilian Specialists

"Fourth, original appointments in the Medical Corps of outstanding specialists from civilian life, in higher grades and at later ages than are authorized under present law. Sat. 6-21-47

"Fifth, employment, without regard to Civil Service requirements, of civilian physicians in six grades, at a salary range from $3,640 to $9,800. In addition, specialists would receive 25 per cent extra, up to $11,000 a year.

"If Congress and the President approve this legislation, the five provisions in the bill will, we feel confident, meet the exacting views of doctors of the abilities required to give the Medical Corps a high professional standing."

Gen'l Davis, Son To Carry Good Will To Liberians

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World Thurs. 7-3-47

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) —President Truman last Wednesday named Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis as special representative of the United States to the Liberian Centennial Exposition with the personal rank of ambassador.

General Davis, with his West Point graduate son, Colonel Benjamin O. Davis as special representative military aide, will leave this country for Liberia on July 5 aboard the U. S. E. Paulu and will spend the week of July 24-31 in Monrovia, representing the United States in the Centennial ceremonies to be held that week. Thurs. 7-3-47

Sidney De La Rue, special assistant to the director of the office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, and Dudley Bostwick, State Department Liberian desk officer, will complete General Davis' entourage. Two destroyers will accompany the Paulu.

OATH ADMINISTERED

General Davis took the oath of his commission in the state department last Wednesday morning. It was administered by Stanley Woodard , chief of the State Department's division of proctocol.

Department officials witnessing the ceremonies included Harry Villard, deputy director of the Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs Clare Timberlake, chief of the division of African affairs; Andrew G. Lynch, assistant to Mr. Timberlake; Mr. Bostwick, and representative of the Department's information section. Thurs. 7-3-47

Officials of the Department promised last week to make known that their reasons for not asking Congress for funds to finance U. S. participation in the Exposition but made no comment on the matter last Wednesday.

racial group is withheld from full participation in its over-all mission."

Urges Stress on Athletics

Moreover, he said, the Army cannot afford to ignore or try to alter community customs if such would result in questioning as to its basic purpose.

Yet, he continued, it must encourage and stimulate men of all races and national origins to do alike, in accordance with their individual abilities.

Declaring that he could say only that the Army is as good as its individual members, he said that only through "greater unity, better discipline, more widespread education and understanding" can better day-to-day conduct be achieved. Sat. 6-14-47

Recounting experiences as special adviser and co-ordinator to the Inspector General of the European Theater, General Daivs added that the mxiing of troops on the battlefield did much for the cause of the Tan Yanks.

The success of the men of the First and 104th Infantry Divisions, he concluded, showed, if only on a minor scale, taht "unity, teamwork and service in common cause" net good results.

PENTAGON.—First Lt. Willard W. Savoy, formerly Public Relations Officer at Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, last week reported for duty with the Negro Interest Unit, War Department, Public Relations Division. Lieutenant Savoy will assist Lieutenant George E. Norford, current Chief of the Unit. The airman is presently residing with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kiger Savoy of the District. With him is his wife, the former Miss Ikalina M. Moore of Minneapolis.—(U. S. Army

All Manpower Must Be Used in Army--Gen. Davis

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Gillem Report Hailed for Emphasizing Full Use of Personnel According to Ability

Sat. 6-14-47

NEW YORK — Praising the Gillem Board report to the War Department, Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis told 200 officers here Friday that it underscores the basic truth that the Army needs the full capabilities, great or small, of every man allotted to it."

Speaking at the weekly orientation meeting in the New York Port of Embarkation in Brooklyn, General Davis said that colored manpower must be utilized in the post-war Army.

The Army's work, he explained, can be "seriously impaired if any

43 Officers Now in Regular Army

Afro-American
7 West Point Grads;
31 Appointed in '46
1-18-47 Sat
Baltimore, Md.

Forty-three of the 1,569 colored officers in the Army on Nov. 1, 1946 were members of the Regular Army, it has been announced by the War Department.

Thirty-one of this number were appointed on July 3, 1946, were among 9,800 chosen from more than 100,000 applicants. Seven are graduates of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and five were members of the Regular Army prior to World War II.

Grades and Branches

The names, grades, and branches of the officers now in the Regular Army follow:

Prior to World War II

Benjamin O. Davis, Brigadier General, Inspector General's Department; Walter D. S. Beasley, Lt. Colonel, Chaplain's Corps; John A. De Veaux, Major, Chaplain's Corps; James A. Griffin, Major, Chaplain's Corps; Norman G. Long, Captain, Chaplain's Corps.

Graduates of USMA

Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., Colonel, Air Corps; Clarence M. Davenport, Major, Infantry; James D. Fowler, Major, Infantry; Henry M. Francis, 1st Lt., Infantry; Ernest J. Davis, Jr., 1st Lt., Air Corps; Mark E. Rivers, Jr., 1st Lt. Signal Corps; Andrew A. McCoy, 1st Lt., Air Corps; 1-18-47 Sat,

Appointed July 3, 1946

Nelson S. Brooks, Lt. Col., Air Corps; Harry B. Reubel, Lt. Col., Infantry; James H. Robinson, Lt. Col., Infantry William A. Campbell, Major, Air Corps; Brannon J. Hopson, Major, Chaplain's Corps; Edward C. Johnson, Major, Infantry; George L. Knox, Major, Air Corps; Armour C. McDaniel, Major, Air Corps;

Norman W. Parsons, Major, Cavalry; Bradley Biggs, Captain, Infantry; Robert A. Bryant, Captain, Chaplain's Corps; Elwood T. Driver, Captain, Air Corps; Lewis M. Durden, Captain, Chaplain's Corps; Robert J. Friend, Captain, Air Corps; William E. Gott, Captain, Pharmacy Corps; George E. Gray, Captain, Air Corps;

Jack D. Holsclaw, Captain, Air Corps; Andrew L. Johnson, Captain, Chaplain's Corps; Alfred E. McWilliams, Captain, Chaplain's Corps; Melvin W. Ormes, Captain, Quartermaster Corps; Osborne E. Scott, Captain, Chaplain's Corps; Robert L. Smith, Captain, Air Corps; Roy W. Sorrell, Captain, Air Corps; Charles R. Stanton, Captain, Air Corps;

A second group will be drawn in three or four months. Reserve officers selected in the summer of 1946 and a third in late summer. The names of those not immediately available

Sat. 1-1-47

This paltry number brings the Negro regular army strength up to 46 out of a total of 26,850 regular army officers or less than one-tenth of one per cent of all regular army officers.

Now 46

Five

Truman OKs Five Negro Officers; Army Total Now

WASHINGTON—President T

Negro 178th RCT

officers to head

Sumter, S. C. Daily Item
March 21, 1947

Negro From Sumter Is Army Chaplain, Stationed in Japan

34a Negro

Headquarters, Kobe Base, Japan.—Captain Clifton M. Morgan of Sumter, S. C., is now stationed with the Eighth Army in Kobe, Honshu, Japan. At the present time he is battalion chaplain and I and E officer for the 98th Quartermaster, Battalion, Kobe Base. Prior to his entry into the service, the captain attended Lincoln High school and later entered Morris college, both located in Sumter. He had additional training at the Seminary School of Religion, Howard university. His major civilian occupation was as pastor of the Church of God located at 22nd street and 22nd avenue, Tampa, Fla.

Captain Morgan entered the Army September 17, 1945, and sailed overseas to Japan the following March, entering his present unit August 19, 1946. His decorations include the American Defense ribbon, the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with three stars for New Guinea, Leyte, and Luzon all with the 857th Engineer Battalion, Victory ribbon and the Japanese Occupation ribbon.

Captain Morgan is the son of Thomas Morgan of Lamar, S. C. His wife, Mary Ethyl, has joined her husband in Japan.

4 Graduated from Chaplains School

34a Negro

Among the First Class at Carlisle Barracks

Baltimore

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Pa. — The first class of 39 members to complete the Chaplains' School training course, here, contained four colored clerics, two from the Regular Army. The Regular Army men are: Chaplains (Capts.) Andrew L. Johnson and Osborne E. Scott. Jan. 5-11-47

Chaplain Johnson saw service with the 93rd Division in the Pacific theater. He is a resident of Cleveland and holds degrees from John Carroll University and Oberlin College.

Others Also Veterans

Chaplain Scott is a native of Phoebus, Va., and a graduate of Hampton Institute and Oberlin College. He saw extensive overseas service in New Guinea and the Philippines.

The other two chaplains, members of the Organized Reserve Corps, on extended active duty, are Major Van J. Malone of Jackson, Tenn., and Capt. Jacob A. Dyer of the Bronx, New York City.

Both saw services in the Pacific theater during the last war.

Chicago Defender

New Chaplain Named To AAF

Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 6-13-47

34a Negro

JAMAICA, N. Y.—The Rev. Jesse W. Routte of South Jamaica, former president of the Queens Lutheran Pastors Association, was recently made chaplain of Army Air Force Squadron C at Camp Santini, Mitchel Field.

Rev. Routte

Dr. Routte founded the Lutheran Church in South Jamaica, where he has been pastor for the last 14 years.

He is a graduate of Augustana College and the Theological Seminary, Rock Island, Ill., and completed his studies at New York University.

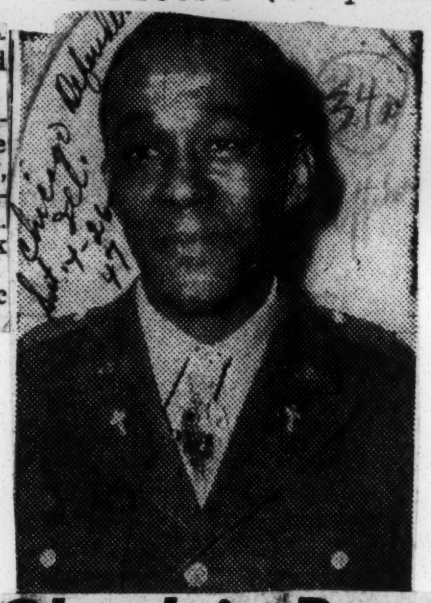
It is reported that since Dr. Routte's appointment as chaplain of Squadron C, an all-Negro group, the AWOL rate has been reduced considerably. In the short time that he has served there he has received many commendations for his guidance and counsel in helping the men with their individual problems.

During World War II, Dr. Routte toured army camps in the South and several Negro colleges, lecturing students and singing Negro spirituals.

The son of a Yale graduate, he speaks six languages.

Sat. 9-26-47

FAVORITE among chaplains stationed at Ft. Sam Houston is Capt. Theodore P. Ford, chaplain of Negro troops of the Fourth army, the 4006th ASU, personnel of Brooke Army Medical center, and patients in Brooke hospital. Chaplain Ford has been in the army only two years, but already he has made an enviable record and won the praise of his commanders.



Chaplain Returns to States With Blood at Boiling Point

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

By CAPT. DOUGLASS HALL

EDITOR'S NOTE: Captain Douglass Hall recently returned to the States after distinguished service as an Army chaplain. While he was abroad, many of his articles appeared exclusively in the AFRO American.

10-4-47

ABROAD THE USAT GIBBINS — With the word "colored" marked on my berthing card and a letter of protest in my pocket, I boarded the ship one Sunday afternoon for the States.

As you see from the opening, I was none too happy about a few small incidents that had happened to me while I waited in Bremerhaven, Germany, for a homebound ship. Sat. 10-4-47

Maybe I have lived too long in an atmosphere of complete racial freedom (Europe), or maybe it was just the prospect of being seasick for several days that had me upset, but whatever the cause the effect was there. 10-4-47

No Reason for Word

When I looked at the card that assigned my wife and me to a berth on the ship, my blood boiled when I saw the word "colored" written in pencil and underscored in a place where there was no request for race.

"What does this mean? I asked the WAC sergeant who gave me the card.

At first she stated that she did not know nor did she know how it came to be on there. Later she acknowledged that she knew what it meant and that she was sorry because there was no reason for such. Afro-American

She wanted to erase it but I went in and protested to the command officer of the base and left.

But that put a bad taste in my mouth and maybe is one reason that I have been seasick all the way over. Baltimore Md.

Given Only "Table for Two"

When we arrived on ship the cabins were assigned apparently without consideration to race, it seemed. I was bunked in the hole with all other officers, and my wife and son were in a cabin with other babies and brides. We had the only "table for two" in the mess hall. Sat. 10-4-47

The passengers on ship were very pleasant. Most of the women were foreigners, and we did not have any difficulty.

Another reason we were not the victims of personal segregation was that the American women on board were devoting their time to hating the German girls who had married American soldiers.

Hatred Evident

In fact, the most noticeable thing on the ship was the hate of American women for the German women. Usually they didn't speak nor live together. There was noticeable silence at the tables, if they seated together in the dining room. 10-4-47

I spent most of the trip in bed sick with a disease that no doctor could detect. I did not average a single meal a day. My wife and baby did not miss a mess setting. However, I made the trip and we landed in Staten Island without mishap.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
February 12, 1947

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Marshall Honors Negro General In White House

34a Officers

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON — During the reconstruction days following Abraham Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation, Negroes frequently were invited to the White House.

After this there was a lapse, and the question of White House entertainment seldom arose until the days of Herbert Hoover, who invited Oscar De Priest, colored GOP congressman from Chicago, to tea. This caused a tremendous furor, and, significantly, it was largely congressmen from the party of Abraham Lincoln who made the most comment.

Since then, Mrs. Roosevelt frequently invited colored guests to the White House and the Trumans have done the same. No longer is there public comment, but it remains a fact that a lone Negro guest frequently looks conspicuous and ill-at-ease.

Such was the case when President and Mrs. Truman entertained for the armed forces last week.

As the president and the first lady made their grand entry down the main staircase, a large assemblage of three-and four-star generals plus the highest admirals in the navy stood on either side. Gen. Eisenhower, the chief of staff, and Admiral Nimitz, the highest ranking officer of the navy, were in the group, together with every other general and admiral stationed in Washington. It was the greatest conglomeration of silver stars and gold braid Washington has seen in decades.

On the fringe of this glittering constellation stood Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis — the one Negro general in the United States army.

Seeing him, the new secretary of state, Gen. George Marshall, left the presidential party, ignored Gen. Eisenhower, passed by Admiral Nimitz, paid no attention to all the admirals and three- and four-star generals, while he shook hands with Gen. Davis. Many others in the room would have given their eyeteeth to have been singled out by the most colorful and famous member of the Truman cabinet. They watched as Marshall greeted Davis.

After Marshall broke the ice, various others, led by Congressman Paul Kilday of San Antonio, Tex., stepped forward to shake hands with the Negro general.

Col. B. O. Davis Jr., son of Gen. Davis, is an aviator, now commanding Lockbourne army air base in Ohio.

Sec'y Marshall Greets General

World
Memphis, Tenn.
Fri. 2-21-47

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Among the glittering array of silver stars and gold braid gathered in the White House here last week for the Presidential reception was the lone Negro general in the army, Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, Sr.

Standing ignored at the fringe of the large group of militarists surrounding the President and 1st Lady, he was spied by Gen Marshall new secretary of state. Leaving the center of the group, Gen. Marshall by-passed all the admirals and generals, including Gen. Eisenhower and Adm. Nimtiz, and singled out Gen. Davis for greeting.

Following his action, various others of the group, led by Rep. Paul Kilday of San Antonio, stepped forward to shake hands with Gen. Davis.

Negroes have been received at the White House since reconstruction days following the Emancipation proclamation. Between that time and the days of Herbert Hoover there was a lapse in invitations to Negroes. During Hoover's reign the practice was resumed, with former Republican Congressman Oscar DePriest being invited in White House receptions. The Roosvelt regime saw a number of colored guests in the White House as has the Truman administration.

GEN. DAVIS URGES NO BIAS IN ARMY

The New York Times

Warns Work Will Be Retarded if Any Group Is Prevented From Full Participation

N.Y., N.Y. Sat. 6-7-47

Speaking here yesterday on the question of utilizing Negro manpower in the post-war Army, Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis declared flatly that the work of the Army can be "seriously impaired if any racial group is withheld from full participation in its over-all mission."

General Davis, who is the only Negro general officer in the Army, was addressing 200 officers at the weekly orientation meeting in the chapel of the New York Port of Embarkation in Brooklyn.

"The Army can neither ignore nor seek to alter prevailing customs where to do so would invite serious question of its fundamental mission," the general declared. On the other hand, he said, men of all races and national origins in the Army are to be encouraged and stimulated to do anything done by members of any other groups in accordance with their respective abilities. Sat. 6-7-47

Praising the policy for the future utilization of Negro manpower that was prepared under a board headed by Lieut. Gen. Alvin C. Gillem and announced in March, 1946, General Davis declared that "it underscores the basic truth that the Army needs to develop the full capabilities, great or small, of every man allotted to it."

"I am not here to convey any lofty impression that the Army has reformed, to argue that such a reform has been long overdue, or that in view of a series of reforms—it is up to the colored man to make good," he said. "The fact is the Army has been no better in the past than the individuals who made it up. In the future it will rise or fall on these very same individuals.

"In the end, whether it is in the Army or outside in civilian life, the essentials of better day-to-day conduct are to be derived from ingredients of greater unity, better discipline, more widespread education and understanding."

Discussing his experiences as special adviser and coordinator to the Inspector General of the European Theatre of Operations General Davis said that integrated battlefield action of Negro and white troops afforded a "decisive opportunity to note and test again the battle conduct of colored infantrymen and to see what would happen when colored and white soldiers fought side by side as members of the same companies."

The general cited several cases in which the record of Negro troops merited special mention in reports to higher echelons. "Nothing but favorable reports have been received as to the performance and morale of these colored soldiers" was the report of the First Infantry Division. Another, from the 104th Infantry Division, noted that "their combat record has been outstanding. They have without exception proven themselves to be good soldiers."

"If only on a minor scale," said General Davis, "this is documented evidence, in fact, of how we achieved, if only on a minor scale that splendid demonstration of unity, teamwork and service in common cause—those priceless ingredients of American victory in all our wars." Sat. 6-7-47

Special Assistant

Gen'l Davis Given New Assignment

3Ha

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-25-47

By LEM GRAVES JR.
(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON — Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis last week was appointed special assistant to Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall in what is likely to be the general's last War Department asisgnment before his retirement. 10-25-47

General Davis, who has been on the staff of the Inspector General in the Pentagon Building here during the war, was transferred on orders of the Army Secretary last Thursday. The general was out of the city at the time and was unavailable for comment.

TO RETAIN RANK

General Davis will work in conjunction with the office of the civilian aide to the Secretary of Army, James C. Evans. He will handle the military aspects of the work of that office. Matters of a strictly military nature will be referred to the general, who will retain his rank in the new position. The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

General Davis is considerably past the Army's retirement age. He retired in 1940 and recalled to active duty in 1941, at which time he was given an Army of the United States promotion to Brigidier General. The next session of Congress is expected to confirm his permanent promotion to brigadier general after which it is believed General Davis will be permanently retired. Sat. 10-25-47

BRIG. GEN. DAVIS ASSIGNED TO ARMY SECRETARY'S OFFICE

40 Ala-America
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-1-47

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis has been assigned to the office of the Secretary of the Army where he will serve as a special assistant.

Army Increases Negro Officers; Navy Down To One

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 4-5-47

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — In the face of a decrease in white officer strength in the Army of the United States, the number of Negro officers increased by 100 during the month of February, augmenting to 1,400 the total Negro officers in all commands of the Army. Sat. 4-5-47

Of this number, 47 are Regular Army officers, the remaining being commissioned in the war-time Army of the United States.

The Negro officer strength of the United States Navy suffers in comparison. As of March 24, the total number of Negro officers presently in the Navy consisted of one lone lieutenant—Dennis Nelson of Washington, D. C.—assigned to the Training and Curriculum Branch and stationed at the Navy Annex in Arlington, Va. One additional Negro cadet is currently enrolled at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

Blasted After 'Inspection' for Failure to Offer Aid

Tells Combat Vets They Should Have Done Better, Sees No Hope for Army Integration

By FRANCIS SWANE

ATLANTA — Already aroused over conditions at Fort Benning and nearby Columbus, officers and enlisted men at the camp were jolted into greater resentment during a discussion with Marcus Ray, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, here recently.

In his talk, recently made after a whirlwind "inspection" of the installations and a conference with the post commander, Ray uyE on,SP IIU LVV VdB J,1|t painted a not-too-bright picture of the colored soldier in the post-war Army.

Addressing 40-odd officers of the 25th Infantry Regiment, at the Pine Lodge Officers' Club, he said:

"I know Georgia is only one step and a half from hell. I know it is silly to have separate officers' clubs, separate officers' quarters.

"You Can't Change Pattern"

"But you cannot change the social pattern of the South. We will have to achieve our ultimate goal by serving well, shouldering our responsibilities." Then, he said, "We will not have an integrated army overnight, and it is futile to think so at this time."

Those words aroused a degree of anger which later manifested itself by sharp and bitter criticism of conditions at Fort Benning, and especially in Columbus, nine miles away, where enlisted men suffer the designed brutalities of white policemen.

Criticizes Tan Yanks

At another point during the "complaint hour," Mr. Ray tried to tell the officers how the Japanese-Americans fought and "died" to prove their worth and value to the United States, and added, "I am sorry we did not do as well."

This statement caused many at Benning, and especially in the 25th Infantry, many of whom served in combat with the 92nd Infantry Division and the 93rd Infantry Division, to classify him as "carbon copy" of Truman Gibson.

In making the comparison, they said that Gibson was probably the most hated person associated with the military by Tan Yanks everywhere.

Officers Describe Injustices

Maj. John A. Devaux, regimental chaplain, thanked the aide for addressing the group, but added that he thought many of the 25th Infantry officers could be used in more useful positions.

Capt. William Maize, who served in the Pacific with the 93rd Division, told Mr. Ray that he was the oldest captain (in grade) in the regiment, but was serving under a white captain, his junior.

Capt. Frank McLaurin, told Mr. Ray how a white major had used profane language in giving him an order.

When he protested to the regimental commander, he added, he was told that he would have to conform to the major's policies and ordered to return to his job.

"I Was Human First"

Later, Captain McLaurin stated, he requested a transfer, and the regimental commander recommended that Captain McLaurin be separated from the service.

"Mr. Ray, I was a human being before I was a soldier. They wanted to throw me out of the army because I attempted to defend my dignity and self-respect," said Captain McLaurin. Lt. Bert Cumby, a former assistant adjutant general of the 92nd Division, stated that the enlisted men of the 25th Infantry live in fear nearly 24 hours a day.

Almost every day some soldier appears with lacerations on his head as a result of intimidation by civilians in the city. "It is not difficult to see why these men are reluctant to re-enlist," Lieutenant Cumby said.

No Change, Says General

Mr. Ray, it was said, asked Gen. John O'Daniel about the possibilities of integrating the officer personnel more at Fort Benning.

The general is reported to have said, "I do not propose to change my policies. The white people of Georgia have been co-operative with me, and I am grateful to them."

Mr. Ray expressed no hope of moving the colored troops from Georgia and expressed no hope that any large number of Regular Army commissions would be made. He came to Benning, he saw, and departed — probably thinking that soon the soldiers would forget the maltreatment inflicted upon them at Benning. But they swear they will not — never.

'Misquoted,' Ray Says of Article

WASHINGTON

Commenting on a story written by Francis Swane on a recent inspection tour at Fort Benning, Ga., Marcus Ray, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, told the AFRO Saturday that he had made no such statements.

Reference was made to a passage in which Mr. Ray is alleged to have quoted Maj. Gen. John O'Daniel, commander, as saying, "I do not propose to change my policies. The white people of Georgia have been co-operative with me and I am grateful to them."

Mr. Ray said "That statement is wholly untrue.

Statement Untrue

"When I spoke to the officers, I had not talked with the general, so that statement can be nothing but erroneous."

Continuing, Mr. Ray declared:

"The allegations are so trite I really don't care to make any comment. I made no such statements.

"Words have been twisted. The things we have been attempting to do in the Army will be greatly hindered by material that has been so loosely reported.

"There can be no answer to the allegations made in the main because only facts can be answered. Here we are not getting the facts, only hysteria."

Mr. Ray would make no further comment.

Ray May Join Staff in Europe

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, may be recalled to active duty as a colonel and assigned to the staff of Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, commanding general of the European occupation forces, reliable sources said last Friday.

Mr. Ray, who commanded the 600th Field Artillery of the 92nd Division during World War II, has held the post of civilian aide since January 2, 1946. He succeeded Truman K. Gibson Jr. of Chicago.

Because Mr. Ray had said he planned to return to Chicago and because others had been considered for the European post, the report of the proposed appointment to the staff of General Clay came as a surprise to most here.

Favored Such Appointment

While in Europe touring Army installations in November, Mr. Ray reportedly recommended to Gen. Joseph T. McNarney the placement of a colored officer of field grade on his staff. At that time, General Clay was General McNarney's deputy.

The European assignment is believed to be for the purpose of dealing especially with the problems of crime, venereal disease and motor accidents which Mr. Ray said were more prevalent among Tan Yanks than among white soldiers.

Resigns As Aide To Patterson

Assigned To Active Duty In Europe As Advisor

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)—Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Marcus H. Ray, whose resignation as civilian aide to the secretary was tendered Tuesday, effective July 15, tossed bouquets at each other in an exchange of letters made public last week.

Mr. Ray resigned to accept a colonelcy in the Army and assignment on the staff of General Lucius Clay, commanding general of the European theater, whom he will advise on policy concerning colored troops in the American occupied zone of Germany.

MR. RAY

The problem of colored troops in Germany is of a two-fold nature. Despite the Gillem Board report on effective utilization of colored manpower in the post-war Army, which Mr. Ray praised in his letter to Judge Patterson, colored troops in Germany are used almost wholly as service troops.

On the other hand, they have a high crime and venereal disease rate. In addition, there is the matter of friction between colored and white American soldiers over the favors of the German frauleins.

In accepting Mr. Ray's resignation, Secretary Patterson expressed regret at his leavisg the War Department and praised his service as "loyal, effective and of decided value to the Army.

Mr. Ray, in his letter of resignation, attributed to the combined efforts of Judge Patterson and Howard C. Peterson, Assistant Secretary of War, who also is resigning, progress in the implementation of the Gillem Board's recommendations which were adopted by the Army as policy relating to its use of colored personnel.

"For the first time in the history of the United States Army," Mr. Ray wrote the Secretary, "we have a written and approved policy for Negro troop utilization."

FOUND IN ERROR

(Editor's note: Mr. Ray is in error. The Army has had written policy concerning employment of colored personnel ever since the Union Armies decided to employ freedmen and runaway slaves against the Confederate forces in the Civil War.

(By the Act of July 28, 1866, Congress provided that enlisted men of two regiments of calvary and four regiments of infantry should be colored. The Act of March 3, 1869, directed the reduction of the number of infantry regiments to twenty-five and the four colored regiments of infantry were consolidated into two, (except during the Spanish-American War and World War I, these Congressiinal Acts were controlling Army policy in the use of colored troops.

(On October 9, 1940, President Roosevelt announced the War Department policy governing utilization if colored troops, which was incorporated in an Adjutant General's letter and as followed by the Army throughout World War II.)

Mr. Ray wrote the Secretary that he regarded the adoption of the Gillem Board's recommendation as Army policy as a major accomplishment," but said "basically it would be more understandable if no ... policy for any ethnic group was thought necessary."

While commending the recommendations of the Gillem Board as a sound approach to the manpower problem," Mr. Ray cautioned "against Army timidity in the processing of policies which have been prepared through careful study," adding:

"Unequivocal processing of current policy, geared as it is to progressive thought on utilization and steering toward the complete utilization of our manpower will build for this nation a well trained, highly motivated and loyal Negro soldiery."

Mr. Ray became civilian aide to the Secretary of War January 2, 1944, succeeding Truman K. Gibson, Jr., of Chicago, who resigned to return to the practice of law.

SERVICES CRITICIZED

His services have been criticized by Army personnel, veterans and civilians who have had dealings with his office.

The greatest controversy centered around his recommendations that colored men whose scores on Army General classification tests were less than 70 be discharged from the Army. In many instances, commanding officers had certified that such men had been satisfactory soldiers and had discharged them for the purpose of their re-enlistment in the Regular Army.

Mr. Ray also provoked controversy by his recommendation that colored applicants for enlistment in the Army from civilian life who lacked a high school education be rejected.

The Army accordingly raised its score for colored applicants to the equivalent of a high school education and let its score for white applicants remain at 70—a differential of about twenty points.

James C. Evans, who has served as assistant civilian aide to the secretary of War under Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands and Mr. Gibson, will be acting civilian aide.

Gillem Report 'Sound Approach'

Ray Warns Army Against Timidity In Integration of Racial Groups

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Although he said that the Gillem Board recommendations "represent a sound approach" to the utilization of Negro manpower, Marcus H. Ray, retiring civilian aide to the Secretary of War, last week cautioned against "Army timidity" in processing the recommendations and told Secretary of War Patterson that "basically it would be democratically more understandable if no separate policy for any ethnic group were thought necessary."

In announcing the formal acceptance of Mr. Ray's resignation as civilian aide to return to active duty as Negro troop adviser on the staff of General Lucius Clay, commanding general, European Theatre, the War Department announced that James C. Evans, assistant civilian aide since November, 1943, would become acting civilian aide. Mr. Ray left the War Department on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. Evans, who has served on the staffs of the War Manpower Commission and the War Production Board before coming to the War Department, was formerly assistant to the director of trade and technical education at West Virginia State College. He is a graduate of Roger Williams University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a native of Nashville, Tenn.

LAUDS RAY'S EFFORT

The War Department has not indicated whether another permanent civilian aide will be appointed. Veteran Washington observers think that with the active support of many Capital groups, Mr. Evans may eventually succeed to permanent status as civilian aide.

In accepting the resignation of Mr. Ray, who has, during his year and a half in the position, inspected every major Army installation in the United States, the Mediterranean, European and Pacific Theatres, Secretary Patterson wrote:

"I regret your departure. Your service has been loyal, effective and of decided value to the Army. You have covered all fields of activity, including the overseas areas, and from all quarters I have had reports commending the worth of your contribution.

PATRIOTISM CITED

"It was characteristic of your patriotism that after long and faithful service in the Army throughout the war, you consented to undertake the work of the civilian aide in a trying and critical period. It is also in line with your spirit of self-sacrifice that you are now going to serve with the Army in Europe."

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Ray commented on the War Department's policies as follows:

"During the period of my service on your staff, it has been highly gratifying to meet realistic understanding and courage in the facing of problems which have developed in our Nation in the Army's utilization of Negro manpower.

"As a result of the combined efforts of your and Mr. Patterson's offices, progress has been made in the implementation of many of the Gillem Board recommendations . . . For the first time in the history of the United States we have a written and approved policy for Negro troops utilization.

DEPLORES SEGREGATION

"This, I think, is a major accomplishment. I submit, however, that basically it would be democratically more understandable if no separate policy for any ethnic group were thought necessary.

"The Gillem Board recommendations represent a sound approach to a manpower problem which has cost this Nation dearly in two modern wars. I should like, however, to caution against Army timidity in the processing of policies which have been prepared through careful study.

"Unequivocal processing of current policy, geared as it is to progressive thought on utilization and pointing toward the complete integration of our manpower, will build for this Nation a well-trained and highly motivated and loyal Negro soldier."

34a 1947

Rejections

WAR DEPARTMENT NAMED AGAIN IN JIM CROW SUIT

34a Rejections

1-18-47 SAT.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA)—The War Department said last Tuesday that it has received a copy of the suit filed in Pittsburgh against Secretary of War Patterson and Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Springer, commanding officer of the Army's Pittsburgh recruiting depot which seeks to enjoin the Army from further enlistments until colored men are accepted on equal terms with whites.

The suit was filed by Henry D. Steward of Pittsburgh after his son, Henry D. Steward Jr., had been denied an opportunity to enlist in the Army because the Army currently is not accepting colored enlistments. CHICAGO DEFENDER, ILL.

Asked if the Justice Department would be called to defend the War Department in the suit, a spokesman said he had no further comment on the matter. The Justice Department, however, said it has not been approached by the War Department on the matter.

Army Restricts Negroes In Spite Of Soldier Crisis

(34a) Rejections

Ill

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON — Despite an existing manpower crisis in the army, which may force General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, to ask Congress for emergency legislation, the Army has restricted enlistment of colored men to the expectancy rate of attrition in colored personnel.

This restriction is one of several personnel problems which are directly attributable to the report of the Gillem Board on the effective utilization of colored manpower in the post-war Army. 9-20-47

The Gillem Board report fixed the colored troops basis of the post-war Army at 10 per cent, the approximate ratio of the colored civilian population to the total population. According to Army statistics, that quota has been met.

ROTC PROGRAMS THEIR TOPIC—Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of Atlanta public schools, holds a conference in her office Thursday with (left to right) Ed S. Cook, president of the Atlanta Board of Education; Congressman James C. Davis and Maj. General Edward Bres, ROTC administrator.—Journal Photo.

PARTIAL FEDERAL SUPPORT

ROTC Courses Planned For Two Negro Schools

Atlanta's two Negro high schools will get ROTC programs in the fall of 1948 under a plan mapped Thursday by School Superintendent Ira Jarrell, ROTC Administrator Maj. General Edward Bres and members of the School Board.

Although no approvals are now being given by the War department for programs in schools which have not had them before, the ROTC chief told the Atlanta group that a special type of course not wholly supported by the War department could probably be approved for the David T. Howard school and Washington high school. He advised Miss Jarrell to apply immediately for this special program.

Under the terms of such a course, he explained, the city would have to supply uniforms and instructors for the training. The War department would furnish rifles and target and general supervision, and would later consider providing a full-support program when applications are again being accepted from schools who have never offered military training.

Full-support programs are now approved for all seven of Atlanta's white high schools.

Miss Jarrell said she would seek immediate approval for the modified program suggested by General Bres, and that the new training could probably begin with the fall term in 1948. There are reserve officers among the schools' faculty members, she sid, from among whom instructors can be drawn.

General Bres is in Atlanta for a conference of educators and professors of military science and tactics from throughout the Southeast. They are meeting at the Georgia Tech YMCA. M... Thursday Georgia Tech and the Third Army were host at a luncheon at the Henry Grady hotel.

Congressman James C. Davis will entertain General Bres and other officials at luncheon Friday at the Atlanta Athletic Club.

COL. ERNEST R. WELCH, of Washington, D. C., commands the 428th Infantry Regiment, a unit of the Reserve Training Program in the Washington Military district. The 428th, which provided the bulk of officers for the 366th Infantry when it was activated at Fort Devens, Mass., in 1941, is now composed of 43 active reserve officers of the D. C. area. Reserve Corps headquarters now lists more than 180 Negro Reserve Officers in the Washington Military district.

Students Eligible at Mixed Centers

AAF Program Offered at Howard, Tuskegee

PROFESSORS NAMED

Senior and Junior

Courses Provided

WASHINGTON

Seven colored colleges have Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps units and colored students are accepted in such units in mixed institutions, the War Department has annonuced.

The War Department post-war policy concerning the ROTC also makes provision for military training in a Junior ROTC at approximately the secondary school educational level.

Also in effect at two of the colored colleges is an Army Air Forces ROTC program, designed, as in the case of the Army Ground Forces program, to provide the AAF with a steady flow of college-trained officers.

AAF Program Started

The Air Forces program got under way this fall at Howard University and at Tuskegee Institute. At both institutions, colored Air Corps officers, many with brililant records made in combat overseas in World War II, are in charge of training.

There are also Infantry ROTC units at Howard and Tuskegee. At Howard, military instruction in both Air Corps and Infantry subjects is under the over-all direction of Col. T. W. Swett, while at Tuskegee, Lt.-Col. H. A. Barrow is in charge.

Both of these officers were appointed by the War Department and hold the office of professor of military science and tactics at the schools.

Army Units Listed

Other institutions having Army Ground Forces ROTC units and the officers who are asigned as professors of military science and tactics are:

Wilberforce University, Ohio, Lt.-Col. J. A. Nichols; West Virginia State College, Institute, Maj. P. M. Barnett; Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, Greensboro, Maj. E. C. Johnson; Hampton Institute, Va., Col. R. H. Grinder; Prairie View State College, Texas, Col. West A. Hamilton.

While the Junior ROTC and the elementary course of the Senior ROTC provide only general military training, the advanced Senior ROTC is of a specialized branch type, designed to qualify selected students for reserve commissions in branches of the service, such as Infantry, Field Artillery, and others.

ROTC at Howard Oldest of Those in 7 Colleges

250 Officers Commissioned at University Before World War II Staffed Army Units

WASHINGTON

Organized in 1921, the ROTC installation at Howard University is the oldest of those now active at seven colored colleges and universities throughout the country.

Prior to World War II, approximately 250 officers received commissions at the school and formed the nucleus for commissioned staffs of many colored units at the outset of the war.

Now, in addition to infantry training, an Air Force ROTC program is also in progress at Howard.

Record Enrollment

At the opening of the 1946-47 school year, ROTC enrollment was 409, the highest in the history of the organization. This enrollment was distributed as follows:

Course IV (2nd Yr. Infantry Advanced) two; Course III (1st Yr. Infantry Advanced) 37; (1st Yr. Air Advanced) 37; Course II (2nd Yr. Branch Immaterial) 71; Course I (1st Yr. Branch Immaterial) 262.

Classes in Courses I and II meet four hours a week, while classes in III and IV groups meet five hours. Academic credit is allowed for all ROTC, participation in which is required by the school for all physically fit non-veterans who are United States citizens.

Col. Swett Leaves Howard ROTC Post

WASHINGTON — Col. Trevor W. Swett, who has been head of the department of military science and tactics at Howard University for the past 16 months, was relieved of his duties with the department by the Army this week.

His retirement has enabled him to accept an important position with another department of the Government. A Harvard University graduate of 1915, Colonel Swett has been in the service 30 years.

In World War I he served 14 months overseas with the Ninth Infantry Regiment. He spent 38 months in the European Theater of Operations during the past war, and his ETO ribbon has six battle stars.

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

LEAD THE WAY IN SOUTH—Here are the first Negro ROTC cadets to be commissioned second lieutenants from a Southern college, at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C. The unit there is headed by Major Edward C. Johnson of Chicago. Left to right, front row: First Lieut. Otis Zachary, Monterey, Calif., instructor; Second Lieuts. William R. Tolles, Seattle, Wash., and Lewis R. Morris, Ossining, N. Y.; Major Johnson. Back row: Second Lieuts. Johnny L. Stiggers, Greensboro, N. C.; Reginald R. Reeves, Greensboro, awarded certificate under legal age for commission; Donald E. Dawkins, Jacksonville, Fla.; Chandler D. Gibbs, Greensboro, and Ellis E. Harris of Portsmouth, Va.

Interracial Set Up Reported Successful

Journal and Guide - Norfolk, Va.

STEWART FIELD, N. Y. — (NNPA)—White and colored members of the Air Reserve Officers Training Corps wound up their summer encampment here last Saturday, having trained together since the camp was opened June 16. Sat. 8-2-47

The camp was operated by the First Air Force. Members of the Air ROTC from Howard University and Tuskegee Institute were assigned here for training in an area free from race tensions.

Normally, the Howard students would have been sent to Langley Field, Va., and the Tuskegee students to Keesler Field, Biloxi, Miss.

Also included in the group who trained here in an integrated program were students from Yale, Syracuse, Fordham, New York University, Rutgers, Boston University, University of Connecticut, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

189 IN CAMP Sat. 8-2-47

A total of 189 students were in camp. Of that number twenty-nine were colored.

The Air ROTC unit was composed of two squadrons. The unit was commanded by a student colonel. His executive officer was colored, as was also one of the squadron commanders, who held the rank of lieutenant colonel. Student officers were rotated weekly to develop leadership.

Lieutenant Colonel Edward H. Nigro, Air ROTC officer of the First Air Force, directed the program. On his staff were the assistant professors of military science and tactics who are assigned to various schools.

Included were three colored officers, Lieutenant Colonel George S. Roberts of Tuskegee Institute, Captain Howard Baugh and Lieutenant Price D. Rice, both of Howard University. All three were former members of the 332nd Fighter Group which served in the Mediterranean theater under the command of Colonel Benjamin O. Davis during the war.

NO SET PATTERN Sat. 8-2-47

Students were trained under both white and colored officers. There was no set pattern in classes. At times a class was composed entirely of colored students, entirely of white students, or of both white and colored students.

Colonel Nigro said there was no difference in the response of students under white or colored instructors, and he had not had to discipline any student for disrespect to an officer.

Brigadier General Clifford B. Nutt, chief of staff of the First Air Force, who inspected the camp, said there had been no untoward incident of any kind and that "excellent results" were obtained from the integrated program.

Seven U.S. Negro Colleges Have ROTC

34a Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 1-12-47

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Seven Negro colleges in the United States have Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps units, it has been announced by the War Department In addition, at colleges in the country where Negro students are admitted and those colleges have ROTC units Negroes are members

The War Department postwar policy concerning the ROTC also makes provision for military training in a Junior ROTC at approximately the secondary school educational level.

Also in effect at two of the Negro colleges is an Army Air Forces program to provide the AAF with a steady flow of college-trained officers.

Army Air Forces programs got underway this fall at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and at Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. At both of these institutions Negro Air Corps officers, many of them with brilliant records made in combat overseas in World War II are in charge of training.

There are also Infantry ROTC units at Howard and Tuskegee. At Howard military instruction in both Air Corps and Infantry subjects is under the overall direction of Col T. W. Swett, while at Tuskegee Lieut. Colonel H. A. Barrow is in charge. Both of these officers were appointed by the War Department and hold the office of Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the schools.

Following are the other Negro institutions having Army Ground Forces ROTC units and the officers who are assigned as Professors of Military Science and Tactics:

Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, Lieut. Colonel J. A. Nichols; West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia, Major P. M. Barnett; Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina Greensboro, North Carolina, Major E. C. Johnson; Hampton Institute Hampton, Virginia, Colonel R. H. Grinder; Prairie View University, Prairie View, Texas, Colonel West A. Hamilton.

The Senior ROTC program, mostly conducted at the college level consists of two parts, the elementary course and the advanced course, the latter including a summer camp. Sun. 1-12-47

Whereas the Junior ROTC and the elementary course of the Senior ROTC provide only general military training, the advanced Senior ROTC is of a specialized branch type, designed to qualify selected students for reserve commissions in the several branches of the service, such as Infantry, Field Artillery, and others. For example, Hampton Institute is the only Negro school that teaches Antiaircraft subjects, while West Virginia State College specializes in Field Artillery training. Summer camps will also be of a specialized branch type.

ROTC Heads At Georgia Tech Meet Held By War Dept.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill., Sat. 8-30-47

ATLANTA — Representatives of four Negro colleges in the Third and Fourth Army Area, including five officers and one civilian, attended a three-day conference at Georgia Technical Institute last week. The meeting was the first of a series planned for discussion of problems relating to reserve officers' training programs.

Negro representatives attending the conference were Col. West A. Hamilton, Prairie View College; Lieut. Col. James A. Robinson, South Carolina A. & T. College; Lieut. Col. George S. Roberts and Herbert Barrow of Tuskegee Institute; Maj. Edward C. Johnson, North Carolina A. & T. College, and George L. Washington, representing Dr. Fred D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute.

2 More Colleges to Get Reserve Officer Training

34a ROTC Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-28-47

Units to Be Activated at South Carolina and Va. State College Bring Total Number to Nine

WASHINGTON

Units of the Reserve Officers Training Corps will be activated July 1 at South Carolina State A. and M. College in Orangeburg and at Virginia State College in Petersburg, it has just been announced.

An infantry course will be installed at South Carolina State and a quartermaster unit at Virginia State, increasing to nine the number of senior level ROTC units in the colored colleges and univerisites. Sat. 6-28-47

Howard University and Tuskegee Institute offer infantry and air corps reserve officer training, while infantry instruction is provided in ROTC units at Prairie View College, North Carolina A. and M. College and Wilberforce University. Sat. 6-28-47

Col. Robinson in Charge

Hampton Institute offers training in coast artillery defense and West Virginia State College has a field artillery unit.

Lt. Col. James H. Robinson of Washington, a graduate of Howard University, who served with the 366th Infantry Regiment overseas, will head the unit at South Carolina State College.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-8-47

HEADS ROTC UNIT — Col. West A. Hamilton, Washington, now commands the Prairie View College ROTC aggregation. Colonel Hamilton has served numerous tours of duty with the Armed Forces over a 42-year period. A veteran of the first World War, he figured prominently in Reserve Officer training in the District for 20 years prior to active duty with the 366th Infantry Regiment at Fort Devens, Mass., in 1941 and 1942. First assigned to serve at the Texas college late in 1942, he recently returned there as ROTC director after completing extensive service with Discharge Review Boards in Washington.

Wilberforce Training 106 in Present ROTC Course

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-29-47

Col. Young, Gen. Davis Instructed Program During Early Years of Century at School

WASHINGTON

With a staff of three officers and four enlisted men, Wilberforce University, the first school which was not white at which a War Department officer training program was set up, provides instruction for 106 ROTC trainees at present.

The institution began offering training to officer candidates in 1894, under 2nd Lt. John H. Alexander of the 9th Calvary Regiment. Col. Charles Young, most famous soldier of his race, however, gave impetus to the course, taking, as a second lieutenant, the place left vacant by Lieutenant Alexander's death, before the year was over.

Not only Colonel Young, but also Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis Sr., first colored general officer in United States' military history, was among the outstanding soldiers to serve as heads of Wilberforce's military training department.

High-Calibre Instructors

Colonel Young held the post from 1894—1898, when he was called into action during the Spanish-American War, as a major; and from 1898-1899. General Davis was in charge there from 1905-1909, as a first lieutenant.

The present staff of the military training complement at Wilberforce includes Lt. Col. James A Nichols of Columbus, O.; 1st Lt August B. Garner, Paris, Ky.; CWO Aaron R. Fisher, Xenia, O.; Sgts, Cornelius F. Goodwater Joseph Hamilton, James Sweeney; and Cpl. Kenneth A. Williams.

Wilberforce and Howard Universities were the only colored schools affording the senior level of ROTC training prior to World War II. The combined reserve officer graduates of these schools provided almost entirely the initial officer complement of the 366th Infantry first colored regiment to be activated in World War II.

First Air ROTC Encampment at Stewart Field

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
34a Sat 8-16-47

WASHINGTON—Participating in the first Air ROTC summer encampment of 186 students held at Stewart Field, N. Y., during June and July, twenty-two Howard University and six Tuskegee Institute Air ROTC students received intensive classroom instruction and practical "on-the-job" training in varied military specialties.

Howard and Tuskegee students received a total of twenty-eight hours each in the actual employment of training afforded by the Air ROTC units at their respective schools. Sat. 8-16-47

Air ROTC students are, upon graduation from college, and completion of the full course of ROTC training, commissioned as second lieutenants, Air Corps Reserve. Graduates are designated as proficient specialists in the respective fields of training which their schools have offered.

ROTC Expands Under Col. Hamilton

34-a

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas— Ranking Negro among officers currently serving with ROTC units at Negro colleges throughout the nation is Colonel West A. Hamilton, a native of Washington, D. C. Boasting varied tours of duty over the forty-two years which have elapsed since he first "signed on" in 1905 as a private in the then non-Federal District of Columbia National Guard, the Colonel is now acting as Professor of Mili-Science and Tactics at Prairie View college. Norfolk, Va.

Colonel Hamilton formerly occupied that position in 1942 when he was transferred from duty with the 266th Infantry at Fort Devens, Massachusetts. Subsequent assignments attached him to the Office of Chief of Staff, Eighth Service Command, Dallas, Texas, as Administrative inspector, and in 1945 and 1946 to duty in Washington with the Discharge Review Boards. Journal & Guide

Colonel Hamilton was reassigned to Prairie View for duty with the ROTC in November, 1946. Assisting him at the college are Captains Joseph Snead and Frank Nicholson and a staff of three non-commissioned officers. Approximately one third of Prairie View's male student population of 687 is engaged in ROTC training. The elementary classes number 126 students while 72 are engaged in the second year phase and 16 are on the third year level.

In addition to an ample knowledge of military science and tactics and a wealth of personal experience drawn from participation in the Mexican border campaigns and service in both World Wars, the Colonel's presence assures Prairie View of a long range military prilosophy.

Though not directly engaged in ROTC student training during the twenties and thirties, Colonel Hamilton was very largely responsible for the existance at the onset of World War II of a sufficient number of active Negro Reserve officers to man an infantry regiment.

Colonel Hamilton secured his commission as a Captain, Reserve, in 1920, following his return from France. He then exerted himself continously for the next twenty years, persuading, cajoling and assisting Negro Reserve officers into participation in the summer necessary for them to maintain camps, meeting and study courses their commissions and to secure certificates of capacity for higher rank. In 1926, 1928 and again in 1932, he was largely responsible for the presence of these officers at summer camps at Camp Devens, Camp Ritchie, and at Fort Washington. The roster of officers present at that first camp, and at subsequent camps throughout the next fifteen years, includes the names of officers who commanded regiments and battalions with distinction during the course of World War II. Sat. 3-8-47

In 1935, his efforts brought about the formation of a CMTC unit at Fort Howard, Maryland. In addition to providing a training unit for officers of the 428th Infantry, this organization became an important tributary source of additional Negro Reserve officers.

Confined prior to the war to Howard and Wilberforce universities, the ROTC program has since extended to five other Negro colleges and universities. Among these are numbered Prairie View college, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical college, West Virginia State college, Hampton and Tuskegee Institute. Operating on a senior level, West Virginia State college prepares its ROTC graduates for commissions in the Field Artillery. Hampton Institute offers specilized Anti - aircraft subjects. Howard and Tuskegee, in addition to infantry training now offer the newly devised Air ROTC program, leading its participants to commissions in the Air Corps Reserve.

The Senior ROTC program is generally conducted on the college level, and consists of an elementary course and an advanced course. The over-all training is designed to qualify students for reserve commissions in the several branches of the service. The summer camps which students attend during the advanced course are devoted to the particular type of training which the student has received in class-room instruction. Five hours of classroom work per week for two academic years are required for the completion of advanced training, in addition to the summer-camp periods of eight weeks duration. Sat. 3-8-47

A survey of ROTC units now in operation reveals that twenty-nine officers and thirty-four non-commissioned men, with an accumulated military experience of more than 500 years, are engaged in supervising the programs. Drawn from eighteen states of the Union, this corps of instructors is shaping the military training of approximately 1479 potential Reserve Officers, more than one fourth of whom are veterans of active service in World War II.

W. Va. State ROTC Offers Commissions in Artillery

34a Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-5-47

32 Enrolled in Elementary, 30 in Advanced Courses; 4 Teams Enter Rifle Competition

WASHINGTON

A recent addition to the ranks of Reserve Officer Training units at colleges West Virginia State College detachment is the only unit at a minority college to offer commissions in the Field Artillery Reserve to its graduates.

In January, 32 students were enrolled in the elementary ROTC course at West Virginia State, and 30 were engaged in the advanced course.

With the largest proportion of veteran students among senior ROTC units, approximately 60% of the elementary course and 40% of the advanced course saw study in various services of the Army during World War II.

Seven Officers on Staff

Two commissioned officers, one warrant officer and four non-commisisoned officers comprise the administrative and instructional staff. The unit is provided with modern equipment, arms and material for instruction purposes.

Care, handling, and nomenclature of the 155 and 105-mm Howitzers are taught and the weapons are employed in simulating fire-procedure and opertaional artillery problems. Prime movers for these weapons, ten wheel trucks and M-5 tractors, are also provided for demonstration and instruction. Sat. 4-5-47

Rounding out the equipment on hand for practice and study is a set of 600 series FM radio equipment supplemented by standard wire communications material.

Members of the detachment are able to put classroom instruction to practical application in the field, establishing observation posts and setting up contact between the outpost and battery positions for the transfer of fire data and correction.

Enter Rifle Competition

Two teams of ROTC students have been entered in the William Randolph Hearst rifle competitions and two fifteen-man teams have been entered in the Second Army Intercollegiate Rifle Competitions.

Professor of Military Science and Tactics is Colonel Leon F. LaVoie of Fitchburg, Mass., who has served in the Army for 11 years and saw 32 months of foreign service in World War II.

Assisting Colonel LaVoie are Capt. Claude C. Clark of Chicago and Warrant Officer Junior Grade James D. Kimbrough, Youngstown, O. Captain Clark served in Italy for 14 months with the 92nd "Buffalo" Division as a battery commander of the 600th Field Artillery. Sat. 4-5-47

Mister Kimbrough saw 25 months of foreign service in the Pacific Theater and took part in the Luzon and New Guinea campaigns. He was formerly with the 9th Cavalry Regiment, 2nd Cavalry Division.

Enlisted Men With 2425th

M/Sgts. William H. Ferguson, Chicago, and Ralph Bates, Toledo, O.; S/Sgt. Abner A. Bennett, Ravenel, S.C.; and Sgt. George Stone, Toronto, O., are the enlisted men on duty with West Virginia State's 2425th Area Service Unit.

Camp Campbell ROTC Students Begin Training

34a Norfolk, Va. Sat. 7-12-47

CAMP CAMPBELL, Ky.—West Virginia State College students began their six week ROTC Summer Training Camp at Campbell, Ky. on Monday morning, June 23, with welcoming addresses delivered by Major General Percy W. Clarkson, commanding general of the Camp Campbell reservation, and Colonel Sidney F. Dunn, Field Artillery, the ROTC camp commander. Journal & Guide

Placing emphasis on thorough knowledge as a primary requisite for the successful officer, Colonel Dunn, professor of military science and tactics at Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio, stated: "This camp will afford you the opportunity to place into practice much of the theoretical instruction which you have received during the past academic year. Use this opportunity to its fullest—for knowledge is one of the most powerful weapons that an Army officer can possess."

PART OF COLLEGE COURSE

Part of a group of 450 Senior Division ROTC students, representing 12 outstanding eastern and mid-western colleges and universities, these men will be given intensive practical work in the tactics and technique of field artillery as well as instruction in other subjects common to the whole Army. This summer camp training is a part of their two-year collegiate course in advanced military science, leading to a commission as a second lieutenant in the Officer's Reserve Corps of the Army of the United States.

Upon arrival each student was given a rigid Army physical examination, and issued a complete set of uniforms, to be used for both dress and field activities. The donning of the "herring bone twill", the Army's standard coverall, was an old story to at least 90 per cent of these students, having served in the Armed Forces in enlisted grades during World War II. 7/12/47

BILLETED IN BARRACKS

Billeted in newly painted barracks, the 'officer-candidates' were organized into four training batteries, under the immediate supervision of Army officers, who will also act as their instructors during the six week period. Theatres, and large recreation halls within the Camp area have been made available to provide entertainment during off-duty hours.

Captain Claude C. Clark, assistant professor of military science and tactics at West Virginia State College, has been assigned to the staff of the Camp Campbell ROTC Camp Special Service Office.

Veterans of 366th Infantry Conduct ROTC at A. & T.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 34a

Major E. C. Johnson Commands Unit Which Trains 200 Basic and Advanced Students.

Sat. 3-22-47

GREENSBORO, N.C.—Four veterans of the 366th Infantry are in charge of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at A. and T. College here, which was recently given a rating of "excellent" by Army inspectors.

Commanded by Major Edward C. Johnson, the unit at A. and T. includes 200 students, about ten of whom are World War II veterans. Thirty are pursuing the advanced course leading to commissions in the Infantry Reserve.

A native of Chicago, where he served with the Eighth Illinois National Guard, Major Johnson, is a graduate of Wilberforce University. He was regimental supply officer for the 366th throughout its tour in the Italian combat theatre.

All From 366th

Assisting him at the Greensboro College are Capt. Roger B. Kyles of Washington, First Lt. Otis Zachary of Monterey, Calif., and Warrant Officer, J. G., Fred A. Maddox of St. Petersburg, Fla., all of the 366th Infantry. Sat. 3-22-47

Five enlisted men, representing over 41 years of military service, complete the ROTC staff under Major Johnson. They are: Master Sgt. Hector W. Hill of New York City, First Sgts. Henry Harris of Chicago, Walter Robinson of Montgomery, Ala., and Al-

...us M. Conduit of New Orleans, and Sgt. George E. McClain of ...elham. Ga.

Powell Opposed To Military Training

34a Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Fri. 7-18-47

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, told the House Armed Services Committee last Friday that as a citizen, the pastor of one of the largest Protestant congregations in the world and a colored man he is unalterably opposed to universal military training.

After quoting a number of ranking Army and Navy officers and outstanding scientists to support his contention that conscription will not have the nation prepared for an attack by an aggressor nation. Mr. Powell argued that universal military training will plunge the country further along the road to war.

"Contrary to Napoleon in Clausewitz, God does not march with the biggest battalions," said Mr. Powell, after telling the committee that Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which he is the pastor, is one of the largest Protestant churches in the world and the second oldest Baptist Church in New York City.

WAR NEVER STOPPED

Fri. 7-18-47

"We are striving to be a Christian nation," he said. "With conscription our striving would be in vain. Conscription has never stopped war. We have done pretty good as a nation without it. You cannot have conscription of body without conscription of mind, and that would mark the end of what freedom we now have."

Mr. Powell gave as a final reason for his opposition to universal military training the fact that he belongs "to a race which is almost 100 per cent against conscription."

He directed the attention of the committee to his bill which would prohibit race or religious segregation and discrimination in the armed forces, pointing out that it has been approved by the Navy, the Coast Guard and the Director of the Budget.

SAFEGUARDS WANTED

Colored people are opposed to legislation providing for universal training unless specific safeguards are written into it for their protection, he said. "The bills under consideration do not have provisos safeguarding the basic rights of Negro citizens in the scheme of universal military training," he stated.

The importance of such provisions, he maintained, was recognized by Congress when it wrote two anti-discrimination provisions into the Selective Service Act of 1940. Fri. 7-18-47

Universal Military Training Would Halt Democratic Progress

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

34a

—Congressman Powell

By LEM GRAVES Jr.
(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Stating his unalterable opposition to peace-time universal military training, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., (D., New York) last Friday told the House Armed Services Committee that "universal military training, as now planned, would completely stop every bit of progress toward democracy" and "would force a rigid pattern of jim crow and segregation on every one of the forty-eight States." Sat. 7-19-47

Leaving his sick bed in New York to return to Washington for the first time in six weeks, Representative Powell declared that this Nation is currently gripped in a fear of communism because it does not offer the alternative of democracy to its people. Pittsburgh Courier

Said Representative Powell: "If we offered democracy, we wouldn't be afraid of communism or any ism. Universal military training is fascism." Pittsburgh, Pa.

He pointed out that today in Italy "the Army is encountering serious difficulty in moving Negro troops and officers back to the United States because, as the Associated Press reports, the Negro is finding more democracy in Italy than in America."

Congressman Powell declared that he was opposed to universal training as a citizen, as the minister of the largest Protestant church in the United States, and as a member of the Negro race.

He declared that Negro citizens hold a deep resentment against the Army because of its treatment of the Negro soldier in the recent war and that Negroes largely oppose universal training because of the lack of safeguards against further segregation and discrimination in the legislation now being considered in hearings by the Armed Services Committee of the House.

He asserted that Negroes would support UMT if safeguards guaranteeing just integration of Negroes into the Army were written into the proposed legislation. Sat. 7-26

The New York Congressman, who has been on leave of absence from his legislative duties since he suffered a heart attack six weeks ago, called the attention of the committee to the fact that in the Regular Army there are only sixty-six Negro officers compared to 25,000 white officers.

He added that there is only one Negro nurse in the Navy and none in the Army. He reminded the committee that the present Congress had rejected his amendment to the Armed Services Nurses Act of 1947 calling for acceptance of Negro nurses on a non-discriminatory basis and that the committee before which he was appearing Friday had not held hearings on his bill to eliminate racial segregation in the armed services. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Representative Powell told the committee that the Gillem Board Report, which the Army has projected as a long-range program looking toward eventual integration of Negro manpower, was regarded by Negroes as "eyewash."

In a forceful plea for abandonment of the universal military training program, Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for the Presidency and now chairman of the Post War World Council, declared that the confidence of the colored races of the world in U. S. policy would be vastly increased if this Nation would support a genuine proposal for world disarmament.

Speaking for the American Association of Junior Colleges, Jesse P. Bogue, executive secretary, told the committee that the money to be spent by Congress on universal military training would be expended more wisely if it were used to "extend the equalization of education to all people." Sat. 2-15-47

EQUALITY ADVOCATED IN TRAINING MEASURE

34 New York, N.Y. World

The Committee Against Discrimination in Military Service and Training, which was started Saturday by a group headed by Grant Reynolds, New York State Commissioner of Correction, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL, announced yesterday a campaign "to insure inclusion of equality amendments in pending legislation for universal training." New York, N.Y.

The position taken by the committee was erroneously reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday to have applied to the admission of Negroes to all branches of the armed services. Mr. Reynolds said: 11-24-47

"The bill for compulsory peacetime conscription, H. R. 4278, was rushed through the House Armed Forces Committee without even the traditional lip service to the principle of equality. Passage of the bill as it now stands would be a direct election-year affront to Negro voters who deplore Congressional action on FEPC [Fair Employment Practices Commission] and anti-lynch legislation."

The committee does not plan a march on Washington to gain the admittance of Negroes to all branches of the armed forces, a spokesman for the committee declared. 11-24-47

"The immediate plan of the committee," the spokesman said, "is to submit to Congress and the White House anti-segregation amendments now being drafted by the legal subcommittee. In line with the recent recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, the amendments would ban every form of segregation in the entire proposed conscription program. The legal subcommittee is also preparing amendments which would protect Negro youths from segregation on buses and trains and from discrimination in all public facilities."

Former WAC Captain Now at Fort Warren

FORT FRANCIS E. WARREN, Wyom. S/Sgt. LaMar Y. Turpin of Poughkeepsie, New York, former WAC captain, is now a member of Squadron H, 463rd Air Force Base Unit and the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Audit and Analysis Sction of Base Statistical Control at Fort Warren.

Sergeant Turpin entered the service in May, 1943, and received her basic training at Fort Devens, Mass. She attended WAC Officer's Candidate School at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. in 1944. After receiving her commission, she was stationed at Fort Jackson, S.C. and later Fort Benning, Ga. At Fort Benning she became the commanding officer of a WAC detachment and was promoted to captain in 1946.

Separated from the service in December, 1946, she re-elected in the grade of staff sergeant in February. She has won several tennis championships.

WAC IS FINALLY ADMITTED BY POST

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Barbara Frietchie Post 43, of the American Legion dropped its long-standing jim crow policy against Negroes here recently with the admission to membership of Miss Verneal M. Austin, a former major in the Wacs who spent five years in service.

The unexplained action of the post came as a surprise to Miss Austin, who had been given the usual "run-around" for several months.

FORMER WAC CAPTAIN RE-ENLISTS—Staff Sergeant LaMar Y. Turpin of Poughkeepsie, New York is the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Audit and Analysis Section of Base Statistical Control at Fort Warren, Wyoming. Sergeant Turpin rose to the rank of captain in the WAC and was separated in December, 1946. She re-enlisted as a staff sergeant in February, 1947. (U. S. Army photo from Public Information Division).

Says Wac's Job Is Well Done

FORT FRANCIS E. WARREN, Wyoming — Commensurate with the excellent job being done in the Army today by members of the Women's Army Corps is the performance of Sergeant Georgia Mae Rice of Squadron H, 463rd Army Air Force Base Unit, Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming.

When transferred to the Aviation Engineers School at Fort Warren, Sergeant Rice was assigned to the S-3 division (base plans and training) and is the only enlisted person assigned to this unit.

Sergeant Rice has been in the military service for two years and eight months and plans to resume her studies in the field of sociology at the University of Chicago when she leaves the service.

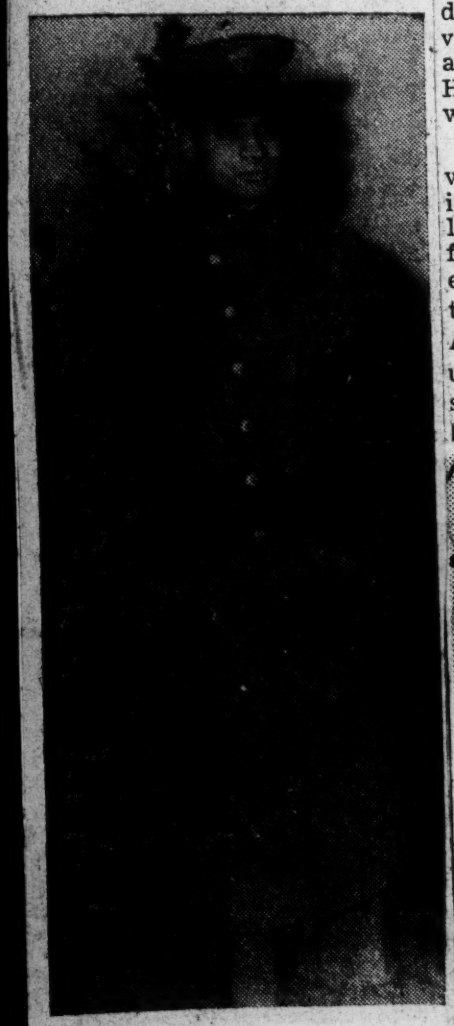
She entered the Army in January, 1945, and after completing basic training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, was assigned to the Walla Walla, Washington Air Base. At the Washington Air Base, Sergeant Rice was an instructor in the Troop Information and Education School. In 1946 she was transferred to Geiger Field, Washington, as a clerk-typist

St. Louis West Point Cadet Urges Others To Seek Entrance

(34a)

St. Louis Argus

Cadet Charles L. Smith, of West Point United States Military Academy, spent the Christmas



holidays as the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Lucy Gregory of 2624 Howard street.

Cadet Smith is the first graduate of Vashon High School to enter West Point. He was a student at Stowe Teachers College and a member of the Air Corps Reserved when he volunteered for the armed service in Oct. 1942. His appointment came while he was in training at Keesler Field, Miss., and he entered the academy in July, 1945.

St. Louis, Mo.

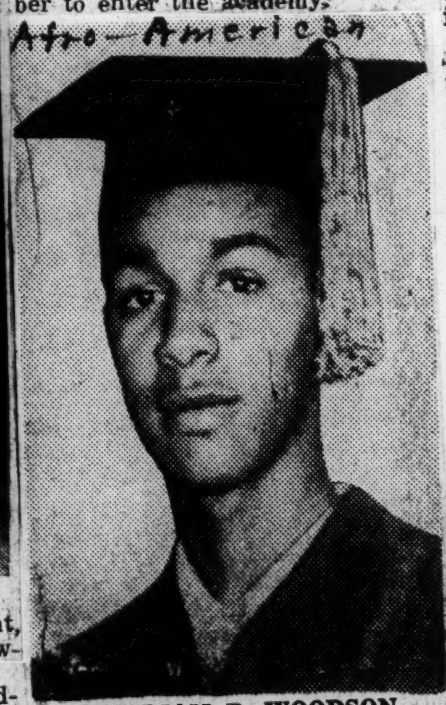
During his two years at the government's greatest center for the training of army officers, he has found the high plane of military training a highly interesting and succesful experience. His ambition is to attain an assignment to a foreign post. To this end, he has devoted much attention to the study of the Portuguese language in hope that he may receive a South American assignment when he graduates.

There are three other Negro cadets studying at the academy at the present time. They are Cadets Robert W. Green and David K. Carlise, both of California and first year men, and Ed. B Howard, of Washington, D. C. who is in Cadet Smith's class.

Fri. 1-3-47

The student-officer said he would advise any youth with the interest and willingness to follow a military career to aspire for West Point. He also suggested that organizations of a military character such as the American Legion could do a valuable work by encouraging and assisting youths of the proper caliber to enter the academy.

Afro-American



WILLIAM B. WOODSON

Sat. 6-28-47

D.C. Youth Named To West Point

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

William B. Woodson, 17, son of Mrs. Evelyn B. Woodson, 5348 East Capitol St., N.E., was appointed to the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., Saturday by Rep. William L. Dawson (Dem., Ill.).

Young Woodson, who was graduated from Dunbar High School, Tuesday, will report to the academy on July 1 for admission as a cadet. Sat. 6-28-47

He took the qualifying examinations in March, and was appointed as second alternate by former Sen. Joseph L. Guffey (D. Pa.).

Native of Washington

A native Washingtonian, Woodson also attended Banneker Junior High School. Active in extra-curricula activities, he was a member of the National Honor Society, Masque and Gavel, first lieutenant in the cadet corps, and the swimming team.

He took second place in the Elks' oratorical contest held recently at Dunbar.

Regarding his appointment, Woodson said: "I think the first year will be pretty rough, but I expect to do my best to graduate."

Woodson's mother, a teacher at Bundy School, exclaimed: "I can't express myself over his appointment." Sat. 6-28-47

Among other Dunbar graduates to attend the U. S. Service Schools in the past are:

Edward Howard and William Francis, West Point and Wesley Brown Annapolis.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Sat. 5-3-47

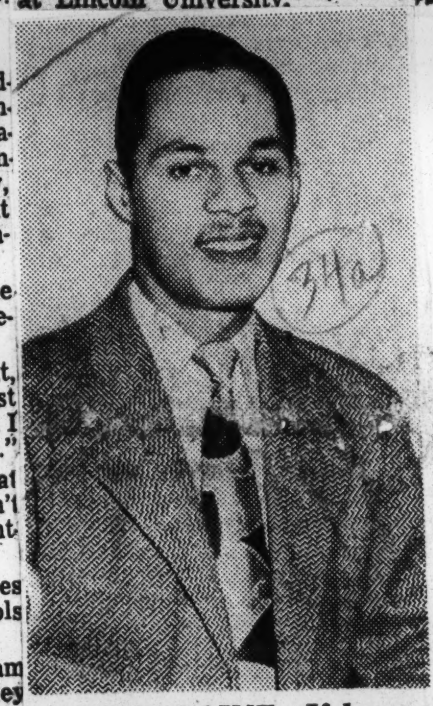
Appointed— Corp. Joseph R. Debro, 18-year-old native of Oakland, Calif., has been appointed to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point by Congressman Adam C. Powell Jr., of New York. Corp. Debro is stationed at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Afro-American

LINCOLN STUDENT NAMED TO ATTEND WEST POINT

PHILADELPHIA

Norman Brown, 20, son of Mrs. Anna Brown, has been appointed to the Military Academy at West Point by Senator Francis J. Myers. He has just completed his first year at Lincoln University. Sat. 6-14-47



TO WEST POINT—If he successfully passes entrance examinations, Ridgely C. Bennett Jr., 17, of St. Louis, who has been appointed by Rep. Claude I. Bakewell (Rep., Mo.) will enter the U.S. Military Academy at West Point this fall.

Powell Names To West Point

The Informer

Another To West Point

Houston, Texas

Sat. 7-19-47

WASHINGTON— (ANP)- Douglas F. Wainer has recently been appointed to West point upon the recommendation of Rep. Adam C Powell. Mr. Wainer is a graduate of Norwalk High school, Norwalk, Conn.; The A. A. F. Gunner school Tyndall Field, Fla.; A. A. F. Navigation school, Hondo, Tex.; A. A.F Bombardier school, San Angelo Tex. He served as weather officer for 477th composite group.

Wainer was nominated by Congressman Powell May 19, 1946, along with three other candidates.

Mr. Powell expressed his desire of being able to place some southern boy at West Point. Two of his recent candidates were boys from the deep south, who made records of which the congressman was proud. One of these nominees was John Ringo of Miss. who made 447 points in mathematics when the top requirement is only 450; but Ringo fell a little short in English. Sat. 7-19-47

Alonzo L. Station of Flordia made 630 points in English when the top requirement is 450 points, out Station fell short in mathematics.

The other candidate nominated by the New York representative was Joseph Deboro.

Nominated To West Point

St. Louis Argus St. Louis, Mo. 5-23-47

Roscoe Robinson, Jr., of 4222a West Page, St. Louis, Mo., nominated by Congressman Claude L. Bakewell of St. Louis as first alternate, was today admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Robinson, who is a Negro, is the son of Lillie Robinson and the late Roscoe Robinson, Sr., is employed at the Scullin Steel Company. Fri. 5-23-47

Robinson attended Sumner High School in St. Louis. He spent one semester at Stowe Teachers College, and was one of the first Negroes admitted to St. Louis university, where he is presently a student specializing in geophysics.

Robinson will report to West Point on July 1 to begin his academic studies. He is an Omega Psi Phi and active in the Samaritan Methodist Church Youth Fellowship. Fri. 5-23-47

3rd Californian to West Point

Los Angeles, Calif. Tribune

Sat. 5-10-47

OAKLAND—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Debro, of this city, are welcoming home their son, Joseph, Jr., this week, come to visit before entering West Point as the third Negro to be named from the Coast.

Sat. 5-10-47

Young Debro, a soldier stationed at Fort Belvoir, was appointed by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, of New York. He graduated from high school here at the age of 17 with honors and as president of his class. His was a voluntary enlistment in the Army to further his highest ambition to go to West Point.

ANOTHER NEGRO TO WEST POINT

Los Angeles Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another Negro has been admitted to West Point. He is Douglas F. Wainer, of Norwalk, Conn., appointed by Congressman Adam C. Powell, of New York. Sat 7-26-47

Wainer is a war veteran. He was graduated from the Army Air Forces Gunner school in September, 1944, and was trained as a bombardier at Camp Hondo, Texas.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Sat 7-26-47

War Yet to West Point

WASHINGTON (ANPA) - Douglas F. Wainer of Norwalk, Conn., has been admitted to the United States Military Academy, Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat of New York announced last Friday. Sat 7-19-47

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 6-14-47

TO WEST POINT—Norman J. Brown, a Benjamin Franklin grad and a freshman at Lincoln University (Pa.) reports to West Point Military Academy July 1. Nominated last Fall by former Sen. James Guffey, he passed competitive exams in March of this year. He is shown with his mother, Mrs. Anna Catherine Brown, and twin sisters, Catherine, left, and Shirley. Sat. 6-14-47

Passing Of West Point Horses Revives Memories

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 9-9-47

By ALVIN WHITE

WEST POINT—(ANP)—With the sale of the cavalry horses at the famous military institute, another tradition passes. Detachments of colored cavalrymen were always found at the institute to care for the officers' horses, the polo ponies and other equine possessions. The assignment to the U. S. Military academy was one of the soft jobs for colored enlisted men and for years they enjoyed a segregated separate existence at Uncle Sam's great school.

Some 10 years ago, there came to New York, a Negro French officer, Captain Bebel. The captain, a native of Martinique, was en route home on leave having served in Indo-China. He elected to come by way of New York on a sight-seeing tour. On his arrival in New York, the French consulate had him domiciled in a white hotel in lower Manhattan. But the captain wanted to see Harlem. This created confusion in the consulate, as terrible tales had been told of the atrocities and dangers in Harlem.

So the consulate called the Harlem Branch YMCA, having learned that institution enjoyed a good reputation—asking the secretary if he would assume responsibility for the captain's safety. The secretary could guarantee no such immunity nor protection, and so Capt. Bebel, on his own, came to Harlem.

TAKEN CARE OF

Sun. 9-9-47

He was a magnificent figure in his blue gary uniform and gold braided kepi. Arriving at the 135th street institution around 11 p.m., he had a difficult time making himself understood. However, he got a room and was taken care of.

Next day, he wanted to visit West Point—he had heard so much about it. He contacted his chiefs downtown and was advised he could make the trip provided he wore civilian clothes. It might embarrass the West Pointers if a Negro officer of a foreign nation visited the Points. So Bebel went to West Point, saw a dress parade, visited the Negro quarters, saw the gymnasium and one or two other interesting spots—as a civilian, not as an officer of the French army.

For years, the 10th Calvary detachment at West Point maintained a semi-pro football team, coached by officers at the institution. They played in and around New York.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 12-1-47

YEP, ARMY WON—You can look at the proud smiles on the faces of these West Point cadets and tell who won the Army-Navy game in Philly last week. Cadets Douglas Rainer, (left) Norwalk, Conn., and Roscoe Robinson, St. Louis, Mo., who were houseguests of Cadet Norman Brown (right) at his home, 1919 Pemberton St., relate highlights of the game to Mrs. Carl Brown Jr. (left) and Mrs. Ethel McClarty who is looking over program. Miss Irene Boust (right) was guest of Cadet Brown at game, along with his mother, Mrs. Anna C. Brown, and several friends.

34b 1947

Slavery Then and Now

By John Temple Graves

News & Courier

"And he rode—that grand Virginian—
Last of all the Cavaliers!"

Charleston, S.C.

A sketch of Lee was withheld from the State Department's Russian publication because our Ambassador Smith feared it might be misinterpreted. Lee, says the Ambassador, gave the best years of his life fighting for a cause repugnant to Soviet citizens. He means slavery. Editor Dobbins well-says in The Montgomery Advertiser, Lee "gave the best years of his life" to no such thing. He was opposed to slavery. He fought only in loyalty to Virginia, which he deemed his true sovereign. The fact is supposed to be understood by every American school-boy. Fri. 5-23-47

But perhaps Ambassador Smith was not illiterate after all. Perhaps what he feared might be repugnant to the Russians was not that Lee stood for the slavery in America in 1861 but that everything about him as a man challenges the slavery in the Soviets in 1947.

Americans North and South have come to look upon Robert E. Lee not as leader of Southern forces in the War of 1861–5 but as the excellent individual made in an Image, our foremost example of traits of human character which the free way must have and alone can produce. Out of the regimentations of Russia today, the subordination of all men to the state, the denials of individualism, the emphasis on economic welfare over human liberties and things of the spirit, the deadening centralization, the slavery for food's sake and the sake of military establishments—there could not come a Lee. Someday when this slavery in Russia achieves for its people as much social security, or half as much, as existed for slaves in the South, the Russians may go free as our Southern slaves did. In the meantime Ambassador Smith might in better sense have had in mind not our longgone American slavery but the present Soviet one.

We set our slaves free because we knew social security was not enough. If the insufficiency is a thought that repulses the Russians they may feel better about it when they get enough social security to want other things. Ultimate peace on earth may depend on their going free. Fri. 5-23-47

What is the present status of the perpetual controversy over a right name for our war of 1861–5? In first days after the war our Daughters of the Confederacy led the way in a more-or-less successful campaign to have it called the "Civil War" rather than what they were calling it in the North, "the War of the Rebellion." But having won, they went on to a new refinement. They decided "Civil War," too, was a name that denied the South's contention of sovereign states disengaging themselves. They said it must be called "The War Between the States." They succeeded in that contention enough to make us Southern newspapermen very nervous about saying "Civil War" even though our fathers had said it. Since "War Between the States" called for too much type we hit on the expression "Confederate War"—which seems to insult nobody's constitutional theory. Fri. 5-23-47

A few years ago when this writer was jumped on in the South for saying "Civil War" a kindly columnist on the old Boston Transcript wrote that he was willing to call it anything, even though his father had brought him up to say "War of the Rebellion." But he thought we should all use correct English, and "War Between the States" was not, he said, since between has reference to two things only and there were a great many states involved. He thought it should be "War Among the States." But the war was not a free-for-all. It was indeed fought "between" two groups of states.

A title that reads all right to me is one I noted on the huge old war memorial statue in Indianapolis last week—"War For the Union."

Only 34,000 Afro-American Get Treatment

Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-8-47

Some in State Private Institutions

125 WOMEN

28,000 Classified as General Patients

WASHINGTON

Although colored veterans constitute more than 8 per cent of the nation's total veteran population, they formed less than 1½ per cent of the total number of veterans admitted to VA hospitals during the fiscal year ended June 30. last, according to the annual report of the Veterans' Administration.

The report shows that of the 346,036 veterans admitted to VA hospitals and installations in the last fiscal year, only 34,883 were not white, of whom 125 were women. White male veterans admitted to hospitals during the same period totaled 303,689, while 4,458 white women veterans were admitted. Sat. 3-8-47

An observer, unfamiliar with the VA's policy of race segregation and discrimination, would gather from a first glance at these figures that other veterans are more healthy than their former white comrades but long-time observers of VA policy are inclined to take a different viewpoint.

34,000 In Hospitals

The report showed that 34,883 veterans were hospitalized in VA hospitals, Marine hospitals, Army and Navy hospitals, and State and private hospitals, 1,384 in Army hospitals, 3,009 in Navy hospitals, 8 in State hospitals and 342 in private hospitals.

The 125 colored women veterans were located as follows: eighty in VA hospitals, four in Marine hospitals, seven in Army hospitals, fifteen in Navy hospitals, none in State hospitals and 19 in private hospitals.

Of 52,545 patients classified as neuropsychiat, 46,497 were white men, 5,108 were not white, 927 were white woman, and thirteen were colored women. Of the 14,643 veterans admitted to VA hospitals for pulmonary tuberculosis, slightly more than 10 per cent were not white.

28,000 General Patients

The report shows 275,842 veterans admitted to VA hospitals classified as "general" patients. Of this number, 28,089 were non-white men and 105 were women. In the same group, white men totaled 244,253 and white women 3,395. Sat. 3-8-47

Under present VA regulations when a veteran applies for admission to a VA hospital having segregated facilities and no bed is available for him on the Jim Crow ward, he is placed on a waiting list until another veteran is discharged and a bed becomes available.

Separate Vet Hospitals Unnecessary

The Call Fri. 3-28-47

Separate hospitals for Negro veterans are a backward step. Such segrgation is not only undesirable but unnecessary. During the war, Negro and white soldiers and sailors were treated in the same Army and Navy hospitals without friction or unpleasant incidents. Why then should men who were wounded together on Okinawa be separated in hospital wards at home? Can American democracy live only on the battlefield?

The mere fact that Negro veterans are to have separate hospitals means that they will have inferior facilities and service. Segregation almost invariably means inequality. Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 3-28-47

But even if the separate hospitals were exactly equal in facility and staff, they still are out of place in a country which is trying to sell the rest of the world the American brand of democracy.

Jimcrow Runs Wild In Southern Vet Hospitals

The Worker New York, N.Y.
Sun. 4-28-47

Editors, The Worker:

Atlanta, Ga.
September 20, 1947

Dear Friends:

I am a worker in the Lawson General Hospital here.

I am writing these facts, hoping that someone will read them and do something about the conditions in Veterans hospitals, especially in our Southern states.

In Lawson General Hospital the personnel practice segregation to the greatest extent against the colored patients, and I must ask WHY? Did not the colored man as well as the white give his life for this so-called democracy of ours?

The white patients here have a separate ward for each contagious disease, for example a veneral disease ward, a tuberculosis ward, etc., and for other diseases less contagious. The colored patients, on the other hand, are all housed in the same ward, regardless of what disease they have, and how great the danger of spreading it may be.

White attendants refuse to work on the colored ward but colored atendants must work on white wards as well or else lose their jobs. Management never forces white attendants to work in the colored wards, however great the need may be. Is this DEMOCRACY? New York, N.Y.

Again, colored patients have been refused admittance to the hospital on such flimsy excuses as that the wards are filled up, while on each of the white wards there are often as many as six beds vacant. Or they will simply tell the colored patients that their cases are not serious enough to be hospitalized. Sun.

The welfare of the colored patients who do get admitted is often endangered by the long delays they have to put up with before the doctors will come to attend to their needs. Again I ask, is this democracy? 4-28-47

I hope that this sort of thing will be cleared up soon. Colored veterans who fought for their country are getting mighty impatient with this sort of kicking around in the hospitals.

Sincerely yours,

A Worker in Lawson General Hospital

VA Policy Blamed:

Vets Overlooked In Hospitalization

34c gen.
Pittsburgh Courier - Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 3-8-47

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Although colored veterans constitute more than 8 per cent of the Nation's total veteran population, they formed less than 1½ per cent of the total number of veterans admitted to Veterans Administration hospitals and installations during the fiscal year ended June 30, last, according to the annual report of the Veterans Administration, submitted to Congress recently.

The report shows that of the 346,036 veterans admitted to VA hospitals and installations in the last fiscal year, only 34,883 were colored, of whom 125 were women. White male veterans admtted to hospitals during the same period totaled 303,689, while 4,458 white women veterans were admitted.

DIFFERENT VIEWPOINT

An observer, unfamiliar with the VA's policy of race segregation and discrimination would gather from a first glance at these figures that the colored veteran is more healthy and apparently less in need of hospitalization, than his former white comrades but long time observers of VA policy are inclined to take a different viewpoint.

They feel that colored veterans are as much or more in need of hospitalization than their former white buddies but that they have failed to gain entrance to VA installations because of a lack of proper counselling and because of the fast that in twelve VA hospitals colored vetrans are not admitted at all except in cases of emergency. Twenty-one others admit colored veterans only under jim-crow conditons.

VA Asserts Jim Crow Hospital 'Best For Vets'

Chicago, Ill. Defender
Sat. 4-5-47

NEW YORK—The Veterans' Administration today termed the erection of a 200-bed Jim Crow Hospital in Mound Bayou, Miss., to be in "the best interests of the colored veterans in the South." 34c

The statement of policy came in response to an NAACP protest against the establishment of a hospital for veterans segregated on the basis of color. The NAACP pointed out that American soldiers were hospitalized during the war without segregation, and at the present time in Army hospitals throughout the nation, including the southern states, there is no separation on the basis of color. The Veterans' Administration, the NAACP said, should follow the same policy. Sat. 4-5-47

The reply, from Lt. Col. Harry E. Brown, acting director of the Medical Administrative Service of the Veterans' Administration, stated the belief that "the erection of this hospital will prove to be for the best interests of the colored veterans in the South." Brown said, "It will not only provide hospitalization in a thickly populated area, but it will also provide further opportunity for training colored physicians and nurses. I am sorry that you do not

All - Negro Veterans Hospital At Mound Bayou Wins Truman's Okay

34c Atlanta Daily World - Sun 3-16-47 Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —President Truman Tuesday approved the construction of a 200 bed all Negro Veterans General Medical and Surgical Hospital to be located in the all Negro town of Mound Bayou, Mississippi.

The 21 acre tract on which the hospital will be built at a cost of two and one half million dollars is 115 miles North of Vicksburg, 50 miles south of Greenwood and 25 miles South of Clarksdale. The Veterans Administration said the hospital will be completely staffed by Negro personnel including Doctors, Nurses, Technicians, and custodial employees.

The VA estimates that about 500 people will be required to staff the hospital which will be constructed exclusively for the servicing of Negro Veterans although the Veterans Administration has consistantly denied that plans were under way for the building of another all Negro hospital, it was learned that it approved the Mound Bayou site December 2, 1945. The approved site was listed on official documents as a hospital to be located in the Mississippi-Alabama Area without notation that it was to be constructed exclusively for Negro veterans. 8-18-47

Mississippians Kick

JIM-CROW VETS HOSPITAL
HELD 'BEST FOR NEGRO'
BY VA MEDICAL OFFICER 34c

Press Of The NAACP March 28, 1947

New York, N.Y.—The Veterans Administration today termed the erection of a 200-bed jim-crow hospital in Mound Bayou, Miss., to be in "the best interests of the colored veterans in the South."

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Fri. 3-28-47

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Press Release, Mar. 28

Press Service Of The NAACP New York, N.Y.

the belief that "the erection of this hospital will prove to be for the best interests of the colored veterans in the South." Brown said, "It will not only provide hospitalization in a thickly populated area, but it will also provide further opportunity for training colored physicians and nurses. I am sorry that you do not agree with this position, but I sincerely believe that this is advisable." Fri. 3-28-47

Jim-Crow Hospital For Vets Opposed

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Sat. 3-29-47

By LEM GRAVES JR.
(Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—In the face of a rapidly mounting indignation among liberal groups growing out of the recent Veterans Administration announcement that a jim crow veterans hospital will be constructed at Mound Bayou, Miss., sources which have been queried on the matter have ducked for cover.

Only person in Washington who seemed to want to discuss the jim crow hospital in Mississippi was Representative William Whittington, who represents the Third District of Mississippi, in which the proposed site is situated, and who presented the appeals of three Negro citizens of Mound Bayou to the Veterans Administration.

While the Veterans Administration contends that the move to have the hospital located in Mound Bayou was "very widespread and was not confined to any particular segment of the population," Representative Whittington listed only three Negroes from Mound Bayou as requesting the location of the hospital there. Sat. 3-29-47 These were: Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Mound Bayou physician; B. A. Greene and P. M. Smith, politicians in the all-Negro town.

The Mississippi Congressman said that there was some opposition from the whites in Bolivar County for a reason typical among Southern reactionaries. Explained the Mississippi representative: "Some of the white folks didn't like the idea because they feared that some Northern colored folks would come down there to work at the hospital and that these "outsiders" would not understand the fine feeling which exists between Mound Bayou Negroes and the rest of the whites in that area. They might have ideas of social equality and might ruin the fine relations we have in Mississippi."

34c 1947

Ohio

477th Base Hospital Praised By Officials

34c Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Fri. 3-21-47

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—(NNPA)—The station hospital of the 477th Composite Group at Lockbourne Army Air Base here was praised last Saturday by the Tactical Air Command at Langley Field, Virginia, and the surgeon-general of the Ninth Air Force on the occasion of the hospital's first reactivation anniversary.

Colonel M. G. Healy, surgeon of the Langley Field Air Command, in a letter to Major Vance H. Marchbanks, surgeon of the Lockbourne Hospital, said the physical plant of the hospital was "unsurpassed" by any other mobilization type hospital in the Tactical Air Command.

Recent reports from the inspector general, he said, showed that the hospital was a "clean, well-ordered and efficient installation offering the highest type of medical service and professional care of the military personnel in your area." Fri. 3-21-47

Varied Praise

He was joined in his praise of the hospital by Col. R. T. Jenkins, surgeon of the Ninth Air Force, of which the 477th Group is a part, and by Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., commanding officer of the 477th.

Col. Jenkins wrote Maj. Marchbanks that inspections of the hospital by the Ninth Air Force Command had shown it to be in "excellent condition."

Col. Davis, in a letter to the officer who served as his flight surgeon during many a mission over Europe, recalled that Maj. Marchbanks had been called on to set up the hospital without nurses, trained technicians, or sufficient medical and dental officers, but did in spite of these handicaps he had done so and furnished medical services "of the highest standard" to the 477th group.

Reactivated March 15

The hospital was reactivated March 15, 1946, and reports of the registrar show 1,800 admissions being recorded with 900 being confined for some period in the hospital. More than 119 patients were transferred to general hospitals, two babies were born there during the first year, and no deaths were recorded Fri. 3-21-47

The hospital's birthday was celebrated by the 477th last Saturday with an anniversary program for patients in the hospital, a dinner at the officers' mess, a band concert, an anniversary dance, and a staff smoker for medical department officers and their guests.

Tuskegee Personnel Takes Training Program Of VA

34c Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 1-22-47

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— Personnel of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital is taking full advantage of the training program offered in the VA, according to a survey of personnel achievements.

Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager, said evrey effort is being made to utilize all opportunities in the training program devised by Gen. Omar H. Bradley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs and Dr. Paul R. Hawley, head of the VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery, as a means of rendering even better service to Negro veterans.

PSYCHIATRISTS

As far as is known here, there are only seven Negro doctors in the country who have attained the distinction of being certified by the American Specialty Board in Psychiatry and three of the seven are at the Tuskegee VA Hospital. Dr G. C. Branche, clinical director and Dr. Alan P. Smith became diplomates of the American Board of Psychiatry in December, 1946. Dr. Prince P. Barker, assistant clinical director, became a diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology in 1939.

Wed. 1-22-47

These three and Dr. Simon O. Johnson are all Fellows of the American Psychiatric Association. Last fall, Dr. Smith and Dr. Johnson took post-graduate courses in neurophychiatry at New York University and Columbia University, respectively.

A year and a half ago, Dr. H. F. Davis, chief of physical medicine at the Tuskegee Hospital, took a special course of training in physical medicine at the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled in New York City. He was accompanied by the following personnel from the hospital who took courses simultaneously: Dr George Kersey, neuropsychiatry; Mrs. Mattie B Manley, chief occupational therapy aide James H. Jackson, physical therapy aide; Miss Anna B. Raines, chief social worker; E. L. Patterson, contact representative; George Franklin, vocational advisor.

BALLARD IN LEAD

Louis C. Ballard heads the department of corrective physical rehabilitation under the chief of physical medicine. He has a master degree in his specialized field and completed a course of training at the Winter, VA Hospital, Topeka, Kan., last fall. Edwin D. Jones, a member of that department, is now attending a similar course at the Topeka hospital.

Three Tuskegee Hospital nurses now are attending a special three-month course of instruction in neuropsychiatry nursing at the University of Minnesota. They are Miss Fannie V. Williams, Miss Blanche Jackson, and Miss Naomi Perry. Wed. 1-22-47

Personnel at the Tuskegee VA Hospital, now totaling 1,300, has increased substantially during the past two years and the annual pay roll is more than $3,000,000.

The hospital has 2,250 beds, with 1,800 beds for the nervous and mentally ill; 350 beds for general medical patients; and 100 beds for surgical cases. The hospital is staffed by Negroes.

TUSKEGEE VETS HOSPITAL NEWS

34c Weekly Review B'ham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 24 — Personnel of he Tuskegee Veterans Aministration Hospital is taking full advantage of the training progrom offered n he VA, according to a survey of personnel achievements. Sat. 1-25-47

Dr. T. T. Tildonn, hospital manager, said every effort is being made to utilize all opportunities in the training program devised by Gen. Oman N. Bradley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, and Dr. Paul R. Hawley, head of the VA's Department of Medicine and Surgery, as a means of rendering even better service to Negro veterans.

As far as is known here, there are only seven Negro doctors in the country who have attained the distinction of being certified by the American Specialty Board in Psychiatry and three of the seven are at the Tuskegee VA Hospital. Dr. G. C. Branche, clinical director, and Dr. Alan P. Smith became diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry in December, 1946. Dr. Prince P. Barker, assistant clinical director, became a diplomat of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology in 1939.

These three and Dr. Simon O. Johnson are all Fellows of the American Psychiatric Association.

Dr. J. J. Peters, radiologist at the hospital, is a diplomat of the American Board of Radiology.

Last fall, Dr. Smith and Dr. Johnson took post-graduate courses in neuropsychiatry at New York University and Columbia University respectively.

Dr. John W. Chenault, in charge of the infantile paralysis unit of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, recently acceped an appointment as consultant in orthopedic surgery at the VA Hospital.

Dr. L. A. Mahone is chief surgeon. He is a graduate of Northwestern University and had his interneship at Cook County Hospital, Chicago.

A year and a half ago, Dr. H.F. Davis, chief of physical medicine at the Tuskegee Hosptial, took physical medicine at the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled in a special course of training in New York City. He was accompanied by the following personnel from the hospital who tok courses simultaneously: Dr. George Kersey, neuropsychiatrist; Mrs. Mattie B. Manley, chief occupational therapy aide; James H. Jackson, physical therapy aide; Miss Anna B. Raines, chief social worker; E. tive; George Franklin, vocational advisor. Sat. 1-25-47

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Three Tuskegee Hospital nurses now are attending a special three-month course of instruction in neuropsychiatric nursing at the University of Minnesota. They are Miss Fannie V. Willams, Miss Blanche Jackson, and Miss Naomi Perry.

Two other nurses have been selected for a year's course in neuropsychiatry at one of the leading neuropsychiatric hospitals in the country. They are Miss Norma Potter and Mrs. Anna Walker Moye. Miss Norine Moore now is taking a course of instruction at Framingham, Mass.

Personnel at the Tuskegee VA Hospital, now totaling 1,300, has increased substantially during the past two years and the annual payroll is more than $3,000,000.

The hospital has 2,250 beds, with 1,800 beds for the nervous and mentally ill; 350 beds for general medical patients; and 100 beds for surgical cases. The hospital is staffed by Negroes.

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

GETS NEW POST — Mrs. Sadie P. Delaney, Chief Librarian at the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, has been elected council for the Hospital Libraries Division of the American Library Association. A native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mrs. Delaney has been at Tuskegee since 1924. Before that, she was with the New York City Public Library. Thurs 8-7-47

VA Report Shows 2,089 in Tuskegee Hospital

Sat. 9-6-47 Afro-American 34c

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Of the 2,201 beds available at the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital 2,089 were occupied, representing 94.9% of the total, according to reports of the Veterans' Administration made public here last Tuesday. Baltimore, Md.

Some 338 were classified as general medical or surgical cases, fifty-one were hospitalized for tuberculosis, and 1,667 were listed as psychotic and 33 cases were not classified. Sat. 9-6-47

2,089 Beds at 'Skegee Vets' Hospital Filled

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Of the 2,201 beds available at the Tuskegee veterans' hospital, 2,089 were occupied, representing 94.9 per cent of the total, according to reports of the Veterans' Administration made public here last Tuesday. Sat. 9-6-47

Of the 2.089 patients at Tuskegee, 338 were classified as general medical or surgical, fifty-one were hospitalized for tuberculosis, and 1,667 were listed as psychotic cases. Thirty-three cases were not classified.

Noted Meharry Pathologist Takes VA Post

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat.

TUSKEGEE—Dr. W. S. Quinland, head of the department of pathology at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., for twenty-five years an outstanding pathologist, has been added to the staff of the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital as chief of the pathological service.

Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of the Tuskegee VA hospital, said Dr. Quinland has been granted leave from the VA to conclude his teaching obligations at Meharry Medical College and will take up his new duties in June. 3-29-47

Dr. Quinland has been a diplomate of the American Board of Pathology since 1937. He was graduated from Meharry Medical college in 1919 and received his postgraduate training at Harvard University. During his quarter of a century at Meharry, he has made many valuable contributions to medical literature and has served as mentor for scores of medical students.

Gen. Bradley Visits Tuskegee Hospital

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Nov. 10,—En route to Birmingham to participate in Armistice Day exercises, General Omar N. Bradley, administrator of Veterans Affairs, stopped here to visit the Veterans Administration Hospital and Tuskegee Institute. It was his second inspection of the hospital since becoming administrator. He spent most of his time visiting the patients at their besides and in making a complete tour of the buildings and grounds. Tue. 11-11-47

The visit to Tuskegee Institute which included an inspection of the new school of veterinary medicine, under construction, was climaxed by an overflowing meeting in the institute chapel.

In presenting General Bradley, President Patterson referred to the hospital dedicatory ceremony held in the institute chapel February 12, 1923, with then Vice-President Calvin Coolidge principal speaker.

"Democracy's strength," said General Bradley, "depends upon the knowledge of its citizens while totalitarian strength depends upon the ignorance of its citizens." The General commended the veterans for taking advantage of the opportunities afforded them to secure an education."

In recounting the services of the Veterans Administration, Gen. Bradley stated that there are 14,500,000 returned veterans; 2,600,000 are enrolled for educational training; 2,000,000 veterans are receiving disabled insurance and 100,000 are in hospitals.

Members of Gen. Bradley's party included Col. R. T. McDonnell, special assistant to the administrator; Dr. E. B. Cushing, chief of the education division of the Department of Medicine and Surgery, and George A. Barnes, director of press relations for the United Nations. Tue. 11-11-47

With its 2,211-bed capacity the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital is the largest veterans hospital in the South and the sixth largest in the Nation. It is completely staffed by Negro personnel under the

management of Dr. T. T. Tildon graduate of the Harvard University School of Medicine.

34c 1947 Virginia

Disabled Vets Dig Ditches in Virginia

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Va. Sat. 3-15-47

WASHINGTON—Disabled colored veterans at the Veterans Administration domiciliary hospital in Kecoughtan, Va., are being forced to dig a ditch with pick and shovel to lay a steam pipe line on that reservation, a veteran inmate of the hospital charged here this week.

The veteran, who asked that his name not be used because he is returning to the hospital for further treatment, said colored men are detailed by Veterans Administration medical authorities to work three hours a day digging the ditch under the supervision of a paid Civil Service foreman. He said two colored veterans had quit the hospital last week because of being made to perform such work.

VIOLATING VA RULES

Notified of the veteran's charges, Col. F. W. Franke, chief of the Veterans Administration Domiciliary Homes Division, said last Tuesday that if the veteran's charges are true, the Kechoughtan installation is violating VA rules regarding domiciliary patients.

A domiciliary hospital for veterans is in reality a convalescent home for veterans. A veterans must be at least 75 per cent disabled to gain entrance to one of the homes but may leave the home at any time he feels so inclined.

The VA said last Tuesday that there are now 382 colored men in the domiciliary home at Kecoughtan and 219 men in the general medical and surgical hospital located there.

CASE FOR RYAN

Colonel Franke said hospital managers and managers of domiciliary homes are permitted to detail patients on "light duty" assignments, but there are no regulations which permit the assigning of sick veterans to hard labor such as digging a ditch.

He said the veteran's charges were a case for Keith Ryan, manager of the Kecoughtan hospital, and suggested that the facts be reported to him.

He said the Catholic Church on the post and the toilet in the outpatient clinic are the only places in Kecoughtan where he has not been segregated because of his colored race since entering the hospital last January. The Catholic Church rule to segregate the colored men is a matter of policy and in the outpatient clinic there is only one toilet, he said. He added, that all the toilets on the post are segregated. Sat. 3-15-47

Colored veterans occupy separate wards in the hospitals, eat on a special side of the mess hall, sit in segregated portion of the post theatre, and must play pool on segregated tables in the post recreation room, he declared.

Colored veterans are attended in the hospital by colored nurses, but there are no colored doctors on the staff of the hospital, the veteran

35 Military Units to Join in Tribute

Afro-American Baltimore Md

President Proclaims National Guard Day

34d 9-13-47

WASHINGTON

Ranging in size from regiments to detachments, 35 colored National Guard units in 10 States and the District of Columbia will join in official recognition of the Nation's first National Guard Day on Sept. 16.

Afro-American

The day of tribute was proclaimed by the President Truman as a measure of recognition on the seventh anniversary of the National Guard's entrance into World War 11. Governors in the several states have been invited to issue State proclamations in honor of the occasion.

Baltimore Md

Guard a Bulwark

Said President Truman"—The National Guard of the United States has been a bulwark of our military forces against foreign aggressors. Responsibility rests upon our citizens for the support of the Guard."

9-18-47

CALIFORNIA

Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 6th Engineer Group; 719th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion 1401st and 1402nd Engineer Combat Battalions.

CONNECTICUT

3 Batteries of the 103rd Antiaircraft Brigade.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

178th Infantry Regiment, 184th Field Artillery Battalion; 1698th Engineer Combat Company; 184th Medical Collecting Company.

INDIANA

934th Medical Clearing Company, 856th Medical Collecting Company; 915th Medical Motor Ambulance Company; 414th Quartermaster Salvage Repair Company.

MARYLAND

Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 231st Transportation Corps Truck Battalion; 147th & 726th Transportation Corps Truck Companies.

9-13-47

NEW JERSEY

372nd Antiaircraft Artillery Group, Headquarters & Headquarters Battery; 308th Antiaircraft Artillery Searchlight Battalion, Type C; 122nd Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, Type A.

NEW YORK

369th Antiaircraft Artillery Group, Headquarters & Headquarters Battery; 369th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalions; 369th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit; 870th Antiaircraft Artillery (Automatic Weapons) Battalion; 223rd Antiaircraft Artillery Group; 715th AAA Gun Battalion, Type A; 3629th Ordnance Maintenance Company, AA 176th Military Police Battalion.

Afro-American

OHIO

371st Antiaircraft Artillery Group.

PENNSYLVANIA

644th Engineer Combat Battalion; 645th Engineer Combat Battalion.

RHODE ISLAND

945th Coast Artillery Group.

WEST VIRGINIA

126th Transportation Corps Truck Battalion, Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment; 480th & 254th Transportation Corps Truck Companies.

Race Units in Ten States

National Guard Launches Major Recruiting Campaign

34d Gen.

9-27-47

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

WASHINGTON—"Operation 88,888," the first nation-wide recruiting campaign in the history of the National Guard, got under way Sept. 16 at the direction of President Truman. The immediate objective of this campaign, which will continue through November 16, is to recruit an additional 88,888 men, or approximately a man a minute. The strength of the National Guard on Sept. 1, 1947, was 117,123 men.

Solidly established as an integral part of the Nation's military organization, the new mission of the Guard is to form a part of the M-Day force, trained, equipped and available for immediate service in the event of an emergency.

Maj. Gen. Kenneth L. Kramer, who is scheduled to assume duties as Chief of the National Guard Bureau upon the retirement of Maj. Gen. Butler B. Mitlonberger, declared "the Guard has a target strength of 682,000 men, a force almost triple that of the pre-war State forces."

Following is a list of National Guard units composed of Negro personnel:

CALIFORNIA: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Sixth Engineer Group; 719th Anti-aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion; 1401st and 1402nd Enginees Combat Battalions.

CONNECTICUT: Three Batteries of the 103rd Anti-aircraft Brigade.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: 178th Infantry Regiment, 184th Field Artillery Battalion; 1698th Engineer Combat Company; 184th Medical Collecting Company.

INDIANA: 934th Medical Clearing Company, 856th Medical Collecting Company; 915th Medical Motor Ambulance Company; 414th Quartermaster Salvage Repair Company.

Sat.

MARYLAND: Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 231st Transportation Corps Truck Battalion; 174th and 726th Transportation Corps Truck Companies.

NEW JERSEY: 372nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery; 308th Anti-aircraft Artillery Searchlight Battalion, Type C; 122nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, Type A.

NEW YORK: 369th Anti-aircraft Artillery Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery: 369th Anti-aircraft Artillery Gun Battalions; 369th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit; 870th Anti-aircraft Artillery Group: 715th AAA Gun Battalin, Type A; 3629th Ordnance Maintenance Company, AA 176th Military Police Battalion.

OHIO: 371st Anti-aircraft Artillery Group.

PENNSYLVANIA: 644th Engineer Combat Battalion; 645th Engineer Combat Battalion.

RHODE ISLAND: 945th Coast Artillery Group.

WEST VIRGINIA: 126th Transportation Corps Truck Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment; 480th and 254th Transportation Corps Truck Companies.

Okay 11 National Guard Groups in Three States

34d Gen.

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Recognition Given 64 Out of 133 Units Planned; Draw U. S. Pay

Sept. 12-27-47

Eleven units in three States were among the record of 160 National Guard units given Rederal recognition during the week ending Dec. 12. This was the greatest number so honored in any one week in the postwar reorganization of the national guard.

The new additions were in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts and brought the total colored units to receive Federal recognition to 64 out of 133 that have been planned.

Of the approximately 6,380 Army and 335 Air units have been federally recognized since organization of the national guard began in June, 1946.

AAll Get U.S Pay

An integral part of the Nation's defense forces, the National Guard will have 683,000 men when it reaches full M-Day strength. Strength as of Dec. 1, -947 was 201, 041; all of these members were drawing Federal pay for regular training.

Ranging in size from regiments to detechments the colored units recognized are located in nine States and the District Columbia. Units have been planned but not yet Federalized in the States of Indiana, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Following are the units which have received Federal recognition and the States in which they are located.:

CALIFORNIA

Company C, 141st Engineer Combat Battalion;
Medical Det. 140st Engineer Combat Battalion;
Hqs. and Service Company, 1402nd Engineer Combat Battalion;
Company A, 1402nd Engineer Combat Battalion;
Company B, 1402nd Engineer Combat Battalion;
Medical Det., 1402nd Engineer Combat Battalion.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

715th Transportation Truck Company;
Hqs. and Hqs. Det. 171st Military Police Battalion;
Medical Det, 171st Military Police Battalion
Company A, 171st Military Police Battalion;
Company B, 171st Military Police Battalion;
Company C, 171st Military Police Battalion;

ILLINOIS

Hqs. and Hqs. Company, 178th Regt. Combat Team;
Hq. Co. 1st Battalion, 178th Regt. Combat Team;
Hq. Co., 2nd Battalion, 178th Regt. Combat Team;
Med. Det. Syc. Co., 178th Regt. Combat Team.
Company A, 1st Battalion, 178th Regt. Combat Team;
Company B, 1st Battalion, 178th Regt. Combat Team;
Company D, 1st Battalion, 178th Regt. Combat Team;
Company E, 2nd Battalion, 178th Combat Team;
Company F, 2nd Battalion, 178th Regt. Combat Team;
Company H, 2nd Battalion, 178th Regt. Combat Team.
Hqs. Battery, 184th Field Artillery Battalion;
Svc. Battery, 184th Field Artillery Battalion;
Med. Det. 184th Field Artillery Battalion;
Med. Collecting Co., 184th Field Artillery Battalion;
Battery A, 184th Field Artillery Battalion;
1698th Engineer Combat Co.

MASSACHUSETTS

Hqs. and Hqs. Battery, 272nd Field Artillery Bn.
Battery A, 272nd Field Artillery Bn.
Battery B, 272nd Field Artillery Battalion;
Battery C, 272nd Feld Artillery Battalion;
272nd Army Band;

MARYLAND:

Hqs and Hqs Det., 231st Transportation Battalion; 147th Transportation Trk. Company; 726th Transportation Trk. Company.

MICHIGAN:

Hqs and Svc Company; 1279th TranEngineer Combat Battalion Med., Det.; 1279th Engineer Combat Battalion; Company A; 1279th Engineer Combat Battalion.

OHIO:

Hqs and Hqs Battery; 183rd AAA Battalion; Battery A, 183rd AAA Battalion.

NEW JERSEY:

Medical Det., 311th AAA AW Battalion; Medical Det., 122nd AAA Gun Battalion; Battery B, 122nd AAA Gun Battalion.

NEW YORK:

Hqs Battery, 369th AAA Group Hqs Battery; 369th AAA Gun Battalion Med. Det.; 369th AAA Gun Battalion; Battery A, 369th AAA Gun Battalion; Battery B, 369th AAA Gun Battalion; Battery C, 369th AAA Gun Battalion; Battery D, 369th AAA Gun Battalion; Hqs Battery, 223rd AAA Group Hqs and Hqs Battery; 870th AAA Gun Battalion; Battery A, 870th AAA Gun Battalion; Battery B, 870th AAA Gun Battalion; Battery C, 870th AAA Gun Battalion; Battery D, 870th AAA Gun Battalion; Type C, 369th Signal Radar Maintenace Unit.

WASHINGTON:

41st Infantry Division Band.

3rd 1947

Northern

Guard Units in 3 States Recognized

Afro-American

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Colored National Guard units in three States were given Federal recognition during last week, Maj. Gen. Kennth F. Cramer, chief of the National Guard Bureau, disclosed last Friday.

The Federally recognized units were: Baltimore, Md

Massachusetts—Batteries A, B, and C, 272nd Field Artillery Battalion and the 272nd Army Band, all at Boston. Sat. 12-14-47

Radah Unit in Group

New Jersey—Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 372nd Anti-Aircraft Artillery, Newark, and Medical Detachment, 122nd AAA Gun Battalion, Atlantic City.

New York — Medical Detachment, 39th AAA Gun Battalion, Batteries C and D, 870th AAA Automatic Weapons Battalion Separate, and Type C, 369th Signal Radar M Unit, all at New York City.

34d 1947 Northern

CONNECTICUT GOVERNOR
OPPOSES JIM CROW IN
NATIONAL GUARD

February 21, 1947

Press Service of the National Association for the

New York, N.Y., Feb 20th--The position of open and forthright opposition to segregated units in state National Guards taken by Governor James McConaughy, of Connecticut, was hailed by Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP, as "one of the most magnificent and heartening steps which has been taken during recent years."

Advancement of Colored People

In response to a request from the Bridgeport-Stratford branch of the Association that Governor McConaughy demand the reactivation of the federalized National Guard on a basis of complete integration of the races upon every level, the Governor immediately wired the following telegram to the Governors of the three states associated with Connecticut in its National Guard set-up:

New York, N.Y.

"Are you satisfied with Army policy of segregating into special units Negro soldiers of your State who desire to serve in the National Guard? I am not. I have just learned of this practice. I know the Navy has ended discrimination. I do not want to see it in Connecticut Army units."

2-21-47

The issue was brought to a head in Connecticut when George Carter, a Negro veteran who wears the Purple Heart and five battle stars, had his application for enlistment in the Connecticut National Guard rejected because at the time there were no provisions made for segregated units.

Stating of Governor McConaughy's action to end discrimination "We believe that no other Governor who claims to be enlightened can do otherwise than to follow your example," Mr. White said: "We have been bringing this situation which exists in the New York National Guard to the attention of Governor Thomas E. Dewey for some months, and have received no indication from him as yet of his opposition to this discriminatory practice.

"The NAACP is unalterably opposed to segregation in any form, particularly in the manner in which a man may serve his state and his country. We will continue to fight against this discriminatory bar in New York State and elsewhere until all qualified Negro citizens have the opportunity to serve in the National Guard on a basis of equality with other citizens."

GOV. DEWEY ASKED TO
OUTLAW JIM-CROW GUARD

March 14, 1947

34d Northern

Press Service for the N.A.A.C.P.

New York, Mar 13th--The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People continued its efforts to have all units of the New York State National Guard opened to all citizens of the state regardless of race. Attention was focussed on the anti-jim-crow National Guard program this week when Governor Thomas E. Dewey was notified by NAACP officials, of a recent statement by Assistant Secretary of War Howard C. Peterson. The War Department assistant chief stated, "The recruitment of officers and the policies with respect thereto are a function delegated the National Guards of the several states..."

New York, N.Y. 3-14-47

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, told New York newsmen yesterday that he had called upon Governor Dewey to order that all citizens of the State otherwise qualified be admitted into every unit of our New York National Guard without discrimination on the basis of race. Brigadier General Kelly, Chief of Staff of the New York National Guard, apparently in answer to Mr. White's request, stated in effect that the segregated policy existed only as a result of War Department regulations and policy. It was pointed out by the NAACP head however, that Governor James McConaughy of Connecticut, in reply to an NAACP request similar to that made to Governor Dewey, had attacked segregation. The Connecticut Governor stated, "I certainly am not satisfied with Army policy of segregating into special units Negro soldiers who desire to serve in the National Guard...I have just learned of this practice...I do not want to see it in Connecticut Army units...I am determined to do all in my power to see that racial segregation is not practiced in the federalized National Guard. At least not in Connecticut."

3-14-47 New York, N.Y.

M'CONAUGHY SCORES SEGREGATION BY ARMY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12—Gov. James L. McConaughy, in tel-the National Guard. The Army's policy violated Connecticut and New England principles, he added. He said he would bring up the issue at the next meeting of the New England Governors. New York, N.Y.

"I am unalterably opposed to segregation in Connecticut," the Governor stated in announcing the message. Thurs. 2-13-47

Segregation of Negroes in the Connecticut National Guard was brought to the Governor's attention Monday by the Bridgeport office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The association reported an instance of a Bridgeport veteran of World War II who had attempted enlistment and was told he would be required to join a special Negro unit.

The Guard has Negro units in Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport.

Maj. Gen. Reginald B. Delacour, Adjutant General of the Connecticut National Guard, to whom the Governor referred the complaint, said the segregation plan was an Army policy.

The Governor's telegram was addressed to the Chief Executives of the States whose units also go to make up the Forty-third Division, —Massachusetts, Vermont, and Rhode Island. 2-13-47

The Army's policy violated Connecticut and New England principles, he added. He said he would bring up the issue at the next meeting of the New England Governors. New York, N.Y.

"I am unalterably opposed to

$110,000,000 Federal Funds Allotted but States Allowed Complete Control

Afro American, Baltimore, Md.

Although Recruitment Campaign Is On, No Colored Units Organized in South

Sat. 5-10-47

By WOODY L. TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

The National Guard, now being reorganized on a post-war basis, will revert to its pre-war status of jim crow units although it will assume the most important role in military affairs in its history.

The War Department recently announced its "new" policy regarding the separation of troops thus:

"To keep racial friction among troops to a minimum, the Army approves the organization of racially separate units; but upon the basis of experience and 'tryouts' during World War II, modifications of this practice have been announced as current policy.

"These modifications authorize the establishment of 'composite' organizations of small colored units and small white units, and also the establishment of racially mixed overhead and special units."

Guard-Like Separation

In a recent statement, Maj. Gen. Butler Miltonberger, chief of the National Guard Bureau, said the policy of the Guard will be "racially separate units."

Organization of National Guard units are functions of the individual States but are in a large measure subsidized by the Federal Government, because a large percentage of the funds come from that source.

Federal Appropriation

The national Guard receives money by annual appropriation from Congress for many of its needs, the 1947 appropriation being $110,000,000.

These funds provide arms and other equipment, uniforms, motor vehicles and airplanes, for the construction and repair of certain buildings and camps, and for sending officers to service schools of the Regular Army and many other needs.

State Responsibility

It receives funds from the States for the building and upkeep of armories and camps, for extra field training pay, and extra pay in times of State emergency and other expenses.

A spokesman in the office of Maj. Gen. Miltonberger told the AFRO last Thursday that, in the absence of compulsory military training, greater emphasis has been placed on the development of a strong National Guard to have trained military personnel to draw on for the nation's defense.

No Integration

It was also stated that, "there have been no racially integrated units recognized—and none are anticipated — except in Puerto Rico, where enlistments are taking place without regard to race or color."

However, it was pointed out "enlistment of colored personnel and the formation of the colored units are matters over which the Federal Government has no control, and leaves entirely for the determination of local State authorities."

D.C. Falls in Line

Col. Peyton Nevitt, adjutant general for the District National Guard, told the AFRO Friday that the District will adhere to the segregated policy.

"It is my view that this is best because I believe it will afford colored officers faster promotional opportunities," he explained.

Some 682,000 troops have been allotted for the National Guard. At present there are 109 colored units in 11 States and the District of Columbia, out of a total of 2,258.

Afro American

Puerto Integrated

In addition, there are 86 allotted to Puerto Rico, which will have both colored and white enlistees. These, according to the National Guard Bureau in Washington, are all ground forces.

The numerical strength of the District of Columbia and States designated as non-white in comparison to the total for each are:

Two in D.C.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Two units, the 171st Military Police Battalion and the 715th Transportation Corps Truck Co. Lt. Col. Sylvester F. Blackwell, 2253 Eighth St., N.W., will command the 171st and supervise the 715th.

He is a native Washingtonian, an Armstrong High School graduate, and attended Howard University. These units have not yet been federally recognized, nor has this recognition been requested.

"Some definite action will be taken in this regards by July 15," Adjutant General Nevitt said Friday.

Some 50 or 60 have already given their names for membership, Colonel Blackwell told the AFRO.

Part of 372nd

The 171st is a part of the old 372nd Infantry which was mobilized at Fort Dix, N.J., in World War I and was the first separate unit.

Sat. 5-10-47

Its enlistees came from five States, Maryland, Ohio Massachusetts, New Jersey, and the District. It was reorganized in 1923, and served in World War II.

The District was allotted a total of 36 ground units.

CALIFORNIA: 17 units in the Headquarters and Headquarters Company. The Sixth Engineer Group and the 719th Anti-aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, six; 1401st Engineer Combat Battalion, five, and the 1402nd Engineer Combat Battalion, five. The State has been allotted a total of 342.

CONNECTICUT: Three batteries of the 103rd Anti-aircraft Artillery Brigade out of a total of 96.

ILLINOIS: 27 out of 316. The 178th Infantry Regiment, 20; 184th Field Artillery Battalion, five; 1698th Engineer Combat Co. and 184th Medical Collecting Co. (A company is considered one unit.) Thirteen companies, three of which are service units, have already been Federally recognized.

INDIANA: Four out of 144. The 934th Medical Clearing Co., 856th Medical Collecting Co.; 915th Medical Motor Ambulance Co., and the 414th Quartermaster Salvage Repair Co.

MARYLAND: Three out of 33. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 231st Transportation Corps Truck Battalion; 147th and 726th Transportation Corps Truck Companies.

NEW JERSEY: 11 out of 226. The 308th Antiaircraft Artillery Searchlight Battalion, Type C, five; the 122nd Anti-aircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, Type A, six.

NEW YORK: 25 out of 550. The 369th Antiaircraft Artillery Group Headquarters and Headquarters Battery; 369th Antiaircraft Artillery Gun Battalion, six; 369th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit; 870th Antiaircraft Artillery (Automatic Weapons) Battalion; 223rd Anti-aircraft Artillery Group, six.

OHIO: 12 out of 229. The 371st Anti-aircraft Artillery Group and the 182nd Triple A Gun Battalion, the 182nd Triple A Gun Battalion, six; 183rd Triple A Searchlight Battalion, five.

RHODE ISLAND: one out of 55. The 945th Coast Artillery Battery (six-inch).

TENNESSEE: one out of 126. The 2998th Engineer Treadway Bridge Co.

Afro American

WEST VIRGINIA: three out of 56. 125th Transportation Corps Truck Battalion; Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment; 480th and 254th Transportation Corps Truck Companies.

Nebraska Turned Down

Nebraska requested unit designations for two transportation Corps truck companies, but the allotment was turned down Friday, the AFRO learned from the War Department.

Michigan and Missouri are considering the organization of colored components.

Any adjutant general of any State may assign any unit as colored without Federal concurrence, a spokesman at Major General Miltonberger's office stated.

Company H, 295th Infantry, Arecibo; Company I, 269th Infantry (Aibonito); Company M, 296th Infantry, at Ponce; and Company G, 295th Infantry (Vega Baja), Puerto Rico, have already been Federally recognized.

Guard History

The National Guard became a part of the national forces by Act of Congress in 1903. Prior to that, it was composed of troops separately formed and trained by each State and entirely under State control.

Since the 1903 Act was passed, the National Guard has had the same kind of service uniform and equipment as the Regular Army and has followed the same methods of training.

The law gave authority for the Guard to have officers of the Regular Army as instructors, and for it to join with Regular Army units at camps for field training.

New Distinction

The National Defense Act of 1920 and the National Guard Status Bill of 1933 have made the National Guard a leading component of the armed land forces.

They established the National Guard of the United States as distinguished from what was previously the National Guard.

The Chief of the National Guard Bureau is charged at present with the responsibility of:

Chief's Duties

Supervising the reorganization of the Guard since its release from Federal Service during World War II; maintenance of continued efficiency of combat and other units; and administration of policies approved by the Secretary of War.

Baltimore, Md.

Plans for reorganization were approved Jan. 28, 1946. Now most States are in the process of obtaining Federal recognition for varying numbers of Guard units.

Units do not necessarily have to obtain full strength at first. A two-year plan has been devised under which initial recognition is granted when the unit has at least 25% of its officer strength and 10% of its enlisted strength.

Then gradual stages of building must be kept up until the end of the two-year period, when it must have obtained 80% of its enlisted strength in order to maintain its recognition.

Guard Pay

In peacetime, the Federal Government pays members of the Guard at Regular Army rates of pay, and allowances for field training, which must be of at least 15-days' duration for attending military service schools and for armory drill.

Sat. 5-10-47

Each year the National Guard must attend no fewer than 48 such armory drills of at least two hours' duration, and for each of them, personnel receives 1/30th of the Regular Army rate of monthly base pay for their grade.

The States provide armories and generally pay in time of State emergencies.

No Nurses, Wacs

It is not anticipated that the program of the National Guard will include units of the Army Nurse Corps or the Women's Army Corps. Wac's, however, may be used in the office of the State Senior Instructor as clerks and typists if they are available.

Federal recognition is the term used in declaring that certain units or persons of the National Guard of a State are recognized by the United States Government as being fully qualified to be an active part of the National Guard of the United States.

When the State authorities are satisfied that the requirements for Federal recognition can be met by a new unit, they apply to the Chief of the Bureau for the detail of an inspection team.

The Chief forwards the request to the Army, Air Force, or Territorial Commander concerned. Final details are arranged by the State Adjutant General and the Army Commander.

Officer Sources

Commissioned officers are obtained from the following sources:

Individuals with honorable and creditable service in any of the armed services of the United States; graduates of accredited Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps units;

Graduates of officer candidate schools and graduate aviation cadets; flight officers who have served honorably and creditably in time of war;

Specialists, such as clergymen, doctors, dentists as prescribed by the Secretary of War, regardless of previous military training, and officers of the Reserve Corps.

It was announced Friday that a one-week refresher course for officers will start May 11 at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.; Armored School, Fort Knox, Ky., and the Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla., by Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.

Veterans who have been awarded the Silver Star, or a higher decoration, may enlist in the National Guard without regard to age requirements until they are 55.

Eligibility List

Men 36 to 38 may enlist if they have at least one year service in the armed forces; 33 to 41 if they've had two years; and 41 to 55 if they have had two years' service, plus the number of years of married men have been removed. Previously, not more than 50% of the enlisted strength of any unit below the first three grades could be married men.

Married Restrictions Moved

All restrictions on the enlistment of veterans because we want to benefit from the experience of the vet-erans of World War II who might be excluded under the old regulations," Gen. Miltonberger said.

Sat. 5-10-47

105 Legion Posts Protest State Guard Policies

Michigan Chronicle
Detroit, Michigan

The Detroit District Association of the American Legion has thrown its full weight behind the protest against the state policy of race discrimination in the National Guard.

Following receipt of a protest resolution from Detroit's Tom Phillips Post No. 184, the district body, composed of 105 Legion posts in the metropolitan area, unanimously adopted same and voted to forward copies to Gov. Kim Sigler and the commanding general of the National Guard. Sat. 3-15-47

The Phillips Post resolution, which was signed by Commdr. Elijah Campbell and Adj. Earl Harris, stated in conclusion:

"Be it resolved that the Tom Phillips Post No. 184 of the American Legion, Department of Michigan, go on record as strongly protesting the policy and practice resorted to by the authorities in their failure to provide for pro-rata representation according to state population."

National Guard Names 8 New Units

Afro-American

WASHINGTON

The National Guard Bureau has allocated numerical designations for eight additional units to four States since Jan. 1, 1947, it has been announced. Sat. 6-28-47

This brings to a total of 35 the number of numerical designations for units ranging from regiments to detachments that have been allocated for National Guard Units in 10 States and the District of Columbia. Baltimore, Md.

Of the eight new units which were allocated to California, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, five are of a combat nature. Of the total number of units allocated so far, more than 50 percent are in the combat category.

New Allocations

The new allocations to the State of California were the 1401st and 1402nd Engineer Combat Battalions. To New Jersey was allocated the 372nd Antiaircraft Artillery Group Headquarters and Headquarters Battery.

Allocated to New York were the 715th Antiaircraft Gun Battalion, Type A; the 3629th Ordnance Maintenance Company, AA, and the 176th Military Police Battalion. Allocated to the State of Pennsylvania were the 644th and 645th Engineer Combat Battalions. Sat. 6-28-47

Largest in N. Y.

To date New York State has requested and received the largest number of units to be composed of colored personnel, having as part of its National Guard the following:

369th AAA Group Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 369th AAA Gun Battalion, Type A, 369th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit, Type C, 870th AAA (Automatic Weapon) Battalion, 223rd AAA Group Headquarters & Headquarters Battery, 715th AAA Gun Battalion, Type A, 3629th Ordnance Maintenance Company, AA and the 176th Military Police Battalion.

Most Compact Unit

Having the most compact operational unit is Illinois where an entire regimental combat team has been organized, consisting of the following units:

178th Infantry Regiment, 184th Field Artillery Battalion, 1698th Engineer Company and the 184th Medical Collecting Company.

The other States with plans for National Guard units and to which numerical designations have already been allocated by the National Guard Bureau, are Ohio, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

States to Recruit

In these allocations every effort has been made to preserve, as far as possible, units and dested with a State.

Enlistment of National Guard personnel and the formation of units are as determined by State authorities concerned. Upon application of the Governor the War Department gives the State formal authorization to proceed with the recruiting and organization of the specific units agreed upon. Sat. 6-28-47

BY MATTIE B. ROWE

The all-Negro regiment, 15th Infantry, New York Guard, has been redesignated the 369th AAA group, New York National Guard. A total of 78 officers, four warrant officers and 1,089 enlisted men will comprise the group. Col. Chauncey M. Hooper, World War I and II veteran, is commander. Sun 9-7-47 * * *

NATIONAL GUARD NEXT ?

Afro-American

Our hat is off to Governor James McConaughy of Connecticut who recently moved to end U.S. Army policy of segregated National Guard units and asked the aid of three other New England governors in doing so.

Governor McConaughy had just learned that a colored veteran, who wears the Purple Heart and five battle stars, had been refused enlistment in a Bridgeport unit of the 43rd Division. Baltimore Md. Sat. 3-1-47

"I am unalterably opposed to segregation on a racial basis in the Connecticut federalized National Guard units," the governor said. "There is no need for the practice of segregation in New England where it is not public policy."

We know of no other State executive who has been so outspoken against this practice and we wish Governor McConaughy well in his efforts to put a stop to it. With all of the Army's talk about the "best utilization of available manpower" it is foolish to talk of segregated units above the Mason-Dixon Line.

If the governors of these States will follow Governor McConaughy's lead, it should be possible before long for all qualified citizens to serve on an equal basis in the National Guard. Sat. 3-1-47

Conn. Governor Raps J.C. Guards, Asks Abolition

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

NEW YORK — The open and forthright opposition to segregated units in State National Guards taken recently by Gov. James L. McConaughy of Connecticut, was hailed by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, as "one of the most magnificent and heartening steps taken in recent years."

The Bridgeport-Stratford branch of the association had requested the Governor to demand reactivation of the federalized National Guard on a basis of complete integration of the races on every level.

Polls 4 Others

In response, he immediately, sent the following telegram to the Governors of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont, all associated with Connecticut in its National Guard set-up: Sat. 3-1-47

"Are you satisfied with Army policy of segregating into special units colored soldiers of your State who desire to serve in the National Guard? I am not. I have just learned of this practice.

"I know the Navy has ended discrimination. I do not want to see it in Connecticut Army units."

To Press Subject

He has also written Gov. Horace Hildreth of Maine on the subject and announced his intention of bringing up the subject at the next meeting of the New England Governors' Conference to be held soon.

The issue was brought to a head when George Carter, a veteran who wears the Purple Heart and five battle stars, had his application for enlistment in the Connecticut National Guard rejected because, at the time, there were no provisions made for segregated units.

Subsequently, special units were set up for New Haven, Bridgeport and Hartford open to colored applicants only. Sat. 3-1-47

In explaining his stand at a press conference in Hartford, Gov. McConaughy said he recognized that segregation was probably necessary in the deep South. However, he saw no need for practice of segregation in New England where it is not public policy.

"I am unalterably opposed to segregation on a racial basis in the Connecticut Federalized National Guard units," he emphasized.

The Governor also reviewed his efforts last year as a member of the National Navy Advisory Board, to reverse the segregtion and discrimination against colored enlistees in the Navy.

8 Additional Guard Units Allocated

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
Sun. 6-22-47

WASHINGTON, D. C.— The National Guard Bureau has allocated numerical designations for eight additional Negro units to four States since January 1, 1947, it has been announced. This brings to a total of 35 the number of numerical designations for units ranging from regiments to detachments that have been allocated for Negro National Guard Units in ten states and the District of Columbia.

Of the eight new units which were allocated to the States of California, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, five are of a combat nature. Of the total number of Negro units allocated so far, more than fifty percent are in the combat category.

The new allocations to the State of California were the 1401st and 1402nd Engineer Combat Battalions. To New Jersey was allocated the 372nd Antiaircraft Artillery Group headquarters and Headquarters Battery. Allocated to New York were the 715th Antiaircraft Gun Battalion Type A; the 3629th Ordnance Maintenance Company AA, and the 176th Military Police Battalion. Allocated to the State of Pennsylvania were the 644th and 645th Engineer Combat Battalions. Sun. 6-22-47

To date New York State has requested and received the largest ber of units to be composed of Negro personnel, having as part of its National Guard the following:

369th AAA Group Headquarters and Headquarters Battery; 369th AAA Gun Battalion, Type A; 369th Signal Radar Maintenance Unit, Type C; 870th AAA (Automatic Weapon) Battalion; 223rd AAA Group Headquarters and Head quarters Battery; 715th AAA Gun Battalion, Type A; 3629th Ordnance Maintenance Company, AA; 176th Military Police Battalion;

Having the most compact operational unit composed of Negro personnel is Illinois where an entire regimental combat team has been organized consisting of the following units:

178th Infantry Regiment; 184th Field Artillery Battalion; 1698th Engineer Combat Company; 184th Medical Collecting Company.

OTHER ALLOCATIONS

The other States with plans for traditionally associated with a State Negro National Guard units and to Enlistment of National Guard which numerical designations have personnel and the formation of been allocated by the National units are determined by the state Guard Bureau, are Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Sun. 6-22-47

authorities concerned. Upon application of the governor, the War cation of the State formal Department gives the authorization to proceed with the In these allocations every effort recruiting and organization of the has been made to preserve, as far specific units agreed upon.

War Dept. has last word in Nat'l Guard dispute

Los Angeles, Calif.

War Department authority for activation in Los Angeles of headquarters companies of the two bat-

talions which compose the first Negro, and disputed, all Negro unit of the California National Guard, the 6th engineer combat group, was announced today by Brigadier General Curtis D. O'Sullivan, state adjutant general. The announcement was regarded as the final word in the dispute over the segregation of Negroes in the National Guard. Sat. 3-8-47

The two activated units are designated as headquarters and service companies of the 1401st engineer combat battalion and the 1402nd engineer combat battalion. Both units will be stationed at the National Guard armory, 700 Exposition blvd.

Named commanding officer of the 1401st Engineers was Major Orland Flowers Jr., 1039 S. Hobart, while Major Wilbert D. Fisher, 31 W. Claremont Street, Pasadena, has been appointed commanding officer of the 1402nd Engineers.

The units will be recruited to strength for federal inspection within the next 60 days, according Lt. Colonel Frank R. Cleveland, commanding officer of the 6th engineer group. Sat. 3-8-47

Rip Jim Crow National Guard

CHICAGO DEFENDER

1-18-47

Map Opposition To California Bias

LOS ANGELES—Organized opposition to California's Jim Crow National Guard began to take shape recently when the NAACP authorized a committee to visit Gov. Warren and the Adjutant General to protest the announced plan of two separate units for Negro personnel. SAT.

Under recently announced provisions, there will be one unit of Combat Engineers in the Los Angeles area and an Artillery unit in San Francisco. FM.

The NAACP, by unanimous action, voted to reject the idea of an all-Negro National Guard, declaring that integration of all personnel in peacetime units would make it easier, and assure greater efficiency in any national emergency that might arise in the future.

Psst, Assemblyman--the jim crow National Guard was no news to us!

340 The Tribune, Los Angeles, Calif.

SACRAMENTO—Negro members of the California National Guard were wondering this week where Assemblyman Allen G. Thurman has been the past year or so.

Thurman has worked up a sweat over the discharge from an Auburn, Calif. unit of the National Guard of Beckford Dominguez, Loomis, Placer county youth who is described as having Negro blood. Thurman said he has asked the adjutant general's office for an explanation, declaring that if Dominguez is "good enough to play football on our school's team and receive his education in our schools, he surely is good enough, in my opinion, to be a member of the Guard. I certainly am opposed to drawing the color line in this manner." Sat. 9-13-47

Dominguez was discharged by the commanding officer, although, according to Thurman, the men of the company wanted him.

O'SULLIVAN UNABASHED

Thurman was answered point-blank enough by the adjutant general, Curtis D. O'Sullivan, who had remained adamant all last year when Negroes were fighting against the segregated National Guard. Gen. O'Sullivan reiterated again his position that California must follow practices established by the War Dept. of enlisting Negroes in separate units. Said O'Sullivan:

"If Dominguez were a member of Co. D and the unit were called to active service by the government, he would be transferred immediately to a Negro unit.

"We don't want to place anyone in that position of uncertainty. My suggestion in this case was that Dominguez enlist in the 719th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion (Negro unit with headquarters in San Francisco) and then be attached to the Auburn company for training."

Sat. 9-13-47

The Negro unit Gen. O'Sullivan referred to is one of the two in the state; the other is at Los Angeles. Both were bitterly opposed by the majority of Coast Negroes as have separate National Guard units all over the country been opposed some with better results.

10,000 WATCH REVIEW OF NEGRO GUARDSMEN

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 21—Negro troops of the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment from Harlem and the Third Separate Infantry Battalion from Brooklyn drew today a crowd of 10,000 visitors to Camp Smith here. Two hundred buses and 600 private cars were parked at the camp and other persons came by train. N.Y.

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding general of the New York National Guard, was the reviewing officer. Addressing the Guardsmen, he said: 9-22-47

"I am happy to see so many of your friends here and the support they give you. I am also well pleased with the strength you have brought to camp and that so many of you are willing to serve your state and nation in the National Guard." New York Times

Col. Chauncey M. Hooper acted as commander of troops. They included 735 men and eighty-six officers of his Fifteenth Regiment and 468 men and thirty-four officers of the Brooklyn battalion, headed by Lieut. Col. Myles A. Paige.

Brooklyn National Guard Makes Fine Camp Showing

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Because of its redesignation as a national guard unit, the Third Separate Infantry Battalion of the New York Guard, Brooklyn's widely known military organization, of which Lt. Col. Myles A. Paige is the commanding officer, came here to Camp Smith, Sept. 17 with the largest complement of officers and men, in comparison with its quota, of any other unit during the entire Summer camp training tour.

Although the 15th Infantry, now the redesignated 369th Regiment, New York National Guard, was as usual, in the West camp while the Brooklyn unit was, also as usual, in the East camp, Col. Paige's men stole the show during the whole period which was from Sept. 17 to 28. Sat.

Camp officials said that they were the best drilled unit that came to Camp Smith this year. Moreover, their record on the rifle range compared favorably with that of any other national guard outfit and this, inspite of the fact that the Brooklyn men operate in their armory under most unfavorable conditions, with a rifle range not adapted to the calibre of fire which is required on the camp range.

OWE MUCH TO COL. PAIGE

This excellent showing is due largely to the leadership of Lt. Col. Myles A. Paige, who in civilian life is a justice in New York City's Court of Special Sessions.

Heading the administration staff is the executive officer, Capt. William G. Holly. In civilian life, Capt. Holly is a chemical engineer, holding one of the highest paid positions in the engineering field of any one in his profession. He is also president of the National Technical Association an organization of trained engineers and architects from all sections of the country.

1st Lt. Emanuel A. Luces, a trained military administration man, who in civilian life is a probation officer in the children's court, Manhattan, is battalion adjutant. 10-4-47

OTHER OFFICERS

Other staff officers include 1st Lt. Charles T. Magill, public relations officer and nationally known as a newspaper writer; 1st Lt. Ralph Jones, plans and training officer; 1st Lt. Oswald O. King, supply officer; Major J. C. R. Cook, Battalion surgeon; Major James H. Holbrook, Battalion engineer; Capt. George W. Thomas, Battalion chaplain and pastor of Brown Memorial Baptist Church, one of Brooklyn's outstanding churches; and Lt. Charles A. Johnson, administration officer.

Company commanders include Capt. John W. Overton, Co. A, whose company has been capturing all the company laurels since the beginning of camp tour; Capt. Walter S. Fearance, Co. B; Capt. Beecher A. Jackson, Co. C and Capt. Bernard O. Freeman, Co. D.

VISITORS DAY ATTRACTS CROWD 10-4-47

Sunday, Sept. 21 was visiting day at camp and a crowd estimated at 15,00 was present to see the two units stage a review in honor of Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding general of the New York National Guard. More than half of this number came from Brooklyn. 10-4-47

For the review, the crack band of the Third Separate Battalion was given all the honor spots and M/Sgt. James E. Saltus band master, and his men acquited themselves with credit.

The battalion returned to its Brooklyn armory on Sunday and now is in process of being federalized. If completed on scheduled by Oct. 31, the old Third Separate Infantry Battalion of the New York Guard will be no more. In its place will be the 715th AAA Gun Battalion; the 223rd Hqts. Battery, AAA; the 176th Military Police Battalion and the 3629 Ordnance Maintainance Guard of the New York National Guard. They will comprise a group and will number about 1500 officers and men.

Only White Units Serve on National Guard Day

Baltimore, Md. 9-30-47

INDIANAPOLIS (ANP)—Gov. Gates has designated Sept. 16 as "National Guard Day," but "because armory space was not available" there are no colored units of the Indiana National guard. Sat. 9-27-47

300 Guardsmen in Harlem Enroll in Federal Unit

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

PEEKSKILL, N.Y.—Some 300 members of the 369th AAA Group and the 15th Infantry Regt. from Harlem were accepted for the Federalized National Guard recently after the units, and the Third Separate Infantry Bn. of Brooklyn ended a 12-day encampment here. Sat. 10-11-47

Officers of the Harlem units signed up the Guardsmen. The Brooklyn group will stage their recruitment drive as soon as armory facilities are obtained.

Officers Pleased

Commanding officers of the 369th AAA Group and the 15th Infantry Regt. expressed pleasure with the results attained by the men on the rifle range since they had only limited rifle instruction.

Company A Stars

On the pistol range, six scored as experts, three as sharpshooters, and two as marksmen. Pending final results, officers of the Third Bn. estimated that 80 per cent of the men firing qualified. Camp honors were captured by Company A of the Third Bn., and William B. Holly, battalion executive officer, was sworn in as a new major by Lt. Col. Myles A. Paige.

34e 1947

Daily Worker
New York N.Y.
Sat. 5-24-47

34e

HONOR IWO JIMA HEROES: Bob Kelly (left) 38-year-old Communist candidate for Mayor of Minneapolis and Seventh Division veteran of Okinawa, helps Paul Estrada, Milwaukee Negro law student who enlisted in the Marines at the age of 17, to place a wreath at the foot of the monument to the heroes of Iwo Jima—and Paul was one of them. The familiar tableau depicts the flag-raising on Mt. Surabachi, high point of the Iwo victory. —Daily Worker Photo by Art

New Veteran Housing Project Named For 99th P. S. Air Hero, Captain Edward L. Toppins

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La. Sat. 5-24-47

34e

The veterans' housing units based at the St. Bernard Housing Project will be named in honor of Capt. Edward L. Toppins of New Orleans, flight commander of the famed 99th Pursuit Squadron and later with the 15th Air Force of the . S. Fifth Army, it has just been announced by Mayor deLesseps S. (Chep) Morrison.

Capt. Toppins, who participated in 141 missions—137 of them combat missions with four enemy planes and one "probable" to his credit—and who flew as many as three missions a day escorting bombers over enemy territory, was awarded both the coveted Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal with five oak leaf clusters. He was killed Dec. 10, 1946, in an explosion of a B-25 Mitchell bomber at the Lockbourne Army Air Base near Columbus, Ga. He also wore the European Theater of Operation ribbon with three campaign stars, having been a veteran of 15 months of fighting over Italy, Sicily, Foggia, Southern Germany, Southern France and Yugoslavia.

After the 99th was based in Italy, Capt. Toppins was the first replacement to the original nucleus. Because of his amazing skill and courage, he soon advancement himself to flight commander. Sat. 5-24-47

Before going into the army as a volunter, Capt. Toppins earned a commercial instructor's license in the civilian pilot training program. Before that, he worked as a red cap at the Greyhound bus depot at Fifth and Mission Streets while attending the University of San Francisco, residing with relatives at 2103 Sutter Street there. He voluntered in January, 1941, almost a year before Pearl Harbor. He got his basic training at the Tuskegee (Ala.) Army Air Base.

Born June 12, 1915, Capt. Toppins, but for his untimely death last year, would have been 32 years old this summer. He is the son of Edward L. Toppins Sr. and the former Martha E. Davis, the husband of Mrs. Lucille Toppins and the brother of Mrs. Naomi Provost and Miss Delphine Toppins, all of New Orleans, where he was born and received all his early education in the Orleans Parish public schools.

Plaque Honors P.O. Vet-Heroes

Sat. Journal & Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — A bronze plaque honoring the 1,270 employees of the main post office who served in the recent war, was dedicated Aug. 19 at the main post office. Norfolk, Va.

The names were placed on the plaque in alphabetical order without regard to race but it was discovered, however, that six of the 23 who gave their lives in defense of their nation were Negroes. 9-6-47

VA to Bury Only Hospital Dead in VA Cemeteries

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Only those persons who die in the 12 hospitals and homes maintained by the Veterans Administration will be buried in VA cemeteries, it was announced Monday.

This ruling was made because of the limited number and size of its cemeteries, VA stated. There are now only 16 active cemeteries operated in conjunction with as many hospitals or homes.

These cemeteries have space to accommodate about 25,000 more bodies. There are about eight inactive cemeteries which care for 90,500 graves. Sat. 5-24-47

Will Return Bodies

Where it is requested by the next of kin, the War Department will return the bodies.

The VA cemeteries were acquired in 1930 when given control of the National Homes for Disabled Veteran Soldiers. Each of these Homes had burial grounds because many of the inmates of these "Old Soldiers Homes" outlived their relatives so that when they died their remains were not claimed.

Other cemeteries were acquired through transfer of former Army posts to VA as hospital sites and one in Legion, Texas, by gift from the American Legion.

Next of Kin Choices

Next-of-kin have four choices under War Department regulations. They are:

(1) Having bodies buried in permanent American military cemeteries overseas; (2) Having bodies interred in private cemeteries overseas, in the country which was the homeland of the deceased or the homeland of the next of kin. Sat. 5-24-47

(3) Having the bodies returned to the United States and in private cemeteries des by relatives; and (4) re the corpses to the Unite and having them buried in the 64 national cemeteri erated and maintained by t Department.

Major Davis Earns Gen'l Staff Badge

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 6-14-47

34e

WASHINGTON—Maj. Steve G Davis, Chicago, Ill., last week became the first Negro officer in the history of the United States Army to earn the coveted War Department General Staff Identification Badge for having served over a year as a detailed member of the General Staff Corps assigned to the War Department General Staff.

Major Davis was assigned to G-1 (Personnel and Administration) Division of the General Staff in February, 1946, shortly after returning to the United States from Italy and became at that time the first Negro officer to be given a General Staff assignment.

Sue For Equality In War Memorial

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—(ANP) Incensed at the temerity of the city council authorizing the construction of a World War II Memorial Recreation building for use for whites only, Negro citizens through the local branch of the NAACP have entered a suit in the U. S. District court at Norfolk requesting an injunction requiring equal facilities for Negroes.

The suit names this city council members and City Manager J. C. Riggins as defendants and Bernard L. Watkins and James L. Hill as plaintiffs. Fri. 6-27-47

Colored citizens first sought an opportunity to have use of the recreational building when constructed. The petition was made by an official of the NAACP branch. Afterwards legal action was planned and the court suit was decided on as a means of forcing equal recognition for sacrifices and services made in the war by Negro civilians and military units during the war.

AMENDMENT

The injunction plea states that the city council of Newport News amended in February, 1945, the ordinance providing for construction of the War Memorial stipulating that its equipment and the building "shall be for the use of white citizens residing within the City of Newport News."

Representing the plaintiffs as counsel are W. Hale Thompson, Hampton, Va., R. Wendell Walker, Newport News, and Leon A. Ransom, Washington. Fri. 6-27-47

Norfolk has still to decide definitely on the type of war memorial it will establish. The city council in that city once decided on two recreational projects, one for whites and one for Negroes. In Norfolk some members of the city council would be willing to drop all consideration for Negroes in the city plans for a World War II Memorial.

Drew Pearson

Editorial Page

Mon. 7/28/47

Four Chaplains Commemorated

WASHINGTON—Yesterday, in New York, I had the privilege of helping dedicate a veterans' hospital swimming pool in memory of the four Army chaplains of different faiths who, when their transport was torpedoed, gave their lifebelts to four GIs and leaped together into the sea.

340 gn.

One was Father John P. Washington, of Newark, N. J., a Catholic. One was Rabbi Alexander Goode, of York, Pa., a Jew. The two others were George L. Fox, of Cambridge, Vt., and Clark V. Poling, of Schenectady, N. Y., both Protestants. Praying together, hand in hand, they went to a common grave because they had a common cause—to make a world where men may live together side by side in peace, no matter what their race or creed. Mon. 7/28/47

So yesterday, in New York, the Bronx Veterans Hospital swimming pool was dedicated to their memories, a place where veterans of all races and creeds may meet and mingle, as free from prejudice as the water which flows.

* * *

To me this was a new type of war memorial. Ordinarily, when we think of the aftermath of war we think of the dead, the disabled, the ruined cities, the broken treaties. We seldom think of the history books on war or the war memorials. But they shape our thinking, too. History is more than words, and monuments are more than shapes in stone and bronze. They also shape our minds. If we ask a small boy about the Civil War, he will probably tell of a cannon in the town square or a picture of a general on horseback.

But what the little boys of tomorrow must be taught about the World War finished yesterday is the principles for which that war was fought, not the weapons used to achieve the victory.

Too many battles of the past have been commemorated by statues of fierce warriors, in bronze or bristling cannons in the parks of the nation—grim reminders of the glamor, the excitement of battle. But what we need to be reminded of are not the weapons of war, but the principles for which men gave their lives in war.

And what the little boys of tomorrow must be taught about the World War finished today is that it started because the Fascists preached the doctrine of the superior race, and that it was won by those who believe that all men are created free and equal.

Mon. 7/28/47

At no time during the war did death show discrimination among our soldiers, sailors, fliers or Marines. When the blow struck, it did not discriminate as to creed or color. When the Japanese-Americans of the heroic 442nd Regiment stormed their way up the hillsides of the North Apennines in Italy, no one stopped in the heat of battle to think about the color of their skin.

Today, with the heat of battle over, some of us sometimes forget the bonds of selflessness which forged heroes during war. Moreover, a few rabble-rousers have made vicious attacks on some groups—forgetting that every man, no matter what his color or creed, is a human being, and no one has a right to wound him by stinging words or thoughtless acts. Mon 7/28/47

That's why the type of memorial dedicated at the Bronx Veterans Hospital seems to me important—a memorial commemorating the thing the four chaplains want remembered—that the deck of a sinking ship is not the only place where men of different faiths can work together, pray together and, now that the war is over, live together.

* * *

Note—One of the chaplains who died on the transport Dorchester was the son of the Rev. Dan Poling, famed Baptist preacher of Temple University, Philadelphia, who, like his son Clark, was also a chaplain during the war. En route to Africa, Dr. Poling stopped in Natal, Brazil, where he asked his friend, the Rev. Sam Overstreet, a Baptist chaplain, to join him at dinner. Overstreet, however, declined. That evening he had to take the place of Father John Francis Ryan, a Catholic, who was scheduled to conduct Jewish services, but had to be away.

Because no Jewish chaplain was regularly stationed at Natal, the Protestant and Catholic chaplains had arranged to take regular turns conducting services for Jewish troops; so, on this particular evening, a Baptist gave the Jewish services for a Catholic priest.

Impressed with the way men and chaplains of all religions worked together during the war, Dr. Poling later raised a fund in Philadelphia to build a "Chapel of the Four Chaplains" where men of all reli[redacted] creeds could worship and pray together.

LEGION OF MERIT—Col. Wilmer F. Lucas, certified public accountant of New York City, receives the Legion of Merit award from Maj. Stanley W. Irons of the Army Recruiting Service. The award, made by the Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Army Forces in the Pacific, cites Col. Lucas for meritorious conduct when he commanded the 870th Anti-Aircraft Automatic Weapons Battalion in the Okinawa Archipelago. In accepting the award, Col. Lucas paid high tribute to the men who served with him. Birmingham, Ala. Weekly

34e 1947

Awards

2 VETERANS GET AWARDS FROM ARMY IN ATLANTA

34e Chicago Defender - Chicago, Ill.

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Two Atlanta Negro veterans, representing those who were in the regular army before and after Pearl Harbor, were presented American Defense and World War II Victory medals by Lt. Gen. O. W. Griswold, commanding general of the Third army.

The honored veterans were James E. Gaines, former member of the 24th Infantry, who served from 1935 through 1945, and James Walker, who entered the army in 1942 and served through 1945. Gaines served in the Pacific campaign from New Hebrides to Saipan, while Walker saw 33 months of service with a quartermaster unit from England to Germany. Sat. 4-26-47

The ceremonies took place at Third Army headquarters in the Atlanta Old Post Office building.

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 9-13-47 34e Awards

DISTINGUISHED—T/Sgt. Julius H. Dean of Detroit, Mich., who was recently awarded the Croix De Guerre with Bronze Star by the French Government for "exceptional service" during the liberation of France.

Army Citation For Bishop John A. Gregg

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill. 34e Awards

WASHINGTON—Bishop John A. Gregg of the African Methodist Episcopal Church who toured all the theatres of war during World War II as a special representative of the late President Roosevelt and several religious bodies will be presented with a "medal for merit" at the Pentagon Building Monday, Sept. 22. Sat. 9-6-47

The announcement was made for the War Department by Lt. Col. Arthur W. Allen Jr., to the Secretary of War.

Croix de Guerre Awarded Sergeant

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. 9-6-47 Sat.

FORT KNOX, Ky. — Technical Sergeant Julius H. Dean, Detroit, Mich., assigned to headquarters section of the 212th Army Service Unit stationed here, recently became the recipent of the French Croixe de Guerre with Bronze Star.

The coveted medal of the French government was awarded to Sgt. Dean for "Exceptional service rendered during the course of the operations of the liberation of France."

Entering the Army in Dec., 1943, Sgt. Dean spent 15 months in the European Theater of Operations with the 1691st Labor Supervision Company as general supervisor of prisoners of war and as security inspector in the Northern France sector. The award was made for his service during this period.

Sgt. Dean at present is assigned to the 2128th ASU as an instructor in automotive maintenance.

2 GIs in Japan Get War Medals

Afro American Baltimore, Md. 34e Awards

IN YOKOHAMA, Japan—S/Sgt. John Robinson Jr., of Harbeson, Dela., and Pfc. Roosevelt Murray of Anderson, S.C., both assigned to the 567th Medical Motor Ambulance Co., were recently awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm, and the Bronze Star Medal, respectively. 34e Awards

Sergeant Robinson was cited by the Provisional Government of France for heroism in entering a heavily mined area in France in November, 1944, to save the life of an American soldier.

Served in Italy

He wears the ETO ribbon with three battle stars in addition to the Good Conduct Medal, Victory Medal, and Meritorious Service Unit Emblem. Sat. 10-11-47

He spent five years and nine months in the ETO with the Medical Detachment of the 244th Quartermaster Battalion. 10-11-47

Pfc. Murray won his award while serving with the 317th Medical Battalion, 92nd Infantry Division, in Italy in 1945. He also wears the Good Conduct Medal and battle stars for the Po Valley and Northern Apennines campaigns.

Col. Lucas Given Legion of Merit

34e Awards Afro-American

NEW YORK (NNPA) — Col. Wilmer F. Lucas, formerly commanding officer of the second battalion of the 369th Infantry and Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Regiment, New York National Guard, has been awarded the Legion of Merit by the commanding general of the U.S. Army Forces in the Pacific. Baltimore, Md.

The award presented by Major Stanley W. Irons of the Army Recruiting Serivce, Brooklyn, last Wednesday, was given for outstanding services during the period June 12 to August 2, 1945, during the battle for Okinawa. Sat. 11-8-47

At Two-Thirds Strength

His battalion at two-thirds of its regular strength creditably performed daily and nightly amphibious combat missions on islands just off Okinawa for 95 days until relieved just before V-J Day by the 24th Infantry Regiment.

The product of 28 years of service in all the grades as a member of the New York National Guard, the old 15th and the 369th.

Colonel Lucas is a certified public accountant. A graduate of New York University, he lives with his family in Brooklyn.

Former Sergeant Given Bronze Star at Howard

Baltimore Afro American 34e Awards

WASHINGTON

For meritorious service as a leader of an engineer unit during the German Counter-Offensive near Verdun France, from Dec. 21 to 27, former Sgt. William H. Rumsey of 37 Florida Ave., N.E., last week was presented the Bronze Star Medal at Howard University, where he is majoring in physical education.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 11-1 34e Awards

FOR EXEMPLARY CONDUCT against the armed enemy during World War II, nine enlisted men of the 25th Infantry were awarded Bronze Star Medals from the War Department. Shown receiving the award from Col. Le Grande A. Diller, Commanding Officer, 25th Infantry are; M-Sgt. Harris L. Purvis, Mansfield, La., Regimental S-1 Section; 1st Sgt. Antoine Pierce, New Orleans, La., Company D; and 1st Sgt. Harry Relf, Montgomery, Ala., Company C. The remaining six men were obscured from the picture.—(Photo By Thomas M. Brantley).

Maj. Steve Davis of Chicago Wins War Department Award

(P. 340) Afro-American Sat. 6-14-47

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

Maj. Steve G. Davis of Chicago last week earned the coveted War Department General Staff Identification Badge for having served over a year as a detailed member of the General Staff Corps.

Only white officers have hitherto worn the badge, which serves as an incentive to Army Officers in performing duties related to the formulation and co-ordination of basic principles, concepts and plans for the military program of the War Department.

Served 14 Mos. Overseas

A training officer with the 92nd Division's 600th Field Artillery Battalion during the war, Major Davis was assigned to the G-I (Personnel and Administration) Division of the General Staff in February, 1946. Sat. 6-14-46

He had served 14 months in the Mediterranean Theater and was awarded two Battle Stars for participating in the Po Valley and North Apennines actions.

34f 1947

'ACCEPT SETUP OR GET OUT':

Naval Reserve Unit Integrated in Nashville

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-26-47

By ENSIGN CARL T. ROWEN, USNR

NASHVILLE — Some of the gains made during the war are being preserved — even in Nashville, "Athens of the South." I attended a meeting of a unit of men in the active Naval Reserve at Vanderbilt University recently and found them organized into integrated units and companies.

I found them training peacefully, just as many had learned to do as sailors in a Navy that definitely showed a trend to the liberal.

True, it was no haven of racial understanding and good will, but it was a far cry from anything that I had seen before the war in this part of the United States.

Racial Question Introduced

I was introduced to Commander Ward, USNR, who was in command of the group, by Lt. Mallison, the Executive Officer. I spent the first few moments telling him of my past naval experiences, where I was commissioned, the ships I had served aboard and the like.

Treating the unsegregated setup as something natural and taken for granted, I declined to mention or refer to it. However, Commander Ward was just as interested in talking of it as I was to have him do so, and he wasted little time in lightly easing up on the subject.

"You know, I'm trying to be a realist about this thing," he stated. "I knew the question of race would come up, and of course it did." I shook my head in giving assent to the notion that it might arise.

Navy Says No Distinctions

"Some of the officers and men approached me with the question," he continued, "and at first the idea was to put them in a separate unit." (He was referring to the half-dozen or so colored members.)

"Finally, I told them that this is the South, but we are in the Navy for an hour and a half a week. The Navy positively will accept no distinctions as to race and creed. So, we mixed 'em up."

In one of the groups was a white Boatswains Mate 1/c, Farr, who had served in my division aboard the USS Mattole in 1945. He recognized me and came over to talk.

Farr is a tall, gawky lad with a rough, red face, and he looks every bit of a hillbilly mountaineer and talks every bit like one.

He wallowed his tobacco from one cheek to the other and I remembered his having done that the day he left the Mattole as he looked back up the gangway and yelled, "I'll be seein' you in Nashville, maybe, Mister Rowan!"

I was doubtful, but I convincingly yelled, "Sure!"

Farr was right!

All Right by Him

Farr was even quicker at getting to the subject of race. You know me, Mr. Rowan," he drawled. "I've never been no Abe Lincoln . . . fact is, I was worried as hell when you took over that division of ours. I learned aboard that ship, though, there's no use in bein' a plum fool. If these guys want to train with us, I'm all for it."

Commander Ward made effort to assure me that he was no "Southern liberal," despite the unsegregated group.

He even stated that he was a "dyed in the wool" Southerner, something I had already gathered from his stereotyped ideologies about "how far the Nigra race has come."

Either Conform—or Else

"I'll guarantee you one thing," he exclaimed, "as long as I have anything to do with this group, there'll be no segregation whatsoever. We've had no trouble, and I frankly expect none.

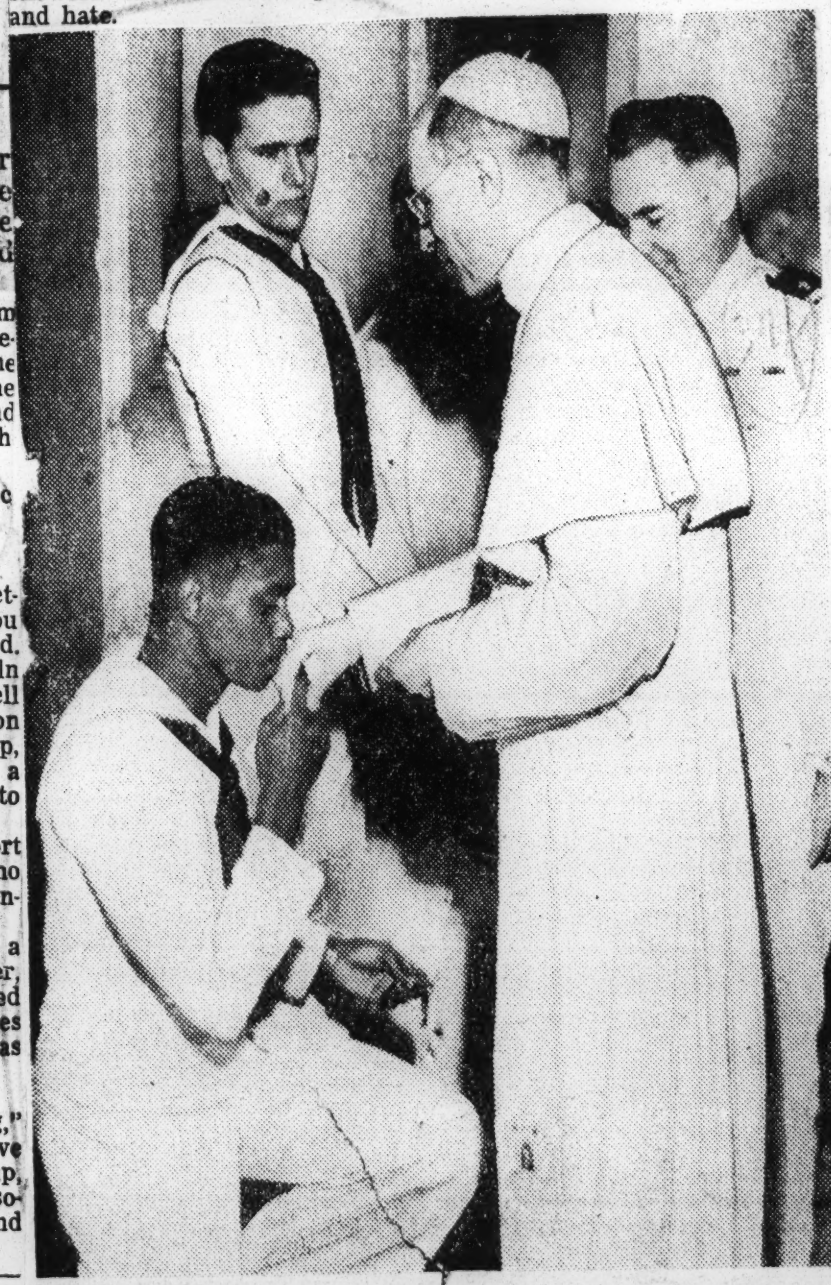
"Any one or two white boys—or colored for that matter—who want to start trouble will be contributing nothing to this group, and out they go. I'll not have the unit wrecked by any one or two fellers who want to cause trouble."

Tuesday was a rainy, stormy night, and the turn-out was relatively small. I noticed about 16 colored men scattered about the group of approximately 150. There was a Storekeeper 1/c in a group preparing for small arms drill.

Willis, a pharmacist's mate 3/c, was in another undergoing signal drill and Lujan, also a pharmasist's mate 3/c in another group studying the "Blue Jacket's Manual."

Many of these men have served aboard ship or on a foreign base in integrated units or crews.

They form a nucleus for this Naval Reserve Unit that is serving a two-fold purpose—to keep America strong and to give life to that little spark of democracy that has long threatened to die out in the showers of Nashville's prejudice and hate.



THE POPE RECEIVES SAILORS—An American sailor kneels to kiss the hand of Pope Pius XII during a special audience granted a group of sailors at the Pope's summer home in Castelgondolfo, Italy. The seamen are from a U.S. fleet anchored in the Bay of Naples.

Ensign Placed in Regular Navy

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 12-20-47

First Reserve Officer to Be Transferred

WASHINGTON — Ensign John Wesley Lee recently became the first colored Naval officers to be transferred to the Regular Navy under the provisions of the Officer Transfer Act of 1946, authorizing the transfer of reserve and temporary officers to the Regular Navy.

Ensign Lee was placed on active duty in the Bureau of Naval Personnel. Currently, he is attending the Naval General Line School, Newport, R.I.

A graduate of Crispus Attaucks High School, Indianapolis, Ensign Lee was a pre-medical student at Indiana University prior to entering the Navy on April 17, 1944.

He received training in the steward's branch at Bainbridge, Md., and after qualifying for service school and specialized training was sent to the Navy School at Adak, Alaska.

Ensign Lee saw active duty as gunnery officer and watch officer. He served on the auxiliary oilers USS Ramapo and USS Sepulga and on the auxiliary cargo ship, USS Capricornus.

After the war, he was transferred to the V-12 program at De Paul University. He completed his midshipman training at Fort Schuyler, N.Y., and at Northwestern University.

The 23-year-old officer resides at 351 West 28th St., Indianapolis.

1500 Enlist in 5 Months

The Navy Department reported that in its drive to intergrate colored recruits into its specialized training program, 1505 recruits enlisted between July 1 and Nov. 7, 1947.

Naval officials declare, however that a large percentage of these recruits were assigned to general service. Those qualifying for advanced and specialized training are assigned to training centers.

At Great Lake Naval Training Center, training is offered in electronics, radio, gunnery and machinery. Recruits are assigned to the Steward and Commissary Branch by their own choice, officials stated.

The total colored enlisted personnel as of Oct. 1, 1947 was 20,761.

Defender Chicago Sat. 11-29-47

IN P. SMITH, chief tographer's mate, who rved in the regular Navy three and one-half years, left New York for a cruise to Haiti on the USS Wisconsin last week as a member of the teaching staff of the Naval Reserves. An outstanding Harlem photographer, Smith instructs members of the 83rd Division of the Reserves in basic photography. In Haiti, he will visit diplomatic service headquarters at the invitation of the United Nations delegation, and will also make movies during shore leave.

Retired Navy Vets Display 600 Years In "Hash Marks"

Journal & Guide, Norfolk Va
Sat. 11-22-47

Service Stripes ("Hash marks") that add up to more than 600 years are displayed here by the members of the Retired Navy Men's Club which comprises seafaring veterans who have spent thirty years or more in the U. S. Navy. The club has headquarters in Los Angeles, Calif., and it is presently shaping plans for building a club home in that city. Included in the membership are several Portsmouth and Norfolk men. The members are, top row, left to right: Tiger Jones, Fox Trotter, Billy House, William Jackson, Mr. Davis, Joseph Holt, "Big Bob" Robinson, and Mr. Mumford; middle row, seated, left to right: Harold Lewis, formerly of Portsmouth; James Bridget, Leroy Warner Dick Turpin, Sam Atkinson, Jose Franklin, of Portsmouth; Robert Jones, Morris Castleberry, of Norfolk; seated on floor, left to right: Henry Allen, Mr. Cudjoe, Bonney Montgomery, of Portsmouth, and Roosevelt Wyimes.

Ship's Record in War Cited

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

Made 27 Round Trips; Carried 14,000 GI's

ENEMY'S TARGET

Interracial Crew Made Amity Record on Sea

NEW YORK — The S. S. Booker T. Washington, famed Liberty Ship whose colorful career during World War II made maritime history, was decommissioned in a ceremony Nov. 19 at the 52nd St. pier in Brooklyn when its flag was lowered, her identity removed, and her interracial crew released. Sat. 11-29-47

Capt. Hugh J. Mulzac, who skippered the vessel from the time of its maiden voyage, in Oct., 1942, until his recent retirement, deplored the action in a statement from his ward in Staten Island Marine Hospital where he is being treated for ulcers. He said:

"It is pretty rotten what the government is trying to do. It's weeding America ships from the sea. . . We set an example on the sea on the problem of jim crow to the people living ashore. . .What's going to hapen to seamen under the Marshall Plan?"

Protest Urged

Capt. Mulzac said it was wrong to lay up the ship at this time, "especially when the President's Committee on Civil Rights has just a report rapping widespread discrimination in the country."

He recommended that all maritime unions get together and jointly protest the sale and transfer of ships to foreign countries, and mobilize public opinion to force Congress to censure the State Department for trying to undermine the merchant fleet.

First Colored Master

Mr. Mulzac, now 61, who entered the hospital last Sept. 30, has held a master's license since 1918, and was the first colored man to become master of a merchant ship in the United States.

He is of the opinion that his chance for being assigned as skipper of another ship is not so good. The decommissioned Liberty Ship will enter the Maritime Commission's laid-up fleet.

Ship's Record Told

She has made 27 round trips to the major ports of the world since it was launched five years ago at Los Angeles with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Marian Anderson as featured participants.

She transported 14,000 troops from American ports to fighting battlefronts overseas, was under blistering enemy aircraft attacks on several occasions, and its anti-aircraft crew was credited with shooting down two enemy planes near Italy.

She was machine-gunned and bombed once while carrying 500 troops, but escaped without casualties. 11-29-47

Company Blames Government

The vessel was chartered last March by the Luchenbach Steamship Co. from the Maritime Commission to haul coal to Europe. A clause in the charter stipulated that that the company could not haul coal for less than $8.50 a ton, although other operators under foreign flags were asking $7.15 a ton. Afro-American

Luchenbach officials said they could not get enough contracts and cargoes to keep the Booker T. and other ships operating on a paying basis; that idle captains and maintenance crews, and upkeep of a ship in port was costly business.

Baltimore Md.

Capt. Brown Cheated

When Capt. Mulzac entered the hospital, he was relieved by Capt. James H. Brown Jr., 3, who was cheated of his first trip when the ship was decommissioned. Philip E. Valdez, 27, was chief mate.

Mr. Valdez pointed out that some ship owners had purchased Liberty Ships named for colored leaders but had quickly renamed them.

Of 16 such ships, two were lost at sea, one was sunk by a floating mine, and another was torpedoed.

34f 1947

Afro-American
Sat. [illegible]-47

Baltimore, Md.

APPOINTED—Lester Banks, 21, junior at Howard University, who was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., this week, by Congressman William L. Dawson (Dem., Ill.). Banks has passed all the mental requirements and will be admitted if he passes the physical examination June 10.

Howard Student Goes to Annapolis

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.

Dawson Names Veteran to U.S. Naval Academy

Sat. 5-31-47

WASHINGTON

Lester Banks, 21, junior at Howard University, this week, was appointed to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., by Congressman William L. Dawson (Dem., Ill.).

Banks has passed all of the mental requirements at the Academy and will take the physical examination on June 10 and be admitted.

Banks, native of Middletown, Conn., served two years in the Army and was honorably discharged with the rank of aviation cadet, after training at Tuskegee Army Air Field. He is the son of Mrs. Rosa Banks, 11 Portland St., Middletown.

He completed his high school education in Middletown High in 1943, and enrolled at Howard, where he stayed for six months before being drafted. Upon completion of his Army service, he returned to Howard, where he majors in mathematics. His scholastic average is 2.7, the highest possible being 3.

He is president of Howard's German Club, and a member of the steering committee of the World Student Fund, an organization which provides funds for destitute youths seeking an education.

Weighs 165 Pounds

Last Thursday, he was inducted into the Beta Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity at Howard. He weighs 165 pounds and is 6 feet 1½ inches tall.

Banks has a brother, Herbert, 24, and a sister, Cleo, 23, who reside with their mother in Middletown.

Annapolis

Dawson Names Candidate For Naval Academy

Chicago, Ill.
34K
Chicago Defender

Lester Banks, Howard University Student, Proposed As Cadet

Sat. 5-31-47

WASHINGTON — Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat of Illinois, this week sponsored the appointment of Lester Banks, a student at Howard University here, to the United States Naval Academy of Annapolis, Md.

Banks' appointment will raise to two the number of Negroes currently assigned to the academy. The other, Cadet Wesley A. Brown of Washington, D. C., is now in his third year at the Naval Academy, and, according to reports, is ranking with the upper quarter of his class. Brown's appointment was sponsored by Rep. Adam C. Powell, Democrat of New York.

Air Corps Veteran

Born Sept. 11, 1925, Banks was graduated from the Middletown High School, Middletown, Conn., following which he entered Howard. His education was interrupted by a 21 months' service in the United States Army Air Corps from which he was honorably discharged Nov. 20, 1945, with the rank of aviation cadet.

Banks, now a junior at Howard, taking a major in mathematics and a minor in chemistry, chalking up an enviable scholastic record, has met all of the mental requirements of the academy, and will report for the physical and enter on June 10.

Can Stand "The Gaff"

Asked by the Defender if he felt he could stand the "gaff" at the academy, Banks unhesitatingly replied, "I think I can, if Brown stood it."

Prior to Brown, it has been practically impossible for a Negro to weather the contempt and prejudice traditionally associated with the academy. Two appointees sponsored by former Rep. Arthur Mitchell, Democrat of Illinois, resigned. James Johnson, appointed in 1935, was forced to resign under pressure, while George Triver, appointed in 1939, resigned voluntarily because he could not stand the isolation. The fact that Brown has held out is said to be due to a change in attitude at the academy, due to the Navy's "no discimination" policy instituted by Secretary James Forrestal.

Commenting on the appointment, Congressman Dawson said, "It is a source of extreme gratification to have been in the position to sponsor the appointment of Banks. It is my belief that he will complete the training at the Naval Academy, and with credit and distinction."

Banks is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Chicago, Ill., Defender

Sat. 5-31-47

Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Defender
Sat. 5-31-47

34K

Annapolis

LESTER BANKS, (right) Howard University junior, who was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, by Congressman William L. Dawson of the First Congressional District of Illinois. Banks served in the army from March 6, 1944, to November 20, 1945, and was honorably discharged with the rank of aviation cadet. He has passed all mental requirements at the Academy and will take the physical June 10 to be admitted—Scurlock photo.

34K

CIO News.

Reeves R. Taylor, 18, is the first Negro appointed to Annapolis by a Senator. He was recommended by Sen. Green (D., R. I.)

Washington, D.C. Mon. 9-15-47

Carey Charges:

Naval Appointee Has Love for Sea

By LYDIA T. BROWN

Baltimore, Md.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Eighteen year old Reeves R. Taylor, whose nomination to next year's class of the U. S. Naval Academy, was announced last week by Sen. Theodore F. Green, has a natural love for the sea, it was learned this week.

Afro-American

His ambition for a career with the Navy was stimulated, Taylor said, by his service for two summers aboard fishing vessels as a seaman and his activities in the Sea Scouts troop.

9-20-47

He disclosed that three times before, he has applied for admission to the Naval Academy, and has taken the examination twice. The three-hour examination given last July 25 in the Federal Building here was taken by about 30 candidates besides Taylor.

The youngster, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Taylor, when told of his appointment, expressed the hope that he would be the second member of his race to graduate from the academy.

Wesley A. Brown, an appointee of Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem., N. Y.) is in his third year at Annapolis, the longest any colored youth has ever remained there.

Taylor is believed to have been the first such nominee by U. S. senator. His selection was based on an examination given candidates for the academy by the Civil Service Commission at the request of Sen. Green.

Taylor stood No. 1 on the list, leading his nearest competitor by some 13 points He has an outstanding record at Hope High School, from which he was graduated last June.

In high school, the handsome, brown, curly-head lad was a member of the varsity track team

for two years, and last spring was named to the Rhode Island State's all-star team. He played the saxophone and clarinet in the school band for three years and in the orchestra for two and a half years.

Never Had Trouble

Taylor said he has never been confronted with the race problem during his school years. Besides his music, he is an amateur photographer and contributed to the school annually. On the honor roll throughout his hig school course, he won the Anthony Medal for English composition.

He is an altar boy at St. John's Episcopal Cathedral and is employed at the Pawtucket Wire Co. plant. He says he may give up this work to take a postgraduate course at Hope High, so that he will be alert for his Annapolis entrance examinations next April (1948.)

APPOINTED TO ANNAPOLIS—Reeves R. Taylor, 18, of Providence, R. I., has been appointed by Sen. Theodore F. Green (D., R.I.), to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Green's aides said that it is believed this is the first time that a Negro has been appointed by a senator.

ARMY SANK HIS SHIP—Midshipman Wesley Brown, left, of Washington, D. C., marches into the Municipal Stadium in Philadelphia for the Army-Navy football game Saturday. Sad but true, Navy went down, 21-0.—Lawson Photo.

34f 1947

Annapolis (Rollins)

Sima Completes Afro-American Naval Sentence

34f

md.

WASHINGTON

William R Sima Sr., former lieutenant and Naval Academy band leader, who was sentenced to a year at hard labor for misconduct and violating regulations, has been released from the disciplinary barracks at Portsmouth, N H.

Sima was a key figure in three court-martials at the Navy Academy which grew out of the investigation of Walter R. Rollins His son, William R. Sima Jr., was dismissed from the Navy. Baltimore

Rollins Released in May

Rollins was convicted of a series of violations, including adultery theft, gambling and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.

He served a term at the Portsmouth barracks and was released last May 27. 10-4-47

Coast Guard

34f 1947

N.C. Coast Guard Station Closes

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Pride of the Service Ends 60-Year Career

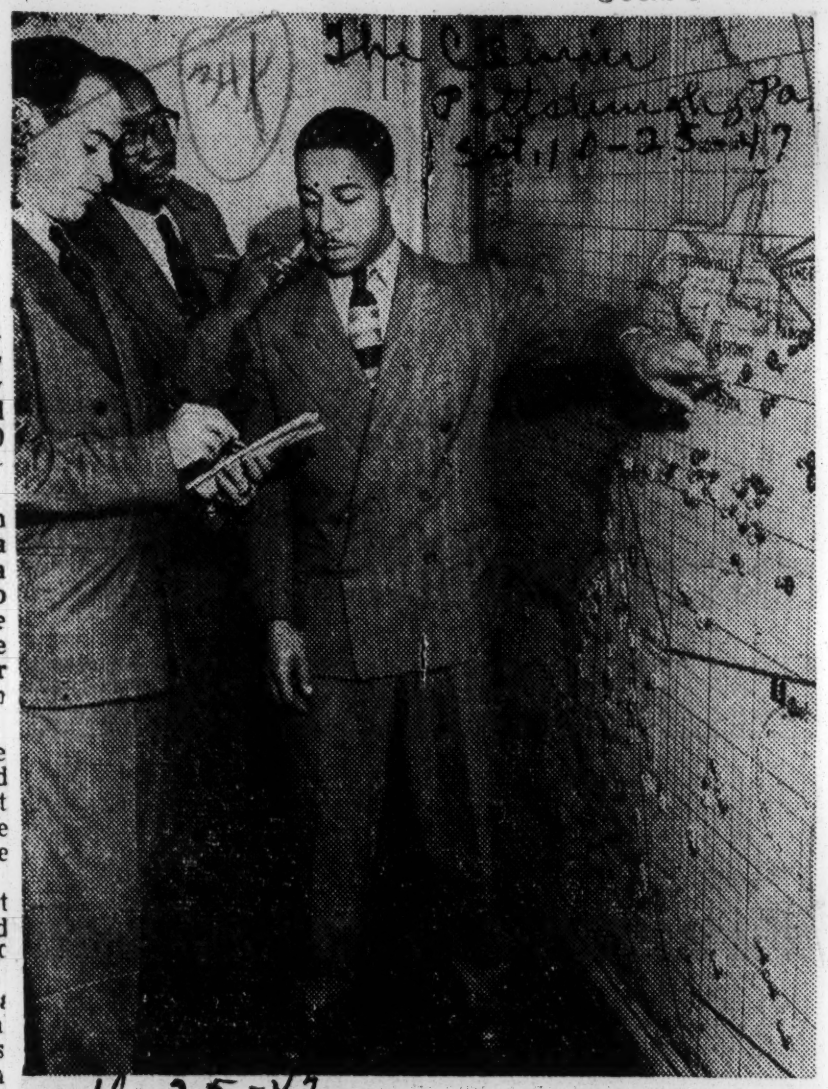
PEA ISLAND, N.C. — The U.S. Coast Guard station here—the only one in the world to be manned by an all-colored crew—was closed down Saturday after more than 60 years of colorful and dramatic service. Sat. 3-15-47

The three-man personnel which has maintained the station on a caretaker's status for more than a year were assigned temporarily to Oregon Inlet Station. They are Herbert M. Collins and Maxie Berry, third generation of their families to serve here, and Joseph Crittenden.

The station was built first in the early 1870's and since then it had become the pride of the Coast Guard, winning recognition as one of the best kept stations along the coast.

Its crew was proverbially alert to help anybody in distress, and many legends have been credited to it.

Foremost of these is, that a visiting inspector found the usual white crew neglectful of its duties and, to shame them, turned them out and recruited a colored crew which took over and remained in charge since then.



The Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 10-25-47

10-25-47

COAST GUARD EXPERT—Yeoman first-class Alex P. Haley, U. S. Coast Guard public relations officer for the Third Coast Guard District and Eastern Area, points out the spot where the cutter Bibb, carrying persons rescued from flying boat which landed in the North Atlantic, was last reported. Reporters John Carroll of AP, and Ted Poston of the New York Post, take notes.—Keystone Photo.

The Highway

Sat 8-9-47

by Charles H. Houston

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md

As I was leaving Jacksonville, Fla., on the Atlantic Coast Line's 'Champion," last Tuesday, a detachment of young Coast Guardsmen boarded the train. They were of varied national stocks and from different sections of the country. One was colored, but he was right along with the rest. All shared the same Pullman without discrimination.

But when supper time came and they entered the diner together, the steward sent the colored youth front to table No. 1 to eat behind the curtain. He was hurt and so was I.

The next morning, when the boys went to breakfast, the whites were seated right away, but he had to stand up and wait, although there was an empty seat right beside one of his white companions, because the two tables reserved for colored were filled.

Intolerable Situation

He had to watch his comrades eat until a colored person behind the curtain finished and he could take his turn.

To me this is absolutely intolerable. If we are good enough to wear the same uniform and perform the same service as other citizens, this country should protect us from segregation and discrimination.

Otherwise, so far as I am concerned, the uniform of this country becomes not a mark of honor but a badge of shame.

I know the old legal excuse the Federal Government gives when called on to protect our soldiers, sailors and marines from segregation and discrimination while in uniform. Sat-8-9-47

Lame Excuse

It says it has no police power in the States and no power to protect us from insults from private citizens. This is a lame excuse, just put up to dodge the issue.

If anybody steals Federal property, regardless of whether the theft occurs on Federal territory or in a State, the Federal Criminal Code (Section 35 as amended) provides imprisonment up to 10 years and up to $10,000 fine.

If anybody wilfully interferes with an officer in the service of a Federal court paper, no matter where the interference takes place, the Federal Criminal Code gives him up to one year in jail and up to $300 fine.

Federal Responsibility

A citizen in the uniform of any of the armed forces is a Federal officer on Federal business of supreme importance: the defense of this country. The fact that the actual shooting has not started is immaterial.

The whole theory and justification for universal military training is to prepare the defense of this country before the actual shooting starts.

If the Federal Government can protect an officer serving a Federal subpoena from interference, it certainly can protect a citizen in uniform from discrimination and segregation which lower morale and interfere with the defense of the country.

Write the President

If it is unwilling or unable to protect its own uniform, it ought immediately to abandon all plans for universal military training, and not put the uniform on any citizen or send him to any section of the country where it cannot or will not protect him from insult and humiliation. Sat-8-9-47

If you agree with me, write the President and your Congressmen as I have done. If you lack time to write, clip this article and send it in to let them know how you feel.

If our protest is loud enough, the Federal Government will find a way to protect our boys from discrimination and segregation while they are in uniform.

Naval Bias Revealed In Article

Atlanta Daily World

Felix L. Paul

Da, Fri. 8-29-47

Says Negroes Are Held Back

BY FELIX L. PAUL

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A story of how Negroes underwent a segregated recruit training in the Navy and how they were kept in low ratings despite their capabilities is told in an article appearing in a current issue of Survey Graphic. The article, "Yeoman, First Class: Negro," was written by Felix L. Paul.

Paul, who is a Navy veteran, advanced to the rating of yeoman and was in charge of nine other yeomen and civilians at Lido Beach, N. Y. Here he examined over 100,000 service records from cover to cover. He counted 1,215 men who had entered the Navy with advanced rates, varying from petty officer third class up to chief, thereby waiving boot training altogether. Not one was a Negro.

He also tabulated 1,008 cases of men who had skipped rates after going through boot training; for example, from firemen second class to motor machinist second class or from yeoman third class to yeoman first class. Only one was a Negro. Fri. 8-29-47

NO PROMOTIONS

He saw hundreds of Negroes, with high school education and more, who had been in the Navy three years and longer, with outstanding records, who were being discharged as steward mates and seamen. Some had survived the sinking of ships and held citations, even from the chief of naval personnel. But they had not been promoted.

Paul maintained an average of four in conduct, proficiency in rate, and ability as a leader of men. This is the highest possible mark in the Navy. And yet he never got higher than yeoman first class. And as Paul puts it, "Many considered that excellent for a Negro."

And so the story goes, a tale of hardships for the Negro sailor who generally "saw more of segregation than of the sea."

Fri 8-29-47

Paul, an Alabamian, before entering the service was a field Scout executive in the Georgia-Alabama Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Marines

Marines Seek More Recruits

Daily World 34P
Atlanta, Ga.

It was announced here Saturday that 922 Negro youths from the Southeastern states have enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps during the past six months.

Major Carl M. Johnson, Officer in Charge of Marine Corps Recruiting in Northern Georgia, announced that Negro enlistments are still being taken, but due to the high enlistment qualifications, only a small percentage of applicants are being accepted. Sun. 1-12-47

The Marine Corps has the reputation of being the world's greatest and most respected military organization. In order to maintain such a reputation, its members must possess all the characteristics of a Marine and conduct themselves in such a way as to be a credit to their Corps.

Major Johnson invites all unmarried Negro youths, between the ages of 17 and 28, who are in good physical condition and have attended high school, to contact the Marine Office in Room 207, Rhodes Bldg., 78 Marietta St., in Atlanta, or any Marine office.

Those who can qualify for this service, are assured of good pay, free food, clothing, shelter, and extensive travel.

Opportunities are unlimited to the men who wear the uniform of a United States Marine.

Marines Protest Bias, Discharged

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 5-17-47

JACKSONVILLE, N. C.—Because they refused to accept service as stewards, three recently enlisted Marines were this week recommended for discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps at Camp Lejeune.

Following an expose by The Courier, all of the recently enlisted Negro Marines were called in and asked to sign contracts saying they preferred steward service. These three men refused to sign those contracts, declaring that they wanted general duties.

The men are Raymond Baker, Atlanta, Ga.; James L. Hodge, Hartfield, Conn., and Orbell Winn, New York City.

Only 1900 Minority Men Serving in Marine Corps

The Afro-American Baltimore, MD
Sat. 8-2-47

Number Is 300 Less Than Quota Set Up for Peacetime; No Officers Enrolled

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— The United States Marine Corps, which on VJ-Day had 16,883 colored troops disclosed last Thursday that it now has only 1900 on its rolls.

Marine Corps officials said this figure is 300 men less than the 2,200 which it has set as its goal for the peacetime Marine Corps.

Last fall the corps said that it would retain 2,500 on duty for the peacetime Marines but officials said last Thursday that due to budgetary cuts a reduction of 12% has been made in all previous Marine Corps strength estimates. Sat. 8-2-47

Officers Made Inactive

No colored officers are included in the 1900 peacetime Marines. The corps follows a policy of never placing a colored Marine in a position of authority where he will be able to issue an order to a white man. Sat. 8-2-47

The only two colored marines to win commissions were placed on the inactive duty rolls as soon as they received ther commissions.

In contrast to Marine Corps policy, the Navy Department said last Thursday that there are more colored men in the Navy today than there were on Jan. 1. Navy officials said that as of Jan. 1 last, there were 19,783 enlisted men and two officers serving in all branches of the Navy.

20,202 Now in Navy

Current figures show that there are now two officers and 20,200 enlisted men. At the peak of the war the Navy had 166,841 colored enlisted men, 74 enlisted women and three officers. Sat. 8-2-47

Navy officials said there are no restrictions as to teh number of colored men which the Navy will accept for enlistment.

The original goal of 500,000 men for a peacetime Navy has been charged by Congress to 395,000 officials said, but no limitation will be placed on colored enlistments as a result of the cut.

Race Marines Reduced to Servant Role

Sat. 8-2-47

By LEM GRAVES Jr.
(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—The Pittsburgh Courier this week learned from an authentic source that the U. S. Marine Corps is reverting to its former policy of using Negroes exclusively in the stewards branch. Pittsburgh Courier

Marine recruits are being accepted only for the stewards branch now, it was learned, and a "secret and confidential" order, issued in May and providing for discharge of Negro Marines with the exception of stewards, has had the result of eliminating Negroes from combat and specialists units. Sat. 9/2/47

At a time when other branches of the armed forces are slowly trying to achieve the integration of Negro personnel in all units this retreat to the former discriminatory policies of the Marine Corps is considered quite disturbing.

MORALE IS LOW

As a result of the disbanding of all colored Marine combat units and the transfer of Negro personnel to service or steward units, morale is reported to be extremely low at Montford Point, the segregated Negro Marine annex at Camp LeJeune near Jacksonville, N. C.

Because of these new limitations on service in the Marine Corps, at least 46 per cent of the Negro personnel at Montford Point has accepted discharge in the last three months and now there are only 552 Negro Marines at the base compared to 1,190 who were on hand at the base on June 9.

The serial letter which set forth this new policy of confining Negro service to menial work and to stewards service was numbered MC—07C—15447.

MANY LEAVE

In May an unoffiicial questionnaire was circulated among the colored Marines. This questionnaire was interpreted as an effort to persuade men who were in other than the stewards branch to accept discharges. Nearly half of the men did leave the service and others who remained were transferred from the disbanded combat units to service troops.

It is reliably reported that the intent of Marine policy is to restrict all Negro service in the Marines to the stewards branch entirely. Under recent orders, new recruits are not even being offered boot training, allegedly on the theory that it is not necessary for a recruit to learn to shoot a rifle if he is only to be used as a cook or waiter.

Gunless Marine MPs Victims of Attacks

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

JACKSONVILLE, N. C.—Because they are not armed, Negro MPs of the Marine base at nearby Camp Lejeune are in serious danger, it was revealed by two incidents here last week.

In one case, a Negro MP, charged with the responsibility of maintaining order in a Negro section of Jacksonville, was attacked by a white Marine who carried a long knife.

The white Marine, who was present in a Negro place of business which was off-limits to white troops, became infuriated when the Negro MP, Sgt. Hubert Waddell of High Point, N. C., told him to leave.

PULLED KNIFE

He pulled a knife and attempted to kill the unarmed MP. It was necessary for the Negro MP sergeant to call an armed white MP private to disarm the white Marine.

In another instance, a colored civilian, armed with both a gun and knife, attacked an unarmed Negro MP. The Courier

Although members of the Negro MP unit are usually superior in rating to the white MPs, most of the authority and all side-arms are vested in the whites, while colored MPs have only a stick for protection. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Despite complaints, the Marine Corps Commandant and the MP commanding officer have refused to permit Negro MPs to carry side-arms. Sat. 8-30-47

Meanwhile, the Marine post exchange, patronized by Negro soldiers, has been ordered to discontinue sale of all magazines carrying pictures of white women. When asked if Ebony and Color could be sold, the officer who issued the order inquired if they were colored magazines.

When told that they were, he said: "That's all right. They are the same color. These other magazines give the boys ideas."

Official Order Puts All Negro Marines in Role of Servants

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier Sat. 9-13-47

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

CAMP LEJEUNE, N. C.—Making it clear that it no longer planned to utilize Negro personnel in other than stewards branch service, the U. S. Marine Corps is reported to have issued an order last week which blandly states this position.

According to reliable sources, the recent Marine Corps order, ALL MAR (for all marines) 86, declares, In effect: "The United States Marine Corps desires among Negroes for stewards duty only."

The order allegedly points out that Negroes must be persuaded to volunteer to accept stewards duty and must be asked to sign papers stating that they prefer this type of duty.

However, the Marine Corps is

alleged to have instructed Marine annex here.

Commands to weed out all Negro recruits who will not accept stewards branch service.

In addition, it is charged, a screening program has been ordered for the entire Marine Corps. In this screening process, all Negroes presently serving in the Marines, will be asked to accept stewards service.

In order to make stewards duty attractive to Negroes, a special school for stewards was organized last week at the Montford Point, the all-colored

Chief petty officers of Charleston, S. C., and CPO Meyers of Savannah, Ga., with fourteen and four sergeants, respectively, in charge, were assigned as instructors. Ollice were also assigned.

Since a recent Courier expose has been adopted Marine Corps policy, which apparently

Only 1,900 Colored Men Left In United States Marine Corps

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The United States Marine Corps, which on VJ-Day had colored strength of 16,883 disclosed last week that it now has only 1,900 colored men on its rolls.

Marine Corps officials said this figure is 300 men less than the goal for the peacetime Marine Corps.

Sat. 8-2-47

Last fall the Corps said that it would retain 2,500 colored men on duty for the peacetime Marines but officials said last Thursday that due to budgetary cuts a reduction of 12 per cent has been made in all previous Marine Corps strength estimates.

No colored officers are included in the 1,900 peacetime Marines. The Corps follows a policy of Never placing a colored Marine in a position of authority where he will be able to issue an order to a white man. The only two colored marines to win commissions were placed on the inactive duty rolls as soon as they received their commissions.

MORE IN NAVY

In contrast to Marine Corps policy, the Navy Department said last Thursday that there are more colored men in the Navy today than there were on January 1.

Navy officials said that as of Jan. 1 last, there were 19,783 colored enlisted men and two officers serving in all branches of the Navy. Current figures show that there are now two officers and 20,200 colored enlisted men. At the peak of the war the Navy had 66,841 colored enlisted men, seventy-four colored enlisted women and three officers.

Sat 8-2-47

Navy officials said there are no restrictions as to the number of colored men which the Navy will accept for enlistment.

The original goal of 500,000 men for a peacetime Navy has been changed by Congress to 395,000 officials said, but no limitation will be placed on colored enlistments as a result of the cut.

34f 1947

Officers

More Navy Double-Talk

Despite Directive, Our Navy CPOs Suffer Bias

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 6-21-47

PACIFIC COMMMAND, U. S. Pacific Fleet—A confidential letter of Jan. 1, purportedly from the commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, in strong contrast to the Navy directive abolishing racial segregation, states specifically that colored chief petty officers in the fleet "are not chief petty officers."

Reaching The Courier through an undisclosed source, the circular letter bears all marks of being authentic Navy correspondence and to all purposes countermands all preceding letters on (colored) chief stewards and chief cooks. Under reference: (a) BuPers Con. Ltr. Pers—611-MSM S33—No. (3) dated Nov. 19, 1942, follows:

NO CPO QUARTERS

"The bureau is in receipt of inquiries as to whether subject personnel are to become members of the CPO mess. It is desired that you promulgate in a discreet manner to your command that the bureau does not expect subject (Negro CPOs) to be quartered nor subsisted (fed) in the CPO mess, since they are not chief petty officers." *Sat. 6-21-47*

Under this order colored CPO personnel are quartered with their men in disregard to Navy regulations, while white non-coms in the service have their own quarters and mess service. Navy theory is that separate quarters for enlisted personnal and chiefs create conditions for better discipline and efficiency in working with them.

In spite of the fact that colored CPOs are paid the same as whites and perform the same duties in the Navy, the confidential letters directs that they are not to be treated as chief petty officers.

First Negro

Navy Appoints Regular Officer

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 5-10-47

By LEM GRAVES Jr.
(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON — Ensign John Lee, of Indianapolis, recently became the first Negro to be granted a regular Navy commission, it was learned here this week.

Contrary to recently published statements that there are no more Negro officers on active duty in the Navy, the Navy now has two Negro officers—one a reservist and one a regular Navy officer.

LINE OFFICERS

The reserve officer on active duty is Lieut. Dennis Nelson II, stationed in the training and curriculum department in the Navy Annex Building in Arlington.

Ensign Lee is a line officer who is currently stationed at the bureau of supplies and accounts here. He got his commission through the V-12 naval training program and, during the last days of the war, served as an officer aboard an auxiliary craft. He was awarded a regular Navy commission several weeks ago. *Sat. 5-10-47*

Both Lieut. Nelson and Ensign Lee are assigned general duties without regard to race. In keeping with the Navy's new policy of integration of Negoro personnel, no special "Negro" assignments are given Navy officers, it was pointed out.

Naval Commander to Teach Engineering at Howard U.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-29-47

WASHINGTON

Lieutenant Commander Edward S. Hope, the highest ranking colored officer in the U.S. Navy, has been appointed professor of civil engineering at Howard University.

Discharged from the Navy last Feb. 21, Commander Hope was superintendent of buildings and grounds at Howard University from 1932 to 1944. He joined the services in 1944.

After being commissioned in the Civil Engineer Corps, he was ordered to Pearl Harbor in September of the same year, where he was public works officer at the Naval Barracks in Manana. The camp was the largest overseas primarily for colored Naval personnel.

Flew to Okinawa

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 3-29-47 EDWARD S. HOPE

In December 1945, he flew to Okinawa where he was the first colored Naval Officer to serve as a member of a general court martial board. *Sat. 3-29-47*

In January 1946, he was transferred to the Navy Pacific University and served as director of instruction. The school terminated in July. Recently he had been given temporary duty in connection with the Naval ROTC procurement.

Commander Hope is a graduate of Morehouse College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Columbia University. He is married and has two sons.

Let's Get It Straight

Chicago Defender

NAVY CAUGHT OUR ERROR when we said there are now no Negro Commissioned Naval officers. Lt. Dennis Nelson calls attention to fact that he is one of the original group of 12 commissioned at Great Lakes in 1944 and is still on active duty in the Navy Dept. in Standards and Curriculum Section. Ensign John W. Lee of Indianapolis is also on active duty, having made the history-making transfer into Regular Navy. *Sat. 5-17-47*

Chicago, Ill. Defender

Ensign Robert Randolph writes to call attention to Ensign Carl W. Coggins stationed aboard the U.S.S. Renville. (Thanks, lads, this shows how wrong we can be when we put our mind to it.) Incidentally, Lts. (j.g.) Harvey Russell and Joseph Jenkins of Coast Guard are now on inactive duty. *Sat. 5-17-47*

Edward Hope Appointed To Howard U. Staff

Defender Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — Lt. Commdr. Edward S. Hope, the first colored man to hold the rank of lieutenant in the Navy, has been appointed professor of civil engineering at Howard University. *Sat. 3-29-47*

Commander Hope, who was appointed superintendent of buildings and grounds at Howard in 1932, and served in that capacity until he entered the Navy early in 1944, is the first and only Negro to date to attain the rank of lieutenant commander. *Defender*

Ninety-Eight Have Received Commissions

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.

Comparison Shows Percentage To Be Insignificant

Special to the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — This story might be called "The Mystery of the Regular Army Commissions, or the Best Laid Plans of Mice and Men Do Not Always Go Astray." *Sat.*

At the final count Army and Air Force officialdom announces that a total of ninety-eight Negro officers have been integrated into the Regular Army in the four stage program which extended commissions to approximately 27,759 of the flower of American youth.

Ninety-eight is a good round number. It fits well on the tongue and this is how it came into being. In June, 1946, 31 of 9,800 commissions were Negro. In January, 1947, the count was five of 1,850. In June of this year, it was 30 of 9,209, and in October, 32 of 5,900 integrated officers were either Negro, "*," or what you will. (Asterisk used without special permission of the copyright owners, U. S. Army). This "good round number," is divided throughout the Army in this manner. One each is Cavalry, Medical Staff Corps and Field Atrillery. Fourteen are Infantry, 64 are Air Corps, and nine are Chaplains. *11-9-47*

LOW PERCENTAGE

Percentagewise, they represent a bare fraction over a third of one per cent of the total Regular officer strength, and considerably less than 10 per cent of the Negro officer total now with the Army and the Air Force. (Use of 'Negro' must be advised in light of a late 1945 report in which the Army listed its Negro strength and stated that the figure "did not include personnel of other races with Negro blood.") *11-8-47*

How to get a Regular Army commission? That is the question. Here is what was done. Officers applied and were sent to an integration station.' There each accomplished a general knowledge test; a psychological and biographical test (in which the applicant told about himself); a physical examination and, finally if successful in each preceding stage, the applicant was brought before a Board of Regular Army officers who evaluated him.

THE ACID TEST

This was the acid test, the personal appearance. And at this point, the vaunted "fairness" of the selection procedure broke down. WD authorities should have foreseen this failure. Who can say that they did not? Failure at this critical point might have been forestalled easily. The reaction of southern officer boards, shot thru with the caste system of Regulars, to a Negro face was predictable.

The "one third of one per cent" Negro qualification rate recurs in each of the four integrations and suggests that this figure is not happenstance. Just as the presence of about 10 per cent chaplains in the handful of Negro regulars suggests the Army's belief that the Negro's contribution will be more acceptable as an enlisted man with fulsome spiritual guidance than if he is given a chance to whittle a career as a trained regular troop commander.

The blame for this is not to be laid wholly at the feet of officer boards in the field. Every effort to trace the path of RA applications through the War Department has ended at a closed door. The hush of secrecy shrouding the final consideration of applications was contradicted by civilian personnel who knew about, handled and in cases altered officer records pending consideration.

PRECARIOUS POSITION

Whatever the cloth from which the coat was cut, non-Regular Negro officers are placed in the precarious position of hanging to an uncertain string, subject to separation with short notice and with slim guarantee of future longevity. If any of these choose to leave the service now, and who could blame them, Negro troops will lose the modicum of security from abusive handling which the sprinkling of Negro officers among them has guaranteed thus far. Not all of this, however, is by design of the Integration Program. Much, perhaps most, is the result of cumulative skulduggery, of the Army's abusive and neglected policy with respect to the Negro officer throughout the war years which is now taking its toll.

NAVY IN ERROR ON NAME

New Negro Officer Not Charles Teale of Brooklyn, Who Is White

Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (UP)—The Navy said today that it made a mistake in announcing the name and address of the second Negro ever to be commissioned a regular Navy officer.

It had issued a press release yesterday stating, in error, that Charles Teale of 58 Hubbard Place, Brooklyn, was the officer commissioned. Mr. Teale is not a Negro and is not an officer of the regular Navy. He was an ensign in the Naval Reserve, but left active duty on Aug. 8, 1946.

The Navy officially corrected the error today. It said the Negro officer was Charles Booker Teal (spelled without the "e") whose mother, Mrs. Wenona Teal, lives at 1114 Sixteenth Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Ensign Charles Teale Is Second Negro Commissioned By U.S. Navy

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill

WASHINGTON — Ensign Charles Teale of Indianapolis has been commissioned in the Regular Navy, marking the second time in history that a Negro has received such a commission. the Navy announced here.

The first Negro Regular Navy officer to be commissioned was Ensign John Lee who was graduated last March from the wartime Navy College Training Program (V-12 program) for officer candidates at Northwestern University, Chicago. Lee is now at the General Lines Officers Training Corps School, Newport, Rhode Island.

Ensign Teale is the first Negro graduate of the new Yale University Navy Reserve Officers Training Corps. Immediately upon his graduation last September, he applied for his commission. Pending approval of his application, Teale was assigned to temporary duty aboard the USS Monongahela, a fleet tanker, and subsequently to advanced training at the Damage Control School at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. He is now assigned to duty aboard a light cruiser of the Pacific Fleet.

One Annapolis Cadet 11-8-47

The commissioning of Teale raised to four the present total Negro Naval Officers strength. Two other officers, Lieut. Dennis Nelson, USNR, assigned to Navy Press Service, and one Navy nurse along with Ensign Lee comprise the total Negro officer personnel. There are some 25 Negroes enrolled in Navy ROTC units at various colleges throughout the country, who, upon graduation, will hike this small officer total. These 25 men enrolled in the Navy V-12 program during the war and did not seek demobilization with the war's end.

In addition to this officer potential, one Negro Naval Cadet, Wesley Brown of Washington, D. C., is in his senior year at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. A second is scheduled for admission next fall. Although six Negroes have attended Annapolis, all have failed to graduate. On a basis of reports covering Brown's record so far, it is highly probable that barring any upsets he will be the first Negro to break this non-graduation record.

Peak Negro Naval officer strength during the war reached 60, including two WAVE officers, but not including four nurses. Of this total, five officers were placed in inactive status immediately upon receiving their commissions since demobilization had already begun.

Army Announces Policy on Regular Commissions

Ohio-American

Baltimore Md

Methods Listed, Eligibility Requirements Broadened; 110 Officers at Present

WASHINGTON

Recent Department of the Army announcements regarding Army commissions offer many advantages to colored officers and officer candidates. There are three principal methods of obtaining commissions: Sat. 11-20-47

Graduation from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., appointment through the Regular Army competitive tour program and appointment through the ROTC Distinguished Military Graduate Program, formerly the ROTC Honor Graduate program.

Appointments to the United States Military Academy are received through a member of Congress, from the District of Columbia, from the National Guard, from the Regular Army and from Honor Military Schools.

110 Officers

At present there are 110 colored officers in the Regular Army of whom seven are West Point graduates. Five (chaplains) were appointed by the President before World War II and 98 received commissions through the Regular Army Integration program.

Eligibility requirements have been broadened. The new policy permits officers who are high school graduates, to take an Educational Development test to establish eligibility in lieu of the college education previously required. Additional examinations and ...ken to final...

Th... whole ra... of p... preserve ... are open to Reserve, National Guard and Army officers. Officers on active duty should submit application to the Adjutant General through their commanding officer. Other officers should apply directly to the Adjutant General.

NAVY'S NEW POLICY WORKING—TWO PROMOTED

Afro-American

The second colored Navy ensign to be commissioned into the Regular Navy is Ensign Charles Teal, 24, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, first person of his race to graduate in the new Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps program instituted at Yale University. Having been graduated in September, Ensign Teal has just been assigned as an officer on a light cruiser. The announcement was released to the press Tuesday by Lt. Dennis D. Nelson, who was recently transferred to Navy headquarters here as an officer in the public relations division. Lieutenant Nelson is a native Washingtonian and Howard University and Miner Teachers' College graduate student. The Navy will soon publish his thesis written for his M.A. from Howard on "The History of the Negro in the Navy."

Ensign John Lee, a graduate of the Navy's V-12 program of Northwestern University and Fort Schuyler, was the first officer of his race transferred to the Regular Navy. He is now attending the General Line Officers' Training School at Newport, R.I. Navy ROTC graduates are commissioned in the Regular Navy and immediately begin their obligatory service of two years active duty. In keeping with this practice and in compliance with that several colored men had reexisting programs of integration, serve commissions during the war Ensign Teal has been assigned and that six youths had attended to duty aboard a light cruiser the Naval Academy at Annapolis, of the Pacific Fleet. Md., but none had been graduated.

He was originially assigned to However, there is one in the The Missouri, the AFRO has senior class now. learned, but for some unexplained The NROTC aptitude tests are reason was changed to the light now open for the selection of cruiser. This, however, is also a 2,500 candidates for the college first for any officer other than program through nationwide apwhite to be assigned to such a titude tests to be held in Decemship. ber.

To Join Pacific Fleet

Deadline Near

The young officer who applied Deadline for submitting applifor his commission following his cations for the tests is Nov. 10. graduation in September, recently Male high school seniors and was transferred to the Philadelphia graduates between the ages of Navy Yard for further training 17 and 21 are eligible to take the prior of assignment aboard a examinations.

cruiser with the Pacific Fleet. Application blanks may be ob

His mother, Mrs. Wionah Teal, tained from high school princi-

ENSIGN TEAL

ENSIGN LEE

USNA Acts in Ticket Case

Washington, D.C. Sat.

Second Negro Naval Officer

Ensign Charles Teale, USN, is the second Negro male officer to be commissioned in the Regular Navy. A former enlisted man and V-12 student, Ensign Teale is the first Negro graduate of the new Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps that are open to new Navy Reserve Officer Training Corps regardless of race are program at Yale University.

Navy ROTC graduates are commissioned now on duty in the Regular Navy and immediately begin their obligatory service of active duty. In keeping with this practice and in compliance with existing programs of integration, Ensign a former recruit at Great Lakes, two years' active duty. In keeping with this practice and in compliance with existing programs of integration, Ensign Nana Baracks; commanding officer of logistic units, Marshall Island. Teale has been assigned to duty aboard logistic company, Marshall Island. Teale has been assigned to duty aboard and is now in training in curricu a light cruiser of the Pacific Fleet. lum building.

Navy Pays All Fees

The Navy will pay for their tuition, books and normal college fees, and will provide each student with a $50-a-month living allowance.

Candidates may indicate their choice of colleges or universities and, subject to quota limitations, will be so assigned.

There are no all colored colleges under the program now but several institutions that are open to all students regardless of race are in the program.

Lieutenant Nelson is a former here has been graduate student at Great Lakes, two years' active duty. In keeping with this practice and in compliance with existing programs of integration, Ensign Nana Baracks; commanding officer of logistic units, Marshall Island. Teale has been assigned to duty aboard logistic company, Marshall Island. Teale has been assigned to duty aboard and is now in training in curricu a light cruiser of the Pacific Fleet. lum building.

Atty. Toomey Relates Exciting Days Of Spanish-American War: Officer

34h Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 5-9-47

By JAMES F. LaFOURCHE

MIAMI, Fla.—Disclosing to the press for the first time, a secret which he did not reveal until after the death of Pres. Wm. McKinley, Atty. R. E. S. Toomey, the first Negro to be commissioned an officer in the conflict of 1896, told last week that the martyred McKinley in a letter to an army colonel, advised the latter not to encourage Negroes to aspire for commissions beyond that of lieutenant.

ABLE LAWYER

Mr. Toomey, regarded a Justinian in the interpretation of the Florida law statutes, said that at the outbreak of he Spanish-American War, he was employed at Washington, D. C., in government service. Pres. McKinley sent for him one day, said Mr. Toomey and informed him that in compliance with his call for volunteers to go to Cuba, the Negroes of Union County, Tennessee, Toomey's birthplace, had organized a company and wanted the latter to head the outfit.

Without waiting for a comment from Toomey, Mr. McKinley urged the Washington employe to accept the leadership tendered him. Toomey did, and immediately the president appointed him a 1st lieutenant. It was the first commission to be received by any one, white or black, and to Cuba Toomey went, heading the Imunes from Union County, Tenn.

"But Cuba was anything but a bed of roses," said the aging counselor. "When the attack was made on the Block House, my group was in the rear of the 71st New York Regiment. Spanish riflemen were picking off white and Negro officers, an easy prey because of the uniforms they wore.

"Finally, the order came to fall back.

"Fall back hell, yelled the Negro soldiers as they charge'd the Block House, singing as they advanced, "There'll Be A Hot Time In The Old Town Tonight." It was at this instance that Col. Roosevelt and his famous Rough Riders came up on the scene.

WHEELER EXORTS NEGROES

Heading a regiment of Negroes the distinguished Confederate ary leader Col. Josl Wheeler had fought Negro troops in Civil War and was defeate'd by them. On leading his Negro troopers into battle with the Spaniards, Col. Wheeler exorted his men by saying, "give it to them boys, give it to them like you gave it to me in the Shenandoah."

When queried about the Spaniard's fighting ability, Mr. Toomey said the Spaniard's fought like hell but, said they were afraid of the "Black Yankees."

5-9-47

Chicagoan Chaplain Of Spanish War Veterans

9-20-47

JOHN N. CRAWFORD

John N. Crawford of Chicago, was elected chaplain of the National Sons unit, United Spanish War Veterans, during the organization's 49th encampment at Kansas City, Mo. last week.

9-20-47

Fifty Negroes were among the delegates. They represented 10 states. The distinction of being the oldest member present went to 85 year old former sergeant Grant Palmer, of Youngstown,, Ohio. Palmer served with troop G of the ninth calvary.

Sat.

Crawford, an Illinois department officer, is president of John R. Tanner Camp 139. He is the first Negro named to national office for two successive years.

Other Chicagoans at the encampment were: Frederick E. Franklin, past commander of Tanner Camp 11; John A. Crawford, commander of Tanner Camp 11; Hannibal Rose, Nelson Hamilton, and George Griffin.

American Legion Hit For Jimcrow Policy

The Worker New York, N.Y.

Sun. 9-14-47

RICHMOND, Va.—The top leadership of the Virginia American Legion was severely criticized by the Communist Party for using the state law as a pretext for refusing to agree to equal seating rights for the Negro delegates. All Negro Legion delegates walked out of the convention in protest and refused to participate in the deliberations after the insult.

"This is in violation to the Legion constitution which is supposed to afford equal rights and opportunities," declared Alice Burke, state chairman of the Party.

"Negro veterans, many who fought together in the same foxholes with white servicemen, are now refused to sit together, and are treated as second class citizens," she added Sun. 9-14-47

"The small clique of Legion officials never protest the daily violation of federal and state laws that occur when Negroes are lynched and terrorized and otherwise deprived of their political and civil rights," she declared, "yet they hide behind this Jim Crow Law in order to carry out their own anti-Negro segregation policies."

★

NEGRO DELEGATES, who make up twenty percent of the Legion in the state, today said that of every annual dues of $3, three fourths, or $2.25 is earmarked to State Legion headquarters, but despite this heavy per capita tax they are denied a voice in the disposition of the funds or the making of policy for the organization. One delegate, who asked that his name be withheld, said that "in practice Negroes have been denied the right to hold office in the state leadership."

"The further bankruptcy of the leadership," Miss Burke declared, "can be seen in that although the Legion holds 'Americanization' classes, the Negroes are excluded from attending."

The Communist official called upon "all Legionnaires, who fought and bled for democracy, to make democracy work in their own organization." "They should unite with the Negro members to change the harmful policies of the top Legion leadership," she said.

The Worker

Paper Attacks Legion

RICHMOND, Va. — The Afro-American newspaper editorially congratulated the Virginia Negro Legionnaires for walking out of the State Convention held here but it added:

"It is not enough for Virginia Legionnaires merely to walk out until their white leaders understand the true meaning of democracy. If our war veterans just must belong to a patriotic society, they should join one which appreciates their membership, losses and sacrifices as soldiers, and their rights as citizens. Sun.

New York, N.Y.

"Virginia's 23,000 colored Yegionnairs should withdraw from the department of Virginia en en masse and affiliate themselves with some other state unit or join another veteran's body. It is apparent that there is no honor in belonging to Virginia's un-American Legion." 9-14-47

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

BARRED FROM LEGION — "We have not opened our post to colored members," a representative of New York's Barbara Fritchie Post of the American Legion Auxiliary, told Miss Verneal M. Austin (above), former Wac major with five years of service, when Miss Austin appeared in person after applying for membership by telephone. 9-13-46

Segregated, Negro Legionnaires Walk Out Of Convention

RICHMOND, Va.—Negro legionaires walked out of the morning session of the American Legion's 29th annual state convention here last week when they were segregated in the John Marshall High School auditorium.

State Legion Commander Robert B. Drawford, presiding officer at the meeting, said he had been compelled to turn down a request from the colored legionnaires that race segregation not be enforced in the seating arrangements. The reason he gave was the state Jim Crow law which he read before the legionnaires walked out.

He added that his convention committee had expressly promised representatives of John Marshall High School that the state Jim Crow laws would be adhered to if the high school would allow the convention to use the auditorium.

Atlanta Negro Legion Post In Civic Campaign

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Auburn Avenue Post 508 has a total membership of 225 ten months after its inception and is in the midst of a campaign to have Negroes inducted into the Atlanta police force. Sat. 8-30-47

The post is under the leadership of Acting Comdr. A. F. Weems, 2nd Vice Comdr. G. Cautrell, Judge Advocate T. J. Henry and Finance Officer C. L. Muzzell.

Organizations that have received contributions from the post are the YMCA, World Christmas Fund, and the Community Chest.

The group is under the supervision of Col. T. J. Henry.

First Negro Chaplain In Illinois Legion

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — (ANP) —The Rev. Kelsey Johnson Siddell ,a local minister, last week officially became the first Negro chaplain of the Department of Illinois of the American legion. He was elected during the recent Chicago state American Legion convention. Sat.

Rev. Mr. Siddell, who came here in 1935, joined the American legion in 1927 while pastoring at Monmouth, Ill. In addition to holding the state chaplaincy, he is also chaplain of the local post, for the 21st district.

THE AMERICAN LEGION'S TREASURY

Sat. 9-13-47

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

The Roy B. Tisdell Post of the American Legion of Peoria, Ill., a Jim Crow branch of this dubious one hundred per cent big-business, big-soldier organization, has been suspended, according to the State Legion Commander, William P. Klouskens. 9-13-47

The lifting of the charter sprang from the situation in Peoria last April when Paul Robeson was denied the right to sing in that city, in the city hall assembly room. The Tisdell Post supported Robeson's right to sing there: the white Legionnaires won out.

In suspending the Negro post the charge was made against Clifford Hazelwood, commander of the Tisdell Post that he and his post were engaged in "the dissemination of ideologies which are contrary to the tenets of the American Legion." Hazelwood, who is also vice president of the Illinois state NAACP, has denied the charges.

Now as far as we are concerned Mr. Hazelwood shouldn't bother to deny anything to anybody when an institution like the American Legion brings in its phony pro-fascist program and charges. It is well-known that no more than ten men, bankers and big shots, make the policy for this reactionary outfit. They shift the presidency of the Legion each year like statesmen in the dying democracies of Europe shift portfolios every year, swapping premierships and Cabinet memberships. The American Legion is so filthy with wealth that it is apt to set up Eva Peron as its pin-up girl any day now, for it has announced that it expects to spend ten million dollars this year in its fight on whatever it chooses to call un-Americanism. 9-13-47

The American Legion Magazine is one of the wealthiest literary prostitutes in the United States and has never been known to lift its little finger in behalf of anybody's right if they were worth less than a million dollars.

The American Legion sponsors Jim Crow posts all over the United States and has got just about as rotten a record on the Negro issue as any organization you could name, save possibly the Klan itself. Sat. 9-13-47

The American Legion in the South is the stronghold of its very best native white supremacist element.

We would advise the members of the Roy B. Tisdell Post of the American Legion not to worry too much about its suspension. It may be an oblique compliment to the militancy of this post that such a thing has happened. It wouldn't be a bad idea, in an organization where the Negro issue can't be heard at all, if the Negro membership nationally considered withdrawing in a mass and in joining some truly democratic veterans organization. 9-13-47

Lily-White S.C. Legion Post Honors Dead Sailor

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBIA, S.C.—Unless one is white he cannot belong to the American Legion in South Carolina. He can't have even membership in a jim crow post.

South Carolina Legionnaires have consistently rejected efforts to reduce their strict "white only" policy. Sat. 11-1-47

The latest rejection was in 1946 when the State Department turned down a proposal adopted by Legion heads at Atlanta, under which racial discrimination in membership would have been ended in Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina.

Post Honors War Dead

However, the William S. Guignard Post 79 of the Legion at West Columbia turned out in full to pay tribute to a 17-year-old colored veteran, whose remains were the first of his race to be returned to this part of the State from overseas for burial.

The Guignard Post provided pallbearers and a minister who aided the Rev. B. C. Cunningham, pastor of the Double Branch AME Church, in conducting final services, and provided military honors and an Legion escort for the young hero.

It was the first occurrence of its kind recalled in South Carolina.

Fatally Wounded in Pacific

The honored veteran who had given his life for his country was George Ernest Jones, Steward's Mate 2-c, who had left his education in the Lakeview High School in West Columbia and enlisted in the Navy. Afro-American

A year later, he was injured in fighting around Bougainville Island and was removed to Fort Shafto Hospital at Pearl Harbor, where he died in 1943.

He was buried in the Red Hill Graveyard there until his remains were returned here for final burial.

2 Brothers in Service

He was the son of the AME pastor, the Rev. Elisha L. Jones. A brother, Edward L. Jones, an Army veteran, and another brother now stationed with the Navy at Fort Mugu, Calif., survive; as do three sisters, Misses Molly and Louise Jones of West Columbia and Mrs. Willie Mae Hansen of Cheyenne, Wy. Baltimore, Md.

Legion pallbearers were R. E.

Davis, H. A. Crapps, Gene Huggins, A. H. Carter, Leo Vogel and Alex Geiger. Sat. 11-1-47

Honorary pallbearers, all West Columbia ex-Navy men, were: Earl Goodwin, James Dreher, Henry Dervin, Jack Johnson and Levat Martin.

The Rev. C. R. Hahn of the Guignard Post assisted in final rites, interment being made in the Double Branch Church Cemetery.

LEGION COMMANDER INSTALLED—Joseph H. Hawkins, right, recently elected Commander of the James E. Walker Post American Legion, Dept. of the District of Columbia, receives the gavel from Owen C. Holleran, left, Department commander at the installation ceremony last week in Washington, Abram L. Simpson, center, retiring commander. looks on. Sat. 10-25-47

Barbara Frietch

l. Y. Legion Post Reluctantly

nds Jim-Crow Membership Rule

NEW YORK (ANP)—Barbara rietchie Post 43 of the American egion dropped its long-standing im-crow policy here, week before ast, with the admission to membership of Miss Verneal M. Austin, a former captain in the WACs who spent five years in service.

The unexplained action of the post came as a surprise to Miss Austin who had been given the usual "run around" for several months. The envelope bearing the admission card contained no letter of acknowledgement or welcome. Sat 11-29-47

Ironically, the back of the small card carried the preamble to the constitution of the post. It read in part: "For God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes . . . to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent Americanism . . . to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good-will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy . . . "

Application Returned

Miss Austin applied for membership and paid the usual fees last Aug. 20. She was told by an officer of the post that she was being carried on the books as a member, and was given two receipts for the money paid. A few days later, however, she was notified that the post was "not receiving anymore applicants at that time," and an offer was made to return her money.

The notice suggested that she and her friends organize a post among themselves. Later, she was told by an officer that "we have not opened our post to colored members and many of the other posts have not either."

Sat. 11-1-47

Admittance Surprise

Although the post was panned by the press for its action, it took no immediate steps to reverse its position. The receipt of the membership card recently came as a surprise to Miss Austin, but she plans to make full use of her privileges.

"I feel," she says, "that more of our women veterans should apply for membership immediately. It will furnish the American Legion increased opportunity to set an example in the best traditions of American democracy."

Former Major

Spent 5 Years

Lighthouse Ind

In Service

INFORMER

NEW YORK — (ANP)—Barbara Frietchie post 43 of the American Legion dropped its long-standing jim crow policy against Negroes here week before last with the admission to membership of Miss Verneal M. Austin, a former major in the WACs who spent five years in service. The unexplained action of the post came as a surprise to Miss Austin who had been given the usual "runaround" for several months. The envelope bearing the admission card contained no letter of acknowledgement nor welcome.

Ironically, the back of the small card carried the preamble to the constitution of the post. It read in part: "For God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes . . . to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent Americanism . . . to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good-will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice freedom and democracy." Columbia, S.C.

FACED COMPLICATIONS

Miss Austin applied for membership and paid the usual fees last Aug. 20. She was told by an officer of the post that she was being carried on the books as a member, and was given two receipts for the money paid. A few days later, however, she was notified that the post was "not receiving any more applications at that time," and an offer was made to return her money. The notice suggested that she and her friends organize a post among themselves. Later, she was told by an officer "we have not opened our post to colored members and many of the other posts have not either."

11-30-47

Although the post was panned by the press for its action, it took no immediate steps to reverse its position. The receipt of the membership card recently came as a surprise to Miss Austin but she plans to make full use of her privileges.

SUN.

"I feel," she says, "that more of our women veterans should apply for membership immdiately. Such association between white and Negro ex-servicewomen can only result in better interracial understanding and goodwill. In addition, it will furnish the American Legion increased opportunity to set an example in the best traditions of American democracy."

Charter Revoked

The Columbia Record
Columbia, S.C.

Negro Legion Post Denies Red Charges

Wed. 8-13-47

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 13.—(UP)—The commander of a Negro American Legion post today denied charges by State Legion officials that the group harbored Communists and followed the party line.

State Commander William P. Kleuskens notified the Roy R. Tisdell post last night that its charter had been revoked temporarily. He charged the post had assisted "those engaged in dissemination of ideologies which are contrary to the tenets of the American Legion—Communism."

The charge was denied today by C. A. Hazelwood, the post's commander, who said "there will be a really big story in this when we make the true facts known."

Denies Charges

Kleuskens' charges definitely are not true," Hazelwood said. "I defy him or any other state officer to prove them. There isn't a single Communist among our 114 members and our legion program has been as American as any other in the country." Wed. 8-13-47

Kleuskens had charged that the post "while acting in the name of another organization has involved the name of the American Legion in controveries relating to Communism in such a way as to bring the good name of the American Legion into disrepute."

"The dissension and controversy and discontent existing in the post are of such nature that this group cannot adequately function as a post of the American Legion," he said.

Hazelwood said the post would meet Thursday "as an independent organization" to determine how to fight the ouster. The meeting, he said, "will be held in a community center instead of in our post home."

The revocation was believed to have sprung from the squabble that arose over the appearance of Negro singer Paul Robeson here last April.

Hazelwood, a vice president of the local chapter of the national Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was a member of the citizens committee which urged that city hall be used for a reception for Robeson.

Hazelwood, however, denied that the state order could have resulted from the Robeson affair.

"Our post issued a statement at the time that it was not entering into the matter," he said. "And my personal motives were non-political. I was merely interested in seeing a citizen obtain his rights, regardless of race, creed or color.

"I would have joined the committee regardless of Robeson's race."

According to usual procedure, Kleuskens was expected to present his charges to the executive board of the Illinois department, along with a request to revoke the post's charter permanently.

The post would then be given a hearing before the department judge advocate for possible reinstatement if it could disprove the charge.

Negro to Get Legion Funeral He Desired

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Mon. Sept. 1, 1947

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 31 (AP)—Henry Graves, 60, Negro war veteran, will get the American Legion funeral he desired, despite his membership in a post accused by national Legion officers of being Communist-tainted.

Services for Graves, a janitor, will be held Tuesday at the Mount Zion Negro Baptist Church with Peoria Post No. 2 of the Legion in charge of burial. Post No. 2 has an all-white membership.

Graves, who died Friday, had expressed a dying wish for a Legion funeral. However, the all-Negro Roy B. Tisdell Post to which he belonged had its charter nullified, pending investigation, on charges that some members supported Communist activities. Mon. 9-1-47

Sidewalk Rites Vetoed.

Clifford A. Hazelwood, Tisdell post commander, had said Graves' funeral would be held on the sidewalk in front of the post's headquarters, padlocked by the state Legion.

Graves' friends and relatives vetoed this idea, though, declaring it would lend a "carnival atmosphere to the funeral and Henry wasn't that kind of a man."

American Legion services were authorized by Douglas Getchell, Illinois department commander.

Knoxville Labor News
August 28, 1947

Negro Legion Post Fights

Charter Revocation

Chicago (FP)—Revocation of the charter of the an all-Negro post of the American Legion for its defense of Paul Robeson's right to sing in Peoria last April will be considered by the Legion's state convention, meeting here.

The Peoria post was suspended because several of its leaders joined a local protest against the ban on Robeson, who was forbidden to sing for fear he would "stir up trouble." A white Peoria Legion post was active in bringing about the ban.

Denying the "Communist" charge which was the basis of the post's expulsion, commander C. A. Hazelwood declared: "There isn't a single Communist among our 114 members." He indicated a fight would be made to reinstate the post on grounds of illegal suspension of charter.

Legion Bid to Barred Negro Ex-WAC

P.M.
New York, N.Y.
Sun. 8-31-47

PM Friday carried the story of a Negro woman, Verneal M. Austin, of 501 W. 143d St., a former WAC major, who tried to join the Barbara Frietchie Post of the American Legion and was refused, with the suggestion that "you people organize a post among yourselves."

Hannah Fish, Acting Commander of the New York Service Women's Post 1547 of the Legion, read that story and immediately telegraphed PM:

"I invite Miss Verneal Austin to join my post and deem it a privilege to do so to one who has served her country so well. In the preamble to the constitution of the American Legion, one of the purposes of the organization as stated is to uphold and defend . . . the principles of justice, freedom and democracy. I feel that discrimination against a former member of our armed services because of her color is neither upholding our constitution nor guaranteeing her democratic rights, and is anything but American."

GI GETS STATE LEGION POST

Afro-American

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (ANP)—The Rev. Kelsey J. Siddall last week was elected chaplain of the Department of Illinois of the American Legion, the first of his race so named. Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-6-47

FIRST TO SERVE—When the American Legion convention met last week at New York's Madison Square Garden, these men were selected for assistant sergeants-at-arms. Left to right, John Myers, Hempstead, L.I., of Gamilion Campbell Post 1488; Man Mountain Dean of Georgia Post 127; and Samuel Cook. Until their appointment, only members named to that position were white. Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-6-47

Afro American

Small Group of Delegates Attends Legion Session

But Come From All Sections of Country; Question of Segregation Not Touched

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK — Big, noisy and colorful, the 29th annual convention of the American Legion which ended Sunday afternoon after four jammed-packed days and nights of bilarious activities, was attended by a sprinkling of colored veterans of World Wars I and II from States throuhgout the Union.

Delegates, alternates and visitors, while representing an area extending from New York to Oregon, from Illinois to Florida, however, attended in limited numbers when compared to the over-all attendance.

Estimated at 550

While no officia count was available, public relations officials estimated that the colored group was represented by about 50 delegates and possibly 500 visitors, who are members of the legion, attended.

Prior to the opening session on Tuesday in Madison Square Garden, delegates from the South and East talked of bringing to the convention floor the question of segregation within the organization.

This issue, however, never reached officia level.

Invited to Join

Nearest to an official approach to the question came from Acting Commander Hannah Fish of New York Service Women's Post 1547, who sent an invitation to Former WAC Maj. Verneal M. Austin of 501 W. 143rd St., here, to join that post after the latter reported being refused admission to the Barbara Frietchie Post of New York.

Among delegates woh offered unsolicited comment on the question of segregation within the legion was Frank Leavitt (Man Mountain) Dean of Norcross, Ga.

He said that in his State there is no such thing as segregation in the legion.

"Colored boys have their posts and we have ours. All are the same." Sat. 9-6-47

Among delegates attending was Miss Grace B. Prettvman of Chicago, organizer and commander of the Pallas Athene P ost, 1103, an all-service woman unit. She is a former Wac.

The majority of the delegates attending were from all-colored posts. However, Delegates Alternate Eural B. Wade of Portland, Ore., was an exception.

Not Segregated in Oregon

"My unit is mixed," he declared. "We don't have an all colored unit in the State."

There are several mixed posts in both New York and New Jersey.

John Meyer of Gomillion Campbell Post, Hempstead, N.Y., and Samue Cooke, Henry Morrison Post, Freeport, N.Y., both served on the reception committee at Madison Square Garden.

Among other delegates attending were: Sat. 9-6-47

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Nat F. Johnson, post commander, Argonne Post 217, Kansas City, Kan.; William Ballton, Joseph Slade Jr. Post 336, Burlington, N.J.; P. J. Hill, Mitchell Davis Post, Trenton, N.J.; Walter M. Gibson and Emery O. Robinson, George L. Giles Post 87, Chicago;

Edward H. Thomas, Jesse Cooper Post, Buffalo, N.Y.; Dallas P. Ford, Col. Charles Young Post, New York City; Willard E. Bobier, Johnstown Post 472, Johnstown, N.Y.; William H. Whittaker, Queen City Post, New Rochelle, N.Y.;

Richard Wallace, John Griffin Post, Miami, Fla.; Andrew L. Hogan, James Reese Europe Post, and Mrs. Elsie N Hogan, James Reese Europe Auxiliary, Washington, D.C.; A. A. Simon James E. Walker Post, also of Washington.

Visitors listed were:

Charles S. Lomack, James B. Lomack, Walker Post, and Mrs. Carrie G. Lomack, Walker Auxiliary, and Mrs. Fairfax Lomack, auxiliary commander, all of Washington.

Former Wac Admitted Rejected by Auxiliary

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-6-47

American Legion Post Accepts Application Later Decides to Ignore Miss Verneal Austin

NEW YORK—Membership in the Barbara Fritchie Post, No. 43, American Legion Auxiliary, was recently granted and then denied Miss Verneal Austin, former Wac who served for nearly five years in the Army.

According to Miss Austin, who was released from the Army in March 1946 with the rank of major, she called the New York County headquarters of the American Legion to see whether she could make application for membership.

Commander Enthusiastic

She was referred to Miss Emily Greer, commander of the Barbara Fritchie Post, who was quite enthusiastic over Miss Austin's qualification over the telephone. She even declared she would pay th $3 necessary for an application fee so that Miss Austin might become a member immediately and take part in a meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel the next day.

Show Surprise

When Miss Austin arrived at the Hotel for the meeting, she

was met by Miss Greer and Miss Edna B. Richardson, vice-commander of the post. Sat. 9-6-47

When the women saw her, Miss Austin declared, expressions of surprise showed clearly on their faces, but thy gave her the application blank and accepted her membership fee of $4 for which they gave her a receipt.

Not Taking Applications

The following day Miss Austin was asked to met a few more members of the Post. It was then that she was told that the Post was not taking new applications a the present time, but her application would be turned over to the nw commandr in October.

Becoming suspicious, Miss Austin said; "You are not practicing racial discrimination in this Post, are you?"

"Yes," Miss Richardson is said to have answered. "We don't take colored in our Post and neither do many of the other posts in the country."

Refuses Return Money

The statement was immediately dnied by Miss Greer, who repri manded Miss Richardson, but Miss Austin told them that she intend ed to make an isue of the incident. Sat. 9-6-47

She refused to accept a return of the money she had paid for membership and said sh intending holding the slip which designates her as a member of the Barbara Fritchie Post.

Protest Fails Afro-American to Get Action

Baltimore, Md.

One-Day 'Honeymoon' Ends Abruptly, Tues.

Sat. 8-23-47

STATE LAW CITED

Friends Denied Chance to Protest

RICHMOND

The one-day democratic honeymoon of the 29th annual convention of the American ion came to an abrupt end sday when 85 colored dele s from about 20 Virginia s walked out in protest of jim-crow seating arrange- t and other discriminatory tices.

e blow-up came when the Ad- nt-General Jack Jefferies suspended the rules of the placention to read to the body a letter of protest from the colored weonnaires asking that the arrangement be changed.

Liberals Given No Chance

While reading the letter in one Mr. Jefferies picked up a copy of the Virginia State Segregation Law and the other and read this, declaring the issue closed without placing it before the convention. Although many white delegates were anxious to permit their colored mates to be integrated into their legation. Sat. 8-23-47

The protest action, led by W. M. Marshall, legion commander and prominent mortician of Culpeper, Va., came as a distinct surprise following a caucus Monday night shortly after the AFRO had been informed that "everything was going beautifully" and the legionnaires had no cause for complaint. Its optimistic outlook was based on the opening services Sunday in which two colored members, the Rev. Robert F. Anderson of Richmond, and E. C. Meyers had participated on the memorial program of John Marshall High School, and colored co-chairmen had work harmoniously with the Virginia committee for months in preparing for the convention.

Given "Reserved" Section

Trouble started when the delegates found a special sign in one section of the auditorium marked "reserved" and colored delegates were instructed to sit there instead of with their district units.

The colored delegates then demanded to know how they were to be placed in the parade scheduled for Tuesday afternoon, as to whether they would march with their units or as a segregated body.

This opened the whole issue which led to the filing of the protest. Sat. 8-23-47

State Legion Commander Robert W. Crawford backed up the adjutant-general and said that he could take no other action.

Several other meetings were held Tuesday night by the two groups, but no solution was reached.

On Wednesday, the colored legionnaires refused to return to the auditorium and prepared to go back to their local posts to fight the issue out.

85 Delegates Attend

The 85 delegates along with relatives and friends came from the following cities: Washington Roanoke, Hampton, Suffolk, Danville, Alexandria, Portsmouth, Tappahanock, Front Royal, Chathan Christ Church, Martinsville, Fredricksburg, Holland, Dalhgreen Weens, Waynesboro, Fall Church Clarksville, Arlington, South Boston, Charlottesville, Radford, Harrisonburg and Farmville.

William Robinson of Post 189 and William Thompson of Post 115 served as co-chairmen.

Resolutions Adopted

Under the chairmanship of Samuel Stokes, president of the Boosters' Club, resolutions were introduced calling for wider participation in the State activities on behalf of colored legionnaires.

Among the demands were the immediate employment of a paid colored worker to interpret the work of the legion to its 23,000 members in the State, and sponsorship of an oratorical contest among colored school children.

The legion staged a parade on Tuesday in which the Petersburg Junior Drum and Bugle Corps participated. A luncheon for visiting delegates was held at the Reece Tea Room on Monday, and a dance was held at the Monroe Center on Monday evening.

List of Delegates

Among those attending the sessions were: Sat. 8-23-47

ROANOKE—WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT
SUFFOLK—P. W. BARNES
RICHMOND—Ambrose Price, William Thompson, Elgin E. Hicks, R. J. Lawrence, Samuel Stokes, U. S. Payne, James C. Stalling, Joseph E. Taylor, John W. Hall, James A. Wood, Richard O. Thompson, Matt J. Robinson, I. Woodson and Mrs. Virginia I. Robinson.
Tappahanock—Bladen Moore, and William Thompson.
FRONT ROYAL— Charles Johnson and Ollen Rhoades.
Lemuel S. Henry, Hampton; James A. Bowley, Norfolk; Charles E. Carter, James A. Holmes—Christ Church; R. H. Miller, Chatham.
HARRISONBURG — Elon W. Rhoades, William C. Gaines, B. H. Newman.
MARTINSVILLE—J. R. Eggleston, Flem Finney; Petersburg—Clifton Hill; Danville—B. O. Henderson; Tappahonack—Matthew McGuire;
FREDRICKSBURG—Charles Harris; Holland Hanibal E. Hall; Alexandris—Walter J. Hill; Norfolk—Ernest W. Norward; Rudford— James Wilson; Portsmouth—J. W. Blount, Jeremiah H. Green.
DAHLGREN—J. S. Johnson; Weems —Alonzo Kein, R. H. Chewning, Juilian A. Ball; Waynesboro—James L. Taylor, George Stewart.
CHARLOTTESVILLE — Bernard J. Dabney, W. E. Jackson; Falls Church—Lester W. Brent; Clarksville —Calvin I. Paschall; Alexandria—Marion Butler, Freeman Johnson.

THE HORIZON

By P. L. PRATTIS

Instead of Waiting to Be Kicked Out by Legion, Negro Posts Should Seek New Home

EVEN a cursory review of some of the resolutions debated and passed at the national convention of the American Legion, as reported in the daily press the next day, make it difficult for one to refrain from dubbing the Legion the representative of the most hidebound and insenstive institution in the Nation.

Mr. Prattis

It begins to look as though the Legion, never an enlightened organization in respect to social issues, has been "captured," that its "booboisie" has become the willing victim of its bourgeois elements and that the organization is destined, because of name and its symbolism, not because of its representativeness, to become the major stony bulwark of reaction in this nation. Sat. 9-13-47

Of course, from the standpoint of Negroes it is depressing and sickening to be forced to realize that the Legion, as a national body, has never been willing to take any stand on the rights and privileges of Negro citizens. It started out as a jim-crow organization and it has remained a jim-crow organization.

* * *

DESPITE THAT fact, the executive committee of the Legion in Illinois had the temerity to suspend the charter of a Negro post in Peoria on charges of being tainted with communism. The leader of this post had also the distinction of being the leader of the NAACP.

As the president of the NAACP, he contended for the right of Paul Robeson to speak in Peoria. This was shortly after it had been intimated from Washington that Robeson might be a Communist member or sympathizer. Anyone wanting to be fair would be forced to admit that a question of civil rights was involved, whether Mr. Robeson should be accorded the free speech right, regardless of his political affiliation or presumed political affiliation. Pittsburgh Courier

THE NAACP in Peoria (not the Legion post) apparently thought it should act to protect the right of Mr. Robeson to speak. The NAACP president, who happened to be the Legion post commander also, acted.

Because he did so, the Legion membership which had nothing whatever to do with the matter is being penalized by the State executive committee because of the present sense and nonsense about communism.

It would take a better mathematician than this writer to figure out what the Legion has done FOR Negroes. Where does it stand on lynching? On the poll tax? On FEPC? On segregation in the Army and Navy? On the extension of social security benefits to include farm and domestic workers? Sat. 9-13-47

IT HAS SHOWN where it stands on housing by voting overwhelmingly against the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bi-partisan housing bill. Almost everybody knew it would do that. Wherever there has been an issue in respect to housing, Legion representatives for months have placed themselves on the side of reaction.

You have only to know the attitude of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, or of one of its stooge organizations, in order to determine the position of the Legion.

The Taft-Ellender-Wagner Bill is designed to do something about housing for the millions of Americans who need it. It is carefully framed to protect the interests of so-called private enterprise. But it is also designed to overcome the scarcity which results in high prices when the supply is so much less than the demand. But the Legion is against it. Why? Because it doesn't give priority to veterans. Anybody can see that is a smoke screen.

Sat. 9-13-47

THE LEGION IS against it because certain Legion leadership has been captured by a certain interest. The allusion to priorities for veterans is misleading demagoguery and would be wrong even if it were right. Veterans need homes and should have them. But so should other Americans. Pittsburgh Courier

Housing is almost the special and peculiar need of Negroes wherever you find them. By opposing liberal housing programs, the Legion places its seal of approval on every Negro slum ghetto in the United States. Courier

Instead of allowing reactionary elements in the American Legion to give them the boot, it would seem that Negro posts might better serve their interests and their country in the long run by giving the Legion the boot and lining up with a veterans' organization which draws no color line and espouses the cause of all Americans.

Quitman, Ga. Press--188
February 4, 1947

BELL GIDDINGS LEGION POST

Negro Veterans Form
Receive Charter
Elect Officers

Negro veterans have organized the Bell Giddings Post and have received a charter. They have 50 members and the officers are L. L. Chisholm, Commander; Joel Chisholm, vice-commander; J. B. Stevens, adjutant; Wesley Dye, Sr., chaplain.

The post meets semi-monthly, the 2nd and 4th. Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock at the colored high school. Commander Chisholm said they were anxious to get in touch with the many colored veterans in the county and hoped to form a helpful community program. They were aided in forming their post by Commander S. H. Pedrick of Wilbur Oglesby Post and expressed appreciation for this aid.

What they greatly need is a lot which would be of great encouragement in the plan for a future Legion Home which they hope to build.

Jackson, Miss. News
January 23, 1947

Negroes Admitted Into State Legion By Committee Here

Admittance of negroes into the Mississippi department of the American Legion became a reality Thursday when the state executive committee convening here at the Heidelberg hotel approved an application for a charter to the Greenwood post.

The Greenwood unit operating under the jurisdiction of the Mississippi department is the first all-negro legion post to be organized in the state. The Greenwood charter was approved by the state executive committee after meeting the required eligibility rules and regulations of the Mississippi department of the American Legion. Other applications for all-negro Legion post charters will be presented to the state executive committee as they comply with the provisions set up by last year's convention mandate. The negro posts as they are granted temporary charters will compose the 18th district of the Mississippi department of the American Legion.

State Commander H. M. Morse of Jackson presided over the state executive committee meeting and many important Legion matters were discussed from the floor.

The executive committee approved tentative plans for a statewide American Legion sponsored basketball tournament to be held here March 11 and 12. Teams surviving the district basketball tourneys will

(Turn to Page 16, Column 2)

NEGROES ADMITTED INTO STATE LEGION BY COMMITTEE HERE

(Continued from Page One)

be eligible to play in the statewide tournament. Legion post teams are now competing in fourteen of the department's seventeen districts. Each district championship team will be eligible to enter the Jackson play for the state championship.

State Adjutant Robert D. Morrow of Brandon gave a detailed report of the state athletic commission's activities since its creation by a legislative act in 1928. Members of the state athletic commission are Adjutant Morrow, S. H. Doggett of Hattiesburg, and H. J. Landry, of Friar Point.

A committee was appointed to select a 1947 state convention site and date for the Mississippi department. Its reports and recommendations will be heard by the state executive committee at its next meeting in April.

Adjutant Morrow explained the post commanders' and adjutants' conference which opened a two-day session here and gave the executive committeemen an insight into the extensive program planned for the conclave.

William A. Lowry, of Dallas, Tex., national rehabilitation division of the American Legion, who has been assigned to the Mississippi conference in an advisory capacity, spoke briefly to the state executive committee members.

After an open forum during which the committee members aired their views on Legion policies, the meeting recessed, but remained ready to be called into executive session until the two-day conference of post commanders and adjutants adjourns Friday morning.

Chef de Gare Edgar W. Wright, of Centreville, called a conference of the Forty and Eighters Thursday at 3 p. m. to map plans for the statewide wreck to be held in Jackson on April 19.

Savannah, Ga. Press
June 11, 1947

NEGRO LEGION POSTS PRAISED

MAJ. FAWCETT COMMENDS SPLENDID CONVENTION SHOWING

The showing made by negro veterans at the 29th annual convention of the American Legion, Department of Georgia, held recently in Macon, has won high commendation from Maj. John R. Fawcett, adjutant of Chatham Post, No. 36, American Legion. Major Fawcett has written J. G. Lemon, attorney-at-law and author of a column of news appearing weekly in the Evening Press, a letter in which he comments on the showing of the negro veterans at Macon as "splendid."

Major Fawcett writes that the negro veterans at the convention are "entitled to commendation from the Department of Georgia" for their presentations at the meeting. In the parade the Eleventh District had two uniformed bands and approximately 400 legionnaires in line.

There were 27 posts organized in the Eleventh District in the past year, Major Fawcett notes, the first being organized in Savannah, and known as Post 500.

Major Fawcett commented most favorably on programs and pamphlets which were the product of the new negro division of the legion in Georgia.

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
Sat. 9-13-47

Legion Chief Backs Jimcrow Posts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12. — James F. O'Neil, new National Commander of the American Legion, today endorsed segregated posts on the basis of color.

Asked at a press conference whether he approves of the policy pursued in southern states of dividing Negroes and whites into separate posts, he replied he had heard no complaints when visiting the Louisiana convention of the Legion.

"It meets with my approval," O'Nel sad.

American Legion In Alabama Will Accept Negroes In Future

BY JACK HOUSE
News State Editor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 26 — The Alabama Department of the American Legion today overwhelmingly voted to accept Negro membership on a statewide basis.

At its annual convention, the department amended its constitution by setting up a separate district for Negro members.

Despite bitter debate on the floor, the amendment passed with only a few dissenting votes.

The constitutional amendment sets up a 10th district to be represented by a district commander. The new district will be statewide.

BITTER OBJECTION to the immediate passage of the amendment was expressed on the floor but an urgent appeal by Ottis L. Cooper, Red Level, department commander, and Vernol R. Jansen, Mobile, chairman of the constitution and by-laws committee, brought about a convention approval.

Jansen, a World War II veteran, made a dramatic appeal for passage of the admendent, declaring "This question has been debated for 25 years, and that is too damn long."

Other members of the constitution and by-laws committee which prepared and recommended the amendment are Robert E. Hodnette, Jr., Mobile; Judge R. T. Simpson, Montgomery; D. Trotter Jones, Birmingham; Arch B. Ferrell, Phenix City, and David R. Solomon, Birmingham.

* * *

A MOTION to have action on the Negro membership question passed until the next convention was defeated with numerous delegates booing the proposal and shouting that the issued has been evaded long enough.

A handful of Negro Legionnaires, members of the Tuskegee Post, received the action of the convention with much joy. Until now Alabama Negroes could join only the post at Tuskegee. Today's action enables the Negro veterans to form their own posts. They will have their own officers and hold thier own convention.

Although its value was not at first appreciated, air power became one of the decisive factors in winning the war against Japan, Maj. Gen. Orvil A. Anderson, commander of the Air War College at the university, declared today.

In an address before the convention, Anderson traced the strategy which led to ultimate victory in the Pacific and predicted air power can never be discounted in future military operations.

"The pattern of war against Japan," he said, "did not develop from the plans of an inspired genius, nor from logical processes either by ourselves or Japan. . . . It gave no evidence of recognition that technological advances, particularly in weapons of the air, could and would revolutionize patterns of warfare."

As the war progressed, air power came more and more into its own, Anderson asserted. Interrogation of high Japanese leaders later indicated Japan would have surrendered to air attack even if no surface invasion had been planned and regardless of the atomic bomb or Russia's entry into the war.

A well-balanced plan for industrial and military mobilization and a centralized intelligence system are essential to national security in this atomic age.

So spoke Lt. Gen. J. Lawton (Lightnin' Joe) Collins, newly-appointed deputy chief of staff of the U. S. Army, last night.

"America's real strength lies in mobilization of industries rather than in mobilization of the armed forces," Gen. Collins, who at one time was stationed in Birmingham, declared.

He praised the recently-enacted unification plan as a method to set up a structure to correlate the country's might with its foreign policy.

Gen. Collins, who substituted for Sen. Lister Hill, who was unable to address the convention, predicted that, as in the past, reserve organizations are necessary to supplement a first class regular enlistment.

"The National Guard and the Organized Reserves always form the bulk of the armed forces in time of war," the three-star general, believed by many to be in line as Gen. Eisenhower's successor, told the Legionnaires, who will bring their session to a close today.

* * *

GEN. COLLINS arrived by plane from Washington late Friday afternoon. He was met at Maxwell Field by Maj. Gen. David M. Schlatter, deputy commanding general of education, Air University; Walter Bragg Smith, U. S. marshal, and Brig. Gen. James S. Saliba, Alabama adjutant general.

He spoke last night at the past commanders' banquet at the Jefferson Davis Hotel. Gen. Collins was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. Smith last night and Saturday he planned to go to Auburn to pay a visit with his brother, Prof. Bernard L. Collins, of Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Jefferson County is well represented at the convention. Former Gov. Frank Dixon is among delegates from Gen. Gorgas Post attending the convention.

CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS—J. B. Roberts, chairman of the veterans housing committee in Birmingham, came in for the convention yesterday. . . Albert B. Stapp, Birmingham, who was elected grand chef de gare of the Grand Voiture of Alabama, Forty et Eight, was receiving congratulations yesterday. He also was told he is the first past commander of the Alabama Department to become commander of the Forty et Eight. . . . D. Trotter Jones, Birmingham, addressed the convention at the Montgomery auditorium yesterday afternoon. . . . The Gen. Gorgas Post drum and bugle corps, as usual, made a hit in the parade yesterday afternoon. . . . Seen in the Birmingham delegation: Arthur Greenwood, William S. Pritchard, Judge Emmett Perry, David R. Solomon, Fred V. Bailey and Sam Taylor.

Alabama American Legion Votes To Expand Its Race Membership

Sat. 8-2-47
Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Alabama Department of the American Legion, in annual session here, shook off part of its shame Wednesday by voting to spread its Negro membership all over the State instead of keeping it bottled up in one post—the Britton McKenzie Post at Tuskegee Institute.

The Pittsburgh Courier Sat. 8/2/47

Vernol R. Ansen of Mobile, World War II veteran and chairman of the constitution and bi-laws committee, and Ottis Cooper of Red Level, department commander, led the successful floor fight over the bitted and heated opposition of a handful of diehards.

In a ringing and stirring appeal, Mr. Jansen reminded the convention: "This question has been debated for twenty-five years, that is too —— long."

The opposition, trying to postpone consideration of the amendment until the next session, was howled down with boos and jeers, with a considerable number of delegates shouting that the issue had been sidestepped too long.

CAN FORM OWN POSTS

The constitution and bi-laws committee saw its proposed amendment, setting up a separate district for Negro members, approved by a substantial vote. This amendment creates a tenth district, to be supervised by a commander. This action enables Negro Legionnaires to form their own posts, elect their officers and hold their district convention.

Other members of the constitution and bi-laws committee recommending and fighting for the amendment to widen membership opportunities for Negro veterans were Robert E. Hodnette Jr., Mobile; Judge R. T. Simpson, Montgomery; D. Trotter Jones, Birmingham; Arch B. Ferrell, Prenix City, and David R. Solomon of Birmingham.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In Birmingham, Molton H. Gray, who led an unsuccessful court fight to compel the State Legion to grant a post charter to Birmingham legionnaires several years ago, wired his "congratulations" to Attorney Solomon "for the fine work done for the colored veterans of Alabama." He said that the Birmingham attorney, who is known to have fought hard to open up the Legion membership to Negro veterans, "deserves praise from every World War I and II" veteran. The telegram was signed on behalf of Mr. Gray and well-wishing veterans of Jefferson County.

Delegates from the Britton McKenzie (Tuskegee) Post attending the convention, cheered the action expanding Negro membership.

Illinois Legion Lifts Charter Of Negro Post

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Thur. 8-14-47

Charges Commander Consorted With Reds

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 13 (AP)—The Illinois American Legion Department today revoked temporarily the charter of an all-Negro Peoria post, charging its commander had "participated in activities demonstrating his association with those engaged in" disseminating Communist ideologies.

William P. Kleuskens, state commander, said an investigation of the post was made after Paul Robeson, Negro singer, visited the city last April. Robeson was denied use of a City Hall assembly room after he was named by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as one of a group "invariably found supporting the Communist Party and its front organizations."

Kleuskens said in Chicago without elaboration that Robeson "was the cause of bringing about this investigation."

Commander Denies Charge.

The commander of the all-Negro group, C. A. Hazelwood, said:

"Not a one of these charges is true. I contradict each and every one of them. There isn't a single Communist among our 114 members, and our Legion program has been as American as any other in the country."

A disabled veteran of World War I, Hazelwood is a leader in Peoria activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A letter from the Illinois department, signed by Kleuskens, said the Peoria post "is not and has not been engaged in carrying out the mandates of the American Legion and has not carried on and promoted any of the programs sponsored by the American Legion pursuant to the policy of the Legion as determined by the national and department conventions."

Thursday 8-14-47

"I further find the commander of the Roy B. Tisdell Post has participated in activities demonstrating his association with those engaged in dissemination of ideologies which are contrary to the tenets of the American Legion—communism," the letter added.

Race Members Attend First AL Convention

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
8-2-47

By B. EVERETTE MOORE

MONROE, La.—(ANP)—For the first time in the history of this state, Negroes attended and participated in the annual convention of the Louisiana department of the American Legion just concluded here. The convention unanimously approved the establishment of a department liaison office to be filled by a representative elected from one of the colored posts.

Following the adoption last year at the 28th state convention, of a resolution permitting the organization of Negro posts, provided there was no opposition suffered by the white post of that section, such posts have sprung up all over the state. Today, there are 32 colored posts scattered throughout the state and membership is mounting.

Sat. 8-2-47

In spite of opposition from some quarters to a joint meeting of the colored and white legionnaires this year, the three-day session was harmonious and cordial. No friction developed among the 142 delegates at the Frances hotel, and at the conclusion of the convention everyone of both groups agreed that the meeting could not have been a more cooperative one.

A new note was introduced to the group which heretofore has been non-political in its outlook. The national vice commander, R. C. Cadwallader, appealed to all legionnaires to enter the arena of politics and support those candidates who represent the ideals embodied in true American democracy.

Sat. 8-2-47

He urged them not to hesitate to opposed those whose ideals are to the contrary. Negro legionnaires were told to return to their respective communities and assume the leadership of their people.

The new liaison officer will be elected from the ranks of the most promising legionnaires of the state and will be especially trained for his work of coordinating the activities of the various Negro posts.

The Negro Legionnaires have pledged themselves to double their efforts in recruiting new members in order to increase substantially their voting strength at the annual convention in New Orleans next year.

Commander Of State Legion Regrets Bias

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 8-15-47

State Law Forbids Co-Mingling Of Races, He Explains

RICHMOND, Va. — (NNPA) — Colored legionnaires walked out of the morning session of the American Legion's twenty-ninth annual state convention last Tuesday when they were segregated in the John Marshall High School auditorium.

The presiding officer at the meeting, State Legion Commander Robert B. Crawford, said he had been compelled to turn down a request from the colored legionnaires that race segregation be not enforced in seating arrangements. The reason he gave was the Virginia Jim Crow law which he read to the colored legionnaires before they walked out.

Fri 8-15-47

Moreover, he said, his convention committee had expressly promised representatives of John Marshall High School that the State Jim Crow laws would be adhered to if the high school would allow the convention to use its auditorium.

Specifically, the colored delegates who were quartered at Monroe Center while the whites were located at Hotel John Marshall, wanted to sit in the space allocated to white delegates from the respective Legion districts.

They asked permission to do this by formal letter, submitted to Mr. Crawford by M. M. Marshall, of Culpepper, prior to the assembly. After the group convened, they took up the matter on the floor.

Mr. Crawford expressed "deep regret" that State law forced him to turn down the colored legionnaires' petition and then named a 10-man committee of white and colored delegates to thrash out the matter.

He pointed out that many colored legionnaires participated in the Legion's annual convention parade last Tuesday afternoon.

STATE CODE CITED

Mr. Crawford said he read to the assembly a portion of Virginia Code which he interpreted as making it unlawful not to separate white and colored people at a public assemblage in an auditorium such as that at the high school.

Space for colored delegates had been provided adjacent to that of the whites in a manner which has been followed at all previous Legion conventions here, the commander said.

He said "it's a matter over which the Legion has no control. We want to maintain law and order and the last hing the Legion wants to do is to violate State law.

"Also, we couldn't have secured the auditorium without the understanding that we would abide by State law." Fri-8-15-47

He pointed out that this bargain was one which had to be made by hi sconvention committee, headed by Robert D. Adair, before a committee representing the school would allow the auditorium to be used.

Mr. Crawford pointed out that, although all of the colored legionnaires left the hall after he read them the law and refused to grant their seating request a few of them later came in and took seats during the meeting.

Mr. Marshall, who presented the letter and later led the delegation out of the hall, could not be reached for comment early last Tuesday night, nor cold Willie M. Robinson, State head of the colored legionnaries, he contacted.

During all of the afternoon, most white legionnaires approached on the subject refused to comment on the matter or even to admit that it had come up. Those who would talk, minimized the importance of the affair.

"A tempest in a teapot," one man said. Fri-8-15-47

Another legionnaire administered a swift kick to the shins of a Legion worker who started to comment to a newspaper reporter on the subject.

Ala. American Legion Votes To Accept Negroes

The Post Dispatch
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat-8-16-47

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) —Acceptance of Negro membership on a state wide basis was overwhelmingly approved by the Alabama department of the American Legion during its annual convention here last week.

Otis L. Cooper, of Red Level, department commander, and Vernel R. Janson, Modile, chairman of the constitution and by-laws committee, were credited with swinging the divided vote toward the affirmative side.

Jansen, a World War II veteran, dramatically appealed for its immediate passage, declaring, "This question has been debated for 25 years; and that is too damn long."

In thet past, Negroes could only join the Tuskegee post of the American Legion. The amendment sets up a 10th district, represented by a district commander, which will be state-wide. This action enables Negro veterans to form their own posts, have their own officers and hold their own convention.

Other Legion members aiding in the preparation and recommendation of the amendment were Robert E. Hodnette, Jr., Mobile; Judge R. T. Simpson, Montgomery; D. Trotter Jones and David R. Solomon both of Birmingham; and Arch B. Ferrell, Phenix City. A group of Legionnaires from the Tuskegee post attended the state convention.

Sat-8-16-47

A.V.C. Denied Opportunity To Testify

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 2-25-47

WASHINGTON.— NNPA — The American Veterans Committee is being denied the opportunity to present testimony on veterans' matters before the House Veterans' Affairs Committee because Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, objected to AVC's endorsement of anti-lynching and anti-poll tax legislation, Charles G. Bolte, national chairman of AVC charged last Tuesday.

Bolte said Rankin had threatened to filibuster or take a walk if AVC were granted permission to testify. He told reporters that the committee in executive session had adopted a resolution barring AVC from testifying, and declared that Rankin "led the opposition" to AVC.

"Rankin undoubtedly has a grudge against AVC because it was an AVC group in Mississippi which did such a splendid job in rounding up witnesses against Rankin's colleague, Senator Theodore Bilbo," Bolte declared. "This group, headed by AVC member Estamore A. Wolfe, provided safe conduct for Negroes desiring to testify regarding Bilbo's campaign action aimed at intimidating Negro voters. Rankin apparently has chosen to strike back at AVC by attempting to deny it the right to testify before what he presumably regards as his own personal committee."

The AVC Looks Ahead

New Republic 34

THE second convention of the American Veterans' Committee proved again that the AVC is the greatest political workshop in America for young veterans. The AVC was founded to establish a representative and progressive veterans' movement in opposition to the old-line, machine-dominated organizations. Its 2,000 delegates arrived in Milwaukee on June 20 and settled down to five days of serious caucuses and platform sessions lasting from supper until breakfast. It grows light at five in the morning at Milwaukee, and for most delegates the long weekend blurred into a sleepless 96-hour day. N.Y., N.Y.

Last year's convention at Des Moines led to a close and bitter fight, ending in a victory for the "right." It began as a protest against outside ideologies seeking to control the AVC, and ended by threatening to become an ideology on its own. Mon. 6-30-47

This year the "left" wing came to Milwaukee seeking broad support for its assertion that the "right" was trying to impose one point of view on the AVC by machine methods. The "right" came, asserting that the AVC's future demanded an end to the split and a clean sweep in the election of like-minded leaders united in a liberal program and opposition to communism. The "right's" own machine, unorganized last year, this year was highly professional in its planning and execution.

A "center" group, unable to identify itself with either machine, asserted the virtue of an independent point of view and tried to approach all issues on a basis of merit alone. It worked for a unified slate of leaders and, failing to win a compromise, ran its own full slate instead. Mon. 6-30-47

In a close race, the "right" won out. The AVC's new chairman, Chat Patterson, who did an outstanding job as legislative representative, faces a hard year of building the AVC. Most delegates hope that he will go at it with an open mind, and wish him luck.

Name Carter To AVC Post

P.M. New York, N.Y.

Robert L. Carter, assistant special counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will succeed Justice Feldman as Veterans Affairs Director of the American Veterans Committee on Oct. 1. Feldman is quitting the post to return to private practice.

Carter

Carter, who joins the NAACP in 1944 after three years with the Army Air Forces as a lieutenant. He has been acting as defense attorney in courts martial before the Judge Advocate General in Washington whenever the NAACP felt convictions were illegal or racial discrimination was involved. Mon. 9-15-47

Carter has been instrumental in establishing the illegality of primary voting laws which exclude Negroes. His efforts helped to outlaw "Jim Crowism" on interstate bus travel and he has done much to aid the cause of equal educational opportunities for Negroes.

A member of the John J. Elliot Chapter, AVC, Carter lives in New York City with his wife and young son.

White Vets Ignore Tradition, Vote for Mixed Memphis AVC

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-22-47

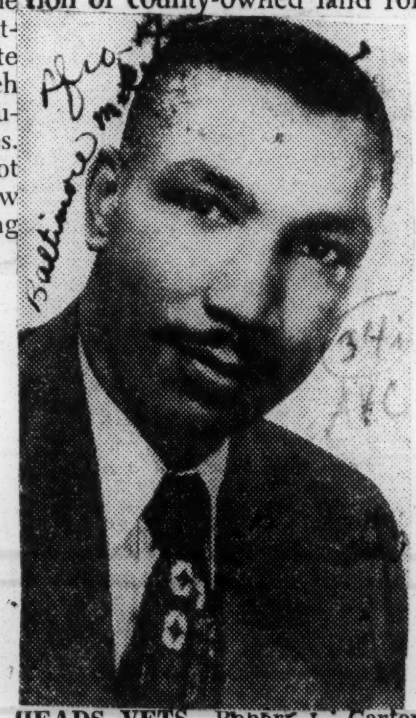
MEMPHIS — (NNPA) — Fidelity to the constitution of the American Veterans Committee proved stronger than Southern customs here recently when a group of white veterans, faced with the problem of admitting 10 LeMoyne College students to the Memphis AVC chapter, voted to invite them in as full-fledged members.

Puzzled at first, the white ex-GI's asked the LeMoyne veterans how the "situation" should be handled. However, the applicants feigned unawareness of any problem and asked, "What situation?"

Finally deciding that they could not reneg on their signed statement's affirming belief in equality, the whites voted unanimously for the mixed chapter. Later conversations among the charter members indicated that the white youths did not fear their individual reactions but rather those of their friends.

apparently told Dr. E. C. Nance, president of the university, that the A. V. C.—the whole A. V. C.—is a "Communist-front" organization. Dr. Nance's response was surprising, since he is reputed to be a liberal, and has, in the past, been friendly toward the A. V. C. His decision was to ban the veterans' organization from his campus until its members "have proved that the charges brought against them by the American Legion are not true." A hearing, at which such proofs might be offered, was scheduled for early this week, and we do not know the results as we go to press. Whatever they are, the hearing ought never to have been called and a liberal college president ought never to have succumbed to the prejudices of Legionnaires.

IT IS A FUNDAMENTAL AMERICAN CONCEPT that a man is innocent until proved guilty by due process of law. Yet in Tampa, Florida, the old concept is being reversed for the special benefit of the American Legion. That organization appears to be worried about the growing strength and effectiveness in Florida of the American Veterans Committee, which helped defeat a white primary bill in that state. In partial revenge, Legion officials in Tampa recently blocked the efforts of the Tampa University A. V. C. chapter to obtain a donation of county-owned land for its clubhouse. Then they



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American Veterans Make Appeal To Chief

Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The American Veterans Committee last Monday called on Secretary of National Defense James Forrestal to end racial discrimination and segregation in the armed forces, "in line with the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights."

Chat Paterson, AVC national chairman made the appeal in a letter sent to Mr. Forrestal, Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall, and Secretary of Air W. S. Symington.

Citing the Civil Rights report which asked enactment of legislation by Congress to end discrimination in the armed forces, Patterson

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New Vet Unit Is Formed In Illinois

World
Memphis, Tenn.

CHICAGO —(ANP) —The American Veterans' alliance, an organization composed of veterans of World Wars I and II has recently been formed here. Fri. 1-3-47

According to an announcement by its president, C. Udell Turpin, the objects of the organization are "To secure opportunities for veterans in the civic and political life in the state of Illinois; to improve race relations; to improve economic, industrial and social conditions of the community; to promote candidates who sustain these ideas; to cooperate with other veterans' organizations for these purposes, and at all times to uphold the constitution of the United States."

The AVA, less than three months old, has a membership of 200, and reports that the excellent vote received by Sheriff Elmer Michael Walsh on the Windy City's Southside was due largely to the activities and support of AVA.

Plans are now being perfected by the group to hold its first annual banquet in honor of several of Chicago's civic leaders.

34i 1947

American Veterans of World II

ROBERT A. BURRELL, only Negro district attorney in Buffalo, was recently nominated by the American Veterans of World War II to represent them on Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's veterans committee on the bonus. Burrell is a member of the veterans' New York executive committee.

Georgian Among Appointees Of Nat'l Council

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 1-25-47

Plan To Leave No Stones Down In Frontal Eight

34i

Atlanta, Ga.

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—(ANP)—Three members of the National Council of Negro veterans were appointed last week by National Comdr. Vernon C. Coffey to serve as spokesmen for Negro veterans in the United Nations council.

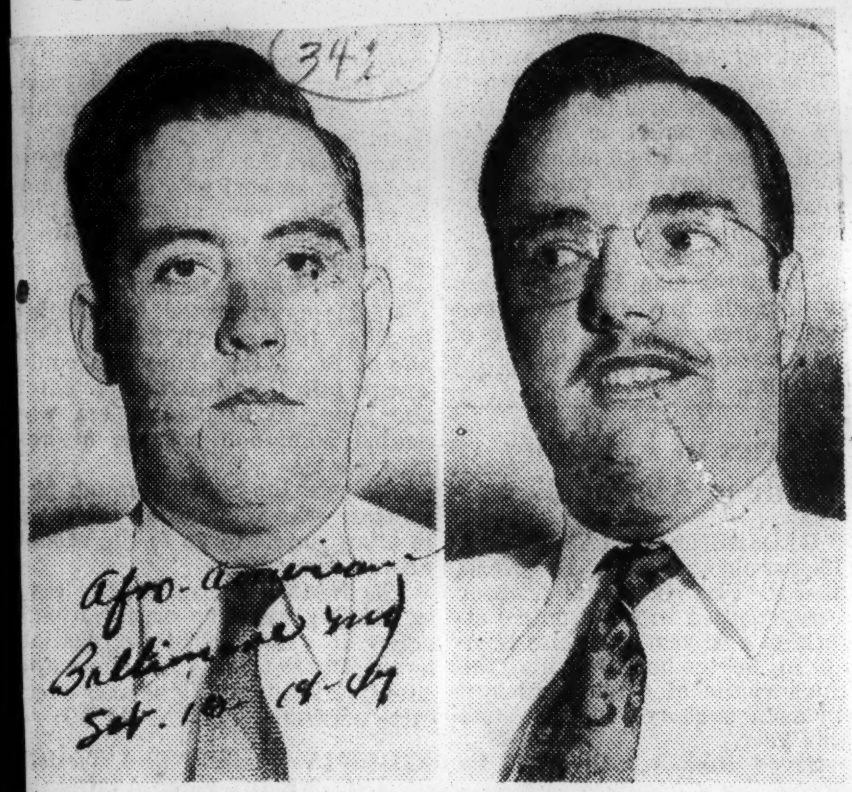
Those named were. R. L. Williams, Fort Valley, Ga.; Nat F. Johnson, Kansas City, Kans., and Paul B. Stewart, Little Rock, Ark., Coffey said. Frank P. Thomas, Tuscaloosa, Ala., will serve as alternate for either of the representatives.

The National Council of Negro Veterans, which has headquarters here is a national organization, Coffey revealed, "and now readers service to veterans and their families throughout the United States of America."

CONVENTION MANDATE

Appointment of the three members of his organization is keeping with "a national convention mandate to combat second-class citizenship and discrimination practiced against the minority groups here in the United States," he explained. "Recommendations and resolutions to be brought to the attention of the United Nations council should be addressed to the National Council of Negro veterans, Inc., 1215 N. 10th, Kansas City 2, Kans."

"We plan to leave no stones unturned to bring about a better world, better race relations and better understanding among nations throughout the world," he declared. "This organization has a basic interest in most of the activities of the Untied Nations councli affecting the economic and social interest of Negro people in this country, because they are closely linked with the economic and social life of the areas which our organization represents." Sat 1-25-47



LICKED HOTEL BIAS—These two white Southerners led the fight which made it possible for the Paralyzed Veterans' Association of America to hold an interracial banquet in Richmond's John Marshall Hotel. They are Eldred H. Bebee (left) of Ellendale, Del., president of the Virginia chapter, and Bernard E. (Senator) Shufelt of High Point. N.C., Legislative representative.

34i 1947

UNAVA

A Negro Vet Who Knows the Score

The Worker

By Abner W. Berry

In a small second floor office up in Harlem a 32-year old veteran of the Spanish Civil War and World War II, is busily marshaling the Negro veterans and their friends in a fight for full rights as vets and citizens.

The Negro veteran knew when he fought that it wasn't all over for him when he pulled off his uniform and put on civvies. And no one knew this any better than did Burt Edward Jackson, the slight, serious chairman of the national convention planning committee of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America.

Burt got to know the score for Negro G.I.'s as a First Sergeant with the 332nd Fighter Group in Italy. After two years overseas he came back in August, 1945, with seven combat stars and the urge to continue the fight for democracy. N.Y., N.Y.

Together with a small group of Negro and white vets he helped organize United Veterans for Equality in New York City.

"I knew," he explained, "that the old line veterans organizations—and even the newer ones—would not meet the special problems of the Negro." So the group contacted other groups throughout the country. (In almost every city the Negro vets had formed some sort of organization by January, 1947. They were fighting Jimcrow in the only way they knew). Sun. 5-25-47

★

THAT'S HOW UNAVA was born. Some of the old-line leaders and even Charles Bolte, of the American Veterans Committee, accused the UNAVA organizers of "self Jimcrow." But Jackson, who has been associated with anti-Jimcrow movements since he was a kid in Brooklyn, refutes this charge.

"It doesn't sound logical to hear those who were officers in the Jimcrow army and who witnessed the hardships suffered by Negro G.I.'s," he observed, "to now ask the Negro to trust in providence for his post-war redemption."

Jackson and UNAVA believe that if the Negro organizes strongly and fights militantly the Jimcrow barriers will be broken down all the sooner. UNAVA wants to buttress its fight with all of the support from white vets possible.

"But we aren't waiting until the white veterans are fully educated and ready to fight shoulder to shoulder for real equality," he put it. "The fight we are putting up is a part of that education, we feel."

Sun. 5-25-47

AFTER ONE year, UNAVA (formed April, 1946, in Chicago, Ill.) has made a name for itself. Joe Louis is its honorary national commander; Jackie Robinson is honorary New York state commander. **There are some 10,000 members in 31 states and D.C., and the coming convention in New York City will highlight the fight for the rights of the southern Negro vet.**

Sun. 5-25-47

Members of the Committee of Chelsea Veterans of the Communist Party in New York's lower West Side collect petitions urging passage of the Dwight-Rogers bill for immediate cash payment of terminal

The convention will be held May 30 through June 1, in Fraternal Clubhouse, 48 Street at The Avenue of the Americas.

"We expect around 400 regular and fraternal delegates," Jackson told The Worker.

When asked where the delegates would come from, he told of southern visits by UNAVA organizers and predicted that all southern states would be represented.

Other delegates will come from the West Coast and northern centers. Sun. 5-25-47

Walter Garland, a World War II vet whom Jackson met in Spain, had just completed a trip through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Howard (Stretch) Johnson, a Purple Heart veteran of the 92d Division and the Italian campaigns, had just returned from the South Atlantic states. Both reported growing UNAVA organization in the territory visited.

★

IN NORTH CAROLINA Johnson reported that the Rev. Kenneth Williams, recently elected City Councilman in Winston-Salem, is now state commander of UNAVA. Rev. Williams recently told a meeting of striking tobacco workers, "There is no use discussing the issue any further: UNAVA is the only organization for Negro veterans. I belong to the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and several other veterans' organizations and I feel that UNAVA is doing the best job. . . ."

In a Salute to Negro Veterans, to be held May 31 in Town Hall as part of the convention, Rev. Williams will receive an award from UNAVA along with a long list of others. Sun. 5-25-47

Jackson turning to the program of the convention explains it as a strategy meeting preparatory to a big operation—"Operation Terminal Leave." This operation has as its objective the terminal leave pay due the Negro veteran especially in the South.

Southern Negro vets stand to lose over $250,000,000 unless Congress, the War Department and the Veterans Administration cooperate in establishing facilities in rural areas. UNAVA proposes that in addition to special facilities, such as portable photographic service, etc., that the time limit for application for benefits under the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 be extended from September, 1947, to September, 1948.

"Operation Terminal Leave Pay" will certainly have its repercussions in the plantation areas where Negro soldiers will have as much money coming as they'd made on the land in a year. "I think," Jackson says seriously, "and a lot of other vets agree with me on this, that if we are successful in this campaign it will be a big step in enlarging democracy as it affects the Negro people in America."

[From Late Editions of Yesterday's TIMES.]

DENIES COMMUNIST LINK

Times

Negro Veterans Group, Listed as Disloyal, Calls Charge 'a Lie'

New York, N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 — The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America denied today that the organization was affiliated with the Communist party as ascribed by Attorney General Tom C. Clark in a list of disloyal organizations made public last week.

In a letter to Mr. Clark, George B. Murphy Jr., national UNAVA commander, described the group as "an incorporated body, affiliated with no political party."

"Can it be that UNAVA, one of the very few veterans' organizations not to succumb to Red-baiting, is thus pilloried because we refuse to make political belief a standard for membership?" Mr. Murphy asked. Sun 12-9-47

The veterans' head branded listing UNAVA as a Communist affiliate "a lie out of the whole cloth. It is a cynical and callous attempt on the part of our country's highest law enforcement official to intimidate Negro veterans."

KENNEDY DENIES UNAVA RED

World
Memphis, Tenn
Tues. 2-18-47

CHICAGO. — (NNPA) — The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America is not a Communist or Communist - front organization, Kenneth C. Kennedy, national commander, declared last Monday in a statement authorized by the National Council of that organization.

Mr. Kennedy said "such an accusation is a clever means of creating ill-will and confusion toward us by those who do not want Negro veterans organized and who would destroy the unity created during the war between Negro and white servicemen," adding:

"UNAVA has no fear of being unworthy of the forthright support of our honorary commander, Joe Louis; Dr. William H. Hernagin of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, and Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson of the Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World in our efforts to become accredited with the Veterans Administration. These Negro leaders understand the worth of UNAVA and the fight we are waging in behalf of the rights of Negro veterans."

Mr. Kennedy explained that the "major emphasis" of UNAVA has been directed to the South where the 700,000 colored veterans are nearly untouched by the other existing service organizations.

Negro Vets Denied GI Rights

Daily Worker New York N.Y.
Mon. 4-7-47

Vet Administration Refuses to Accredit UNAVA

By John Hudson Jones

The rights of 600,000 Negro veterans are endangered by Veterans Administrator Omar N. Bradley's denial of accreditation to the United Negro and Allied Veterans. In the South where VA officials follow Jimcrow law, there is no other organization they can depend on. Terminal leave pay, disability claims, pension payments, business loans, medical care, home loans, and free tuition are denied them or are unfairly administered.

With VA accreditation, UNAVA representatives could function in VA offices They could bring directly to VA's attention all veterans problems which they must now route through other organizations such as the Red Cross.

Bradley's denial of UNAVA's application was contained in a letter to Kenneth C. Kennedy, National Commander. It was withheld, he declared, because UNAVA ". . . does not at this time meet administrative requirements for recognition in the presentation of claims . . ." His letter was a ". . . final denial of the application in question."

FACTS REFUTE

The facts however refute this contention and put a concrete floor under UNAVA's old charges of VA bias in handling the special problems of Negro veterans

There are no specified "administrative requirements" upon which accreditation is based. If so they are secret. At a Feb. 14th public meeting in Harlem, after UNAVA vice-Commander Howard Johnson's direct charge of VA discrimination, Deputy VA Administrator Col. David P. Page declared, he didn't ". . . see any reason why . . ." UNAVA shouldn't be accredited

Prior to Jan. 1, 1947, Congressional law left accreditation to the administrator's discretion under Section 201, Public Law 844 adopted by the 74th Congress.

Daily Worker

As of Jan. 1, organizations seeking accreditation, must be chartered by an act of Congress. This however did not apply to UNAVA, since it made application Dec. 11, 1946.

With a national active membership of over 6,000 Negro and white veterans UNAVA has directed more than 300 veterans' claims to VA; and has aided some 9,000 veterans directly—this despite lack of accreditation and according to George Murphy, National Adjutant they intend to continue and increase its services. mon.

Such special veterans groups as the United Indian War Veterans; the National Society Army of the Phillipines; the Fleet Reserve Association; the National Tribune; and the United Spanish War Veteran have received accreditation.

There are dozens of state and local agencies throughout the country with tiny memberships that have been accredited. 4-7-47

UNAVA enlisted vigorous support for accreditation from many prominent Negro leaders. On several occasions General Bradley met with Murphy, Dr. William H. Jernagin, executive secretary of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches, and J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Independent Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World. These two men representing over 4,000,000 Negroes fully supported UNAVA's case for accreditation and urged official recognition.

Negro Veterans Win Change in Leave Pay

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y. Sat. 6-7-47

By Abner W. Berry

The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America struck pay dirt for Negro veterans last week. The organization extracted from the War Department official changes and relaxation of red tape for rural area veterans in applying for their terminal leave pay. A UNAVA delegation spent three days in Washington presenting evidence that Negro veterans faced conditions in most southern rural areas making it impossible under present War Department rules to get their cash and bonds under the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946. The UNAVA representatives charged:

•That in some counties there was only one notary public and no photographer (Veterans must mail photostats of their discharges and a notarized application blank.)

•Landlord rule in many places makes it impossible for Negro farm laborers and croppers to get to town except on Saturday afternoons and Sundays (for church), when government buildings are closed.

•County sheriffs serve the landowners by ordering Negroes out of towns unless on business for their boss or landlord on pain of arrest and sometimes beatings.

•That the atmosphere of terror utilized to drive Negro labor onto the farms, makes most Negroes wary of speaking up for their rights under federal law for fear of being victimized as "bad Negroes."

OFFICIAL AGREES

Immediately upon hearing the UNAVA charges and complaints, Kenneth D. Johnson, special assistant to Secretary of War Patterson, announced that the War Department would:

•Accept un-notarized applications for TLP from veterans in southern rural areas. Sat. 6-7-47

•Guarantee return of discharges within seven days of receipt, making it unnecessary to photograph them.

•Support a bill in Congress extending TLP deadline for one year.

As to the other charges of UNAVA concerning limitations placed on Negro veterans in getting benefits under federal laws,

NEGRO GI'S IN SOUTH SEEN SHORN OF RIGHTS

Condemning the policy of the Veterans Administration in the South as one "based on racial prejudice" that "prevents the Negro veteran from securing full benefits under the GI bill," 200 delegates to the convention of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America voted yesterday to send a committee to Washington today to ask for a Government investigation. Mon. 6-2-47

The convention, attended by veterans from twenty states, ended three days of sessions at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West Forty-eighth Street. N.Y. N.Y. Times

The committee, to be headed by Arthur G. Price Jr. of Birmingham, Ala., intends to visit the Attorney General, the Secretary of War and the House subcommittee on Pay and Administration. It intends to call attention to discrimination against the Negro veteran that is said to prevent him from collecting his terminal pay, medical, educational and pension benefits and unemployment insurance.

A resolution adopted by the convention said many Negro ex-service men were unable to receive first-class training and education because of discrimination by schools and colleges. It was voted to ask the Federal Government to deny funds to all schools practicing discrimination in any form.

George B. Murphy Jr. of Washington was named national co mander of the organization.

representatives,
l sessions of the
annual conven-
Arthur G. Price,
ain of Birming-
d George Mur-
National Com-

The UNAVA
ex-Air Force captain o
ham, Alabama, and Ge
phy, newly elected Nat
mander of UNAVA.

tion, were led by Arthu

Representative Vito Marcan-
tonio, (ALP-N.Y.), after a meet-
ing with the UNAVA delegation,
introduced a bill, H.R. 3707,
changing the last day for filing
applications for TLP from Sept.
1947, to Sept., 1948.

after studying the material.

the Department of Justice,
Postal authorities and the War De-
partment promised favorable action
it unnecessary to photograph
them.

War Department Told Of Plight Of Colored Ex-Serviceman In South

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 6-14-47

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America acting swiftly on resolutions passed at its New York convention, last Tuesday drew a flat promise of support from the War Department, an unequivocal indorsement from the Justice Department, and was successful in having a bill introduced in Congress to aid thousands of veterans who have not yet filed applications for their terminal leave pay.

The bill, which highlighted the whirlwind activities of a delegation from UNAVA was introduced last Tuesday in the House by Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party, of New York. It was referred to the House Armed Services Committee.

While applicable to all veterans, the bill is pointedly designed to give the thousands of colored veterans who have not applied for their terminal leave pay another year after September 1, next, in which to do so.

At its convention last Sunday UNAVA had charged southern postmasters with failing to make the application blanks for the leave pay available to colored veterans. It also charged the Veterans Administration with failure to adequately inform the colored veteran of his right to the leave pay and the War Department with failure to "follow through" to see that all veterans were receiving their pay.

BILL INTRODUCED

In introducing the bill, Mr. Marcantonio said that "Because of confusion, lack of information and frequently coercion and sabotage, many veterans, particulary Negro veterans, have been hindered in making their applications. This bill will give them more time and greater opportunity to obtain their terminal leave pay."

The delegation, which arrived here last Monday after entraining from New York at the close of UNAVA's convention last Sunday, amazed veteran Washington observers with the whirlwind fashion with which it breezed through Washington's red tape and the concrete work it was able to get done.

It was led by Walter Garland, of New York, national adjutant of UNAVA and consisted of Howard Johnson, Arthur G. Price, Miss Catherine Godfrey and Barbara Durr of Birmingham, Ala.; Dolphin G. Thompson of Oklahoma City, Okla.; Allen Morrison of Chicago, and Wendell Addington, a white student of the University of Texas. All had been delegates to the New York convention.

The delegation pointed out to federal officials "the injustices being suffered by the colored veteran in obtaining the benefits due him under the GI Bill of Rights."

By noon on Monday the delegation had worked its way into the office of Kenneth Johnson, special assistant to the Secretary of War, and drawn from him a promise that the War Department would immediately make available to UNAVA a half million application blanks for terminal leave pay for distribution to colored veterans whom UNAVA charged were being denied them by southern postmasters. Sat. 6-14-47

DELEGATION SPLITS

Finding their time running short, the energetic delegation decided to split with one group going to the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice and another paying a call to the House Armed Services subcommittee which handles terminal leave pay matters.

At the Justice Department, Howard Johnson of Birmingham, told Turner L. Smith, chief of the Civil Rights Section that colored veterans are "concerned and angry" over the way they were being denied their civil rights and their rights under the GI Bill.

Smith startled the delegation by indorsing the work of UNAVA and urging the delegates to make attempts at signing up all of the more than one million colored veterans in the nation today. The Justice Department had been reported last January as investigating UNAVA for Communistic activities.

ORGANIZATION PRAISED

The organization was praised by Smith for its efforts to get colored veterans to apply for their terminal leave pay and the delegates were urged by him to notify the Justice Department of any instances which came to their attention where it appeared Government officials were apparently standing in the way of their doing so.

Representative William Blackney, Republican, of Michigan, chairman of the Armed Services pay subcommittee, told the delegation approaching him that he favored extension of the deadline for terminal leave application because of a report of the Treasury Department showing that a large number of veterans have not yet received their leave pay.

He said of the $1,426,000,000 appropriated by Congress to pay veterans terminal leave, more than a billion dollars still remain to be collected by them.

Without referring to colored veterans he told the delegation that it should be made known that the Armed Forces Leave Act, which authorized the payment of the money, made no distinction as to race, creed, or color.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Following the delegation's visit to the War Department, the Secretary of War authorized a statement that the War Department in the future will permit veterans to apply for terminal leave pay without using the official application form if forms are not available and that where such forms were available but the veteran is unable to get them notarized, the War Department will accept the unnotarized form.

This announcement was considered a direct concession to UNAVA's plea for a time extension because colored veterans were not able to get the forms and that in many cases white officials had refused to notarize them for them.

Commenting on the unusual success of the delegation in such a short space of time, Arthur G. Price, former Army Air Forces captain, said: Sat. 6-14-47

"It is the feeling of this delegation that we have performed a service in visiting the various federal agencies and giving them information concerning the plight of the colored veteran which they obviously did not have."

The delegation was sharply critical of the lack of information which federal officials had on colored veterans. They pointed out that War Department officials were especially lacking in information on the terminal leave pay problems faced by colored veterans in the South.

Murphy Says Vets Still Hindered And Discouraged

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World
Wed. 6-25-47

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America last Friday accused the War Department of "criminal inaction" in failing to keep promises made three weeks ago to aid veterans in filing claims for terminal leave pay.

Following up on a conference held with War Department officials on June 2 by a delegation sent here by the national convention of UNAVA held in New York, another delegation conferred last Tuesday with Marcus Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

When it was learned that the War Department had not done anything toward keeping its promise, George B. Murphy, Jr., newly elected national chairman of UNAVA, wrote Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson:

"We are seriously concerned at the War Department's criminal inaction on this vital matter and would like to know why nothing has been done to implement promises made to a delegation of World War II veterans sent to Washington by a national convention.

NO STEPUP SEEN

"Our inquiries show that the War Department has neither stepped up distribution of the forms through its own channels nor launched the information campaign so urgently needed at this time. Wed. 6-25-47

"Remember but two months and ten days remain in which veterans may apply for terminal leave pay."

Mr. Murphy also criticized the War Department for agreeing to let veterans file claims without formal application blanks or their notarization and then not informing its branches, such as the Army Finance Department, that applications so made were acceptable.

The War Department, Mr. Murphy contended, also is responsible for adequately informing veterans of their right to terminal leave pay, and for distributing the application blanks.

"FAITH" HIT

"Until the War Department increases its activity to assist the veterans in filing for terminal leave pay we can only conclude that it has broken faith with a vast number of veterans, particularly the Negro veterans," Murphy declared. Mr. Murphy told Secretary Patterson that investigations by UNUAVA show that colored veterans stand to lose more proportionately than white veterans in leave pay.

He said that in many areas in the south colored veterans have filed scarcely one per cent of the total number of applications filed by veterans.

Thousands of colored veterans in that area, he said, have been "hindered, discouraged, or prevented from applying for their terminal leave pay" by intimidation, coercion, lack of information, and unavailability of the forms.

Allan Morrison, former correspondent of Yank and Stars and Stripes, who was a member of the delegation calling on Mr. Ray last Tuesday, said the meeting with Mr. Ray had been "most unsatisfactory." Wed. 6-25-47

Morrison said he had come to the conclusion that the War Department was giving his organization a lot of "double talk" and no action.

UNAVA Denied VA Recognition

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America's application for official recognition as a veterans' organization has been turned down by the Veterans' Administration because UNAVA is not national in its scope, Edward E. Odom has announced. Sat. 3-29-47

Mr. Odom, who rules on all requests from organizations seeking VA accreditation, said an investigation of UNAVA in New York, Chicago and Birmingham has convinced VA authorities that the organization was not yet ready for official recognition.

Must Be Chartered

Questioned as to whether UNAVA might be accredited at a later date, the VA solicitor cited the VA ruling that after Jan. 1, 1947, all organizations given accreditation must first have a charter granted by Congress.

He said UNAVA had made its original request for recognition before this ruling was effective, but since that request has now been denied the organization can not re-apply until it first gets a charter from Congress.

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New Commander For Tuskegee VFW

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 5-3-47

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Thomas L. Mason, Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, World War II, was installed as Commander of the Harris-Mosley-Tressville Post 4545, Veterans of Foreign Wars in the United States, at the regular monthly meeting of the Post which was held in the Recreation Center of the J. H. Washington Homes Thursday night.

Mason succeeds E. H. Cravens, who has served as commander since the Post was activated a year ago.

Other officers installed were Alton Fleming, senior vice commander; Stanley L. Smedley, junior vice commander, and Bennie Davison, quartermaster.

T. L. Mason to Head VFW Post at Tuskegee

Afro-American Sat. 5-3-47
Baltimore, Md.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Thomas L. Mason of the Veterans Hospital here has been installed as commander of the Harris-Mosley-Tressville Post No. 4545 Veterans of Foreign Wars, succeeding E. H. Cravens.

Mr. Mason is a veteran of World War II. Other officers installed were Alton Fleming, senior vice commander; Stanley L. Smedley, junior vice commander, and Bennie Davison, quartermaster.

VFW Votes Jim Crow Post

34i
Sat. 10-25-47

Mississippi Vets Forbidden To Mix

Defender, Chicago, Ill
Sat. 10-25-47

JACKSON—(NNPA)—The Mississippi Department of Veterans of Foreign Wars, at a recent meeting, unanimously adopted a resolution providing for the organization of a separate post of colored veterans.

The plans calls for a separate colored district to be known as the eighth district and prohibits mixed posts in the department. The colored veterans will hold their own encampment and will not have representation at the department encampment, the resolution said.

Defender

VFW Commander Otis D. Ashworth will name a department officer to attend and supervise the colored encampment and will appoint a colored deputy chief of staff who will work under the supervision of the department offi-

cers.

The resolution also provides that in cities, towns and counties where active VFW posts exist the local post shall have the authority to approve or disapprove the organization of colored posts in their locality.

Afro-American Sat. 11-15-47

AMERICANS ALL—A Gentile, a colored Sergeant, and a Jew form the color guard as the parade of the Veterans of Foreign Wars passes Saint Patrick's Cathedral on Fifth Avenue in New York during the 29th anniversary observance of Armistice Day.

Veterans' Hospital Camp Shows, Inc.

Hospital Camp Shows Organized

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD—America's entertainment industry recently announced the organization of a permanent program of live entertainment for permanently disabled veterans in hospitals throughout the Nation.

The announcement of formation of Veterans' Hospital Camp Shows, Inc., was made by the Hollywood Coordinating Committee, of which George Murphy is president. The new organization will take up the hospital work of USO Camp Shows, which will conclude its operation Dec. 31. Sat. 11-8-47

Veterans' Camp Shows will take over the responsibility for providing a steady program of shows for all permanently disabled in Veterans Administration Hospitals, and for those Army and Navy installations in which patients will be hospitalized for more than a year before being discharged into the care of the Veterans Administration. Approximately 95,000 patients will be served in the two groups of hospitals in 1948, and 115,000 thereafter.

ON USO FORMAT

Following the pattern set by USO Camp Shows in serving nearly 200 hospitals regularly since March 1946, units of paid professional performers will be organized and a circuit set up.

The entertainment provided by these paid units will be supplemented by name personalities who will visit hospitals on a voluntary basis. Sat. 11-8-47

Base of operation will be in New York, with an office and field organization set up to work with the Special Services branch of the Veterans Administration.

Veteran Hospital Camp Shows has been incorporated in New York as a non-profit organization, and officers and members of a board of directors are to be selected in the near future from representatives of groups which have enrolled in the program.

Sponsoring organizations enlisted thus far are Actors Equity Association, American Federation of Radio Artists, American Guild of Musical Artists, American Guild of Variety Artists, American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers; Artists' Managers Guild, Association of Motion Picture Producers, Association of Theatrical Press Agents and Managers, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, Hollywood Coordinating Committee, National Association of Broadcasters, Negro Artists Guild of America, Screen Actors Guild, Screen Directors Guild, Screen Writers Guild, Society of Independent Motion Picture Producers, Theatre Owners of America, American Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.; Mutual Broadcasting Company and National Broadcasting Company.

A Need for Federal Lynch Law?

The Constitution

Six persons were lynched in the United States in 1946.

Atlanta, Ga.

This is the highest total in five years, there being but one in 1945, two in 1944, three in 1943, and five in 1942.

Mon. 1-6-47

In addition to the six who were lynched, there were 17 other attempts, involving 22 intended victims.

And all but one of the lynchings and attempted lynchings took place in the South.

Of the six who were lynched, three were totally innocent, unaccused of any crime. Of the other three, only one was charged with even a relatively serious offense. One who was lynched had been accused only of stealing a saddle, a crime to which others subsequently confessed.

It is small wonder, in view of this record, that agitation for a Federal anti-lynch law is growing ever stronger.

It should come as no surprise if the Eightieth Congress, in which Republicans hold a convincing majority, enacts the long-debated measure.

And, in truth, those of us who so vigorously in the past have contended that the states are able to take care of the problem are now at a loss for rebuttal.

The absolute failure of the states to deter or convict those responsible for the 1946 outrages seems prima facie evidence that there is a need for Federal legislation.

And so such a law seems inevitable unless the States demonstrate they can and will arrest and punish the guilty.

The Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon.

If Federal law comes, the States will have only their own failure to enforce their existing laws to blame. 1-6-47

1946 LYNCHING RECORD

Chicago Defender, Ill.

The lynch orgy which has been the bane of American civilization established a higher record in 1946 than in the previous five years.

The state of Georgia led the roster with four lynchings to its discredit. The total number amounted to six. There was one lynching in 1945, there were two in 1944, three in 1943 and one in 1942. The timely intervention of officers of the law and interested persons snatched away from the mob 22 intended victims. It is evident by this fact that quick action by law-enforcing agencies could have prevented the mob from carrying out its murderous intention in the other instances. Sat

There is of course, no justification for lynching in a society where Christianity and courts of law have firmly been established in the hearts and minds of men. The courts are for the redressing of wrongs; wrongs done by those who have elected to trangress the law of society. It is a civilized means of redressing evils committed against the individual or against the state or both. Any attempt at circumventing the power and authority of legal tribunals is an attack upon the very base of the structure of civilization. When man takes the law into his own hand, all the moral processes that society has accumulated over centuries become useless. 1-11-47

No animal is as vicious and disastrous as man turned loose unto his fellow men. Without being checked either by the force of public opinion or the weight of law he is himself his greatest enemy and of course the greatest menace to organized society. We hope that 1947 will find the Truman's Committee for Civil Liberties making necessary recommendations that will end forever the evil of lynching.

Films Depicting Role Of Negro In World War II To Tour Nation

(34) Gen. Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK, (ANP)—Two documentary films, depicting the Negro's achievements in the army and navy during World War II are scheduled for a tour of key cities throughout the country early this year under the sponsorship of the National Urban League and Wallace Thorsen organization, it was disclosed here last Thursday by the joint promoters.

The films, "Call to Duty" and "The Highest Tradition" will form the core of an inter-racial road show composed of famous names of stage, screen and radio, according to Wallace Thorsen and Urban League's director of promotion and publicity, Guichard Parris. "Call to Duty" is a documentary film of Negro army exploits, narrated by Walter Huston; its mate traces Negro navy training and the heroes it produced as commented upon by actor Frederic March.

The supporting show will include stars of Broadway and Hollywood, war heroes of local communities and leading cities. Representatives of intercultural and social agencies in each community will undertake to give local sponsorship to the project. Amounts realized from admissions to the show will be used to further the work of the Urban league, both nationally and locally.

TRIBUTE TO CONTRIBUTION

According to Parris, "The plan for this road show series has been worked out with the league in cooperation with the Wallace Thorsen organization and will serve two worthwhile purposes. It will make possible first, a series of tributes to the Negro's war contribution—achievements thus far understood chiefly by the Negro community. It is, second a conscious attempt on the part of leading citizens to make the community-at-large aware of the broader opportunities yet to be granted the Negro if we are ever to realize the goals for which they, along with their white brothers, so recently gave their lives.

Wed. 1-15-47

"As one sees alert Negro youths studying the delicate precision mechanisms used aboard ship in the navy film, learning to work out complicated technical problems on the field of battle as recorded in the army film, one cannot help wondering to what use all this knowledge and skill has been put, now that the war is over," he continued. "Not every veteran has a peace-time job attuned to his war-broadened education, but only a small number of Negro veterans have even had a chance to compete for jobs in line with their war-won skills."

Albany Ga. Herald
May 23, 1947

Albany Negro Writes Book on Negro Soldiers

(34) Gen.

John J. Jones, Albany Negro who formerly was an instructor in the 21st Company, Army Special Training Unit at Fort Benning, is now writing a booklet on the conduct of Negro personnel in World War II to raise money for the Negro American Legion Post in Albany.

Details include the total number of Negro personnel in each branch of service during the war, number of casualties and theatres of operation in which Negro troops served.

Complete information is given on Dougherty County Negroes and their contribution to the war effort.

The booklet is now in process of being printed, The Herald was informed.

Vet Says Racism Obscured Anti-Fascist Aims of the War

The Worker, New York, N.Y.
12-7-47
(34) Gen. Bam.

By Harold Cruse

The bombing of Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, found me at Camp Livingston, in the snake-infested wilderness of Louisiana. I had been drafted in March, 1941. As a GI of nine months service, I was overwhelmed by the implications of that world - shaking event.

When the news of the bombing came over the radios, excitement ran high among the GIs. The first and most frequent question was: "Where the hell is Pearl Harbor?" and the answer: "Never heard of the place!" Heated discussions contained an undertone of awe at the new power of Japan. There was critical talk about America's ability to defend herself. Then we began to think very soberly about our future as an outfit.

Bam 12-7-47

MY OUTFIT consisted of men who had been drafted under the selective Service Act of 1940, which allowed only one year's service. On Pearl Harbor day we had but three to four months left in our year. Most of the GIs actually believed they would have but a year to do, and the phrase: "I can't wait 'til my year is up," was universal. Pearl Harbor blasted that idea, and the echos of the bombs hadn't died

THE QUALITATIVE CHANGE that took place in the army was tremendous. Training was speeded up and disciplinary standards heightened. The change could be summed up as follows: before Pearl Harbor we were trained to be soldiers; after Pearl Harbor we were trained for war against Japan. And there were contradictions in the new development.

Bam.

Germany was and had been the fountainhead of World Fascism and leader of the Axis war on the world. Despite the fact that Germany almost immediately declared war on the U. S., the propaganda was heaviest and more violent against Japan. It was an indoctrination of hate. Yet, the American soldier was never taught to hate the Germans.

As a Negro soldier, I was sharply aware of this one-sided approach to the enemy and spoke of it on several occasions. I had already been a marked man for having definite pro-Soviet leanings, and then my objections to the "racism" inherent in the anti-Japanese propaganda expressed mainly by the officers, netted me additional questioning looks.

★

AS REGARDS NEGRO TROOPS it is to be remembered that the War Department circulated directives purporting to guide white officers in the handling of Negro GIs. Basically, these directives were nothing more than examples of hard-boiled paternalism — clumsy military attempts to force Negro troops to accept Jimcrow and discipline under white officers, with a Negro Chaplain thrown in as a palliative. The War Department reasoned that this approach would make good troops out of Negroes. But Negro troops were good troops despite these efforts, not because of them.

The Worker

To me the "racism" that colored the anti-Japanese propaganda was revolting. Negro GIs were quick to catch the significance of this racism, especially when it came from reactionary and prejudiced white officers. And although this fact in no way affected the loyalty of Negro troops, the anti-fascist character of the war against Japan as an ally of Germany was obscured by this approach.

(34) Gen.

To add insult to injury this racism was applied in such a manner as to suggest that the loyalty of Negro troops should be questioned. Negro troops read Negro newspapers. Negro newspapers dealt from time to time with the color question as regards Japan But that Negro newspapers, dealing each day with some aspect of the color question in the U. S., should expose the racism in anti-Japanese propaganda, is not strange.

New York, N.Y.

★

THE ARMY'S G-2, however, did not see it that way, and many Negro soldiers who subscribed to Negro newspapers were watched. Democratization of the army as a means of further fortifying the loyalty of Negro troops was not considered. It took another catastrophe: the Battle of the Bulge to bring that about three years later to the month and then only temporarily.

Now in December, 1947, the sixth anniversary of Pearl Harbor, the whole patern of events has become clear. There was confusion before and after the event in the minds of most of us. The pressure of events pushed us almost unwillingly to grapple with the forces that would destroy us.

12-7-47

Another Pearl Harbor can come, not four thousand miles away but on the streets and countryside, in the homes and shops of America, in the halls and chambers of our most treasured institutions . . . in the very heart of America itself—unless racism and Jimcrow are fought relentlessly.

341 1947

Illegitimate Children

"Wild Oats" Babies and Germans

"Wild Oats" Babies and Germans

Afro-American Magazine Baltimore, Md. Sat. 11-15-47

This infant is the product of a tan yank's romance with a German girl in Berlin. His mother is only 17 years old. After the baby was born, the whole family loved him so much "until he brought real happiness to us." When her mother first learned she was expecting a child, she stuck with her, but her father ordered her out, the fraulein told the AFRO's Douglass Hall. All this was changed when the baby arrived.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 11-22-47

This baby was born prematurely to its 19-year-old German mother. Before it was born the mother offered to have it adopted. When this picture was taken at her home in Berlin she had decided to keep her baby. . . . "I have become so attached to him until I don't want to part with him." she said. The baby's father, a former GI now lives in South Carolina.

Brown Tiny Tims

Not a few GI's were startled, when they arrived in England during the war, to discover that many English girls thought nothing of dating Negro soldiers. Some of the girls even preferred the Negro soldiers to whites. 12-21-47

Last week, the Reuters news agency reported from London that an organization calling itself the Negro Welfare Society had applied to Home Secretary James Chuter Ede for permission to ship to America 5,000 mulatto babies, the illegitimate children of Negro GI's and white girls who had dated them. Another organization, the Anti-Slavery Society, was quoted as estimating that in all there were 10,000 such children in Britain, "whose mothers," Reuters declared, "cannot fit them into English family or community life."

The story was quickly denied. The Home Office caustically asserted that no such application had been made, and that no plans were under way to ship the Negro GI babies from the country. Further, there were only some 1,000 Negro GI babies, not 10,000.

The Unwanted: Yet, beneath the distorted story lay a tragic background that made the Negro GI babies England's most pitiful Tiny Tims this Christmas. Like GI's generally, the majority of their fathers disowned them at birth, with an innocent look and the bland denial, "Who, me?" Unlike GI's generally, they got away with it, for the United States Army refused to entertain paternity claims when Negro soldiers were involved.

In some cases, their parents wanted to marry and their fathers' commanding officers refused to permit it for racial reasons; while in others, their mothers already were married to white husbands overseas. Whatever the reason, with few exceptions the children were now unwanted. In the words of the Army doggerel, they had "no father, no mother, no Uncle Sam."

To England, they presented an insoluble problem, for although there is relatively little race prejudice in Britain there are also relatively few Negroes. The youngsters stood out, and their color therefore conspicuously stamped them as illegitimate.

Investigators reported that in many homes the Negro GI babies were treated better and received even more attention than did the white babies. They had discovered few cases of maltreatment. Among the exceptions was the Lancaster orphanage where five mulatto children had recently been found starving, living with white babies; the operators had been prosecuted. There were also reports from the Midlands of little mulattoes living in squalor with their mothers.

In contrast, several of the babies had been legally adopted into well-to-do families. A doctor in Surrey had adopted three of them. But even for these lucky ones the future wasn't bright.

American immigration laws, and the refusal of the United States Government to accept responsibility for them had thwarted every attempt. The last was made early this year by the League of Coloured Peoples of London.

Happiness for Some: The English were caring for the children as best they could in orphanages and small homes, supported by either public or private funds. Typical was the Holnicote Nursery near Minehead, run by the Somerset County Council. Of the 44 children there, nineteen were Negro GI babies. They were not segregated, and they were treated exactly like the white children's were, and on Dec. 31 the people of Minehead planned to give them an enormous Christmas tree, laden with large toys.

British Combine

"No father, no mother, no Uncle Sam": What is to be done with the 1,000 mulattoes left by Negro GI's in England?

Coloured Babies Of American

West African Pilot Wed. 9-24-47

Negro Soldiers Die In Orphanage

9-24-47

Nineteen Others Famish: All Lord: No Food

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—This is a story of tragedy the legacy of global war.

Many a Negro ex-soldiers readirg the report may well wonder whether his deserted child born of some English woman in the country during the period when American troops were stationed in the British Isles is among the unfortunate kids left to starve to death, due in large measure to the callous attitude of both the British and American Governments. Lagos Nigeria

For the problem of the hundreds of unwanted coloured children of American Negro soldiers is one beyond the resources of individuals and private organisations in this country. 9-24-47

A recent case before the court has brought home to the authorities and the British public the urgency of the problem, which was rightly described by the Recorder of Birkenhead, near Liverpool, as "a source of embarrassment not only to the mothers, but to society generally."

According to Dr R. C. Richmond, Medical Inspector of the Children's Branch of the Home Office, two coloured kids died from exhaustion and starvation and nineteen others were taken to hospital in a dying condition. They were so thin and ill that five were expected to die within a few days. 9-24-47

The children — orphans deserted by their fathers and unwanted by their English mothers — were collected from the streets of Liverpool and other seaports by two English people, Mr John Austin Rutter Russell, aged fifty and his wife, Ruth Madorah Russell, aged forty-five, and taken to an orphanage called the Rainbow Children's Home located at Birkenhead near Liverpool, during last winter, when the country was faced with fuel shortage in one of its worse winters.

But they soon found that the job was too big for them.

And it all ended in a "whole ghastly business," declared Recorder Elsden, who conducted the prosecution of the Russells.

Explaining the circumstances of the case, the prosecuting attorney told the chairman of the court that during the war a number of children were born out of wedlock and many of the fathers were members of the American forces. Russell and his wife taking pity upon the helpless orphans, formed the altogether praiseworthy idea of providing a home for these unwanted kids and it was formally opened on December 21, as the Rainbow Children's Home.

But the Russells soon found that the undertaking was far beyond their capacities and debts were contracted. 9-24-47

"Less than four months after the formal opening it was apparent that the whole ghastly business must be brought to an end," asserted the Recorder.

Without food, without heat, without warm clothes, the poor children struggled through the winter months — living from day to day upon the little the Russells were able to collect from friends in America.

But this was not enough to make ends meet.

"The first impression one got as one entered the home was the crying of children which, quite irrespective of illness, one associates with exhaustion and starvation," said the Medical Inspector, giving evidence to the court.

"I selected eight whom I thought were very ill and five who were critically ill.

"They were listless, weak, and badly emaciated. Lagos Nigeria

"Six measles cases were in a separate dormitory, I did not expect five of them to survive more than a few days," added Dr Richmond.

DISEASE RIDDEN

Reporting on the condition of three of the kids now in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Birkenhead, Dr James Gilloran told the court that little Peter Edwards, a fifteen months old boy was suffering from: bronchial pneumonia, whooping cough and measles; while Michael Hickey, aged two, had post-measles pneumonia, bad cough and signs of bronchial pneumonia. 9-24-47

Brian Thompson, six months older than Michael, was also suffering with malnutrition, measles, bronchial pneumonia and was badly under-weight.

"I was horrified at the state of the home and the state of the children," declared Mrs Kathleen Elizabeth Cuff, a female Home Office Inspector.

W. E. B. DuBois

The Winds Of Time

Soldier's Children

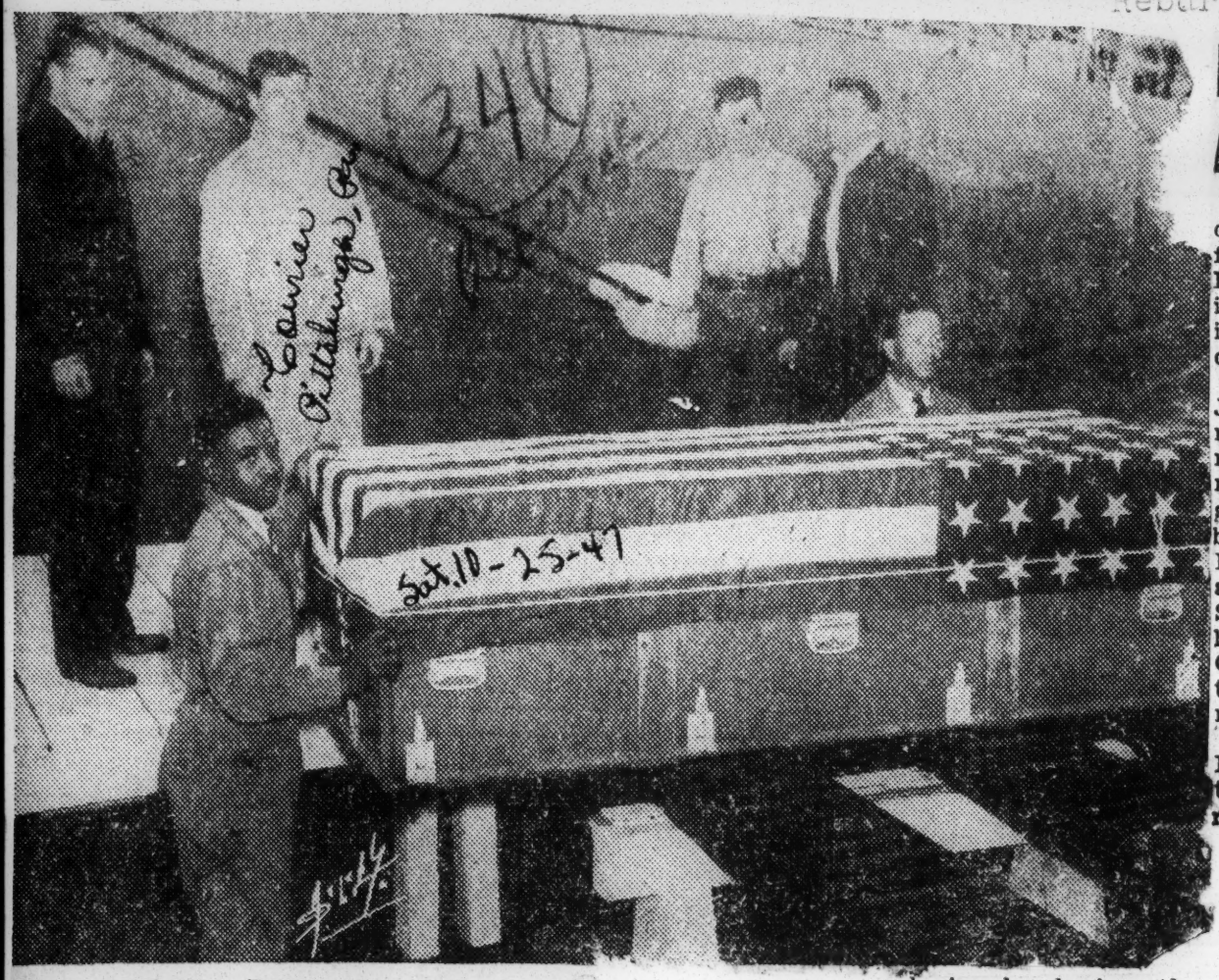
A YEAR OR MORE ago I spoke in this column of the illegitimate children of Negro soldiers, by white English mothers, who are a problem in the present day England. Recently, the English journal, MOTHER AND CHILD, has discussed this matter. The problem of illegitmacy is wide in England, as in all countries after wars; but the illegitimate child whose mother is white and whose father is colored is a peculiarly pressing problem. The paper says frankly: "The present trend of public opinion in countries prodominantly inhabited by white people is definitely against colored peoples; and the somewhat large increase in Britain's colored population creates a problem which is bound to tax the patience and genius of sociologists, educationists and social workers. The main consideration is, of course, that so many people are disinclined to face the question of intermarriage squarely and they show a definite objection to association between Negro and white people; more than ever they resent marriages between the two peoples. The problem now engaging attention is that of the children born of white mothers and the American Negro troops who were stationed in England during the war."

The Present Problem

A report, published by the League of Colored Peoples, reveals that the total number of these children is about 550. This report is the result of a study made in a number of countries and boroughs throughout England and Wales where colored American troops were known to have been stationed. It was found that some 544 children were born to 536 mothers, 89 of whom were known to have been married, 95 unmarried and the marital status of the remaining 352 unrevealed. The main point, however, is what is to be done to assist these mothers to look after their children and what methods should be adopted to integrate this new colored population into the community in such a way as would remove from the minds of the children the handicap of illegitimacy, which is sure to act as a hindrance to their progress.

England's Plans

MOTHER AND CHILD says, "We are already convinced, that so far as school life is concerned little difficulty is ever experienced, because children mix quite freely. The problem arises when they leave school and have to enter industry. The present state of public opinion in the countries predominatly white is such that these children are subject to social disadvantages which illegitimate children of pure white parents will never experience." The paper goes on to say that one suggesion is that the child be sent to its colored parent; another, that it be sent to the West Indies. But that these children are British and that Great Britain must see that they are properly cared for, and that careful inquiry ought to be made before they are sent to foster parents abroad. Especially it would be difficult to ensure their safety and proper selection of foster-parents if they were sent to America. Another suggestion, is that a segregated home be established for them, but that would not be wise, the paper finally concludes. The only reasonable solution, therefore, is to develop a foster-parent plan in Britain and subsidize those white persons who are willing to adopt a colored child into their homes. "The subsidy should provide ample financial assistance to enable those children who show an aptitude for school work to proceed further, and there is no doubt that a good many of them would, with such opportunity, be a credit to the community in which they are brought up."



THE HEROES RETURN—America solemnly welcomed 3,028 bodies of her sons who died in foreign countries during World War II, and declared that "these boys deserve a better result for their efforts" than the troubled quarreling world of today. Thousands gathered on the shores of San Francisco Bay as the Honda Knot, funeral ship, anchored offshore in the harbor.—Joseph Photo.

First War Dead Are Buried Here

St. Louis Argus

Among the seven first war dead returned here last Friday for burial was Steward's Mate First Class Mat Henson who died in Pearl Harbor. He was called into service Aug. 28, 1943 and came to his death Sept. 2, 1944.

Chief Petty Officer Eddie Jackson served as escort for the remains of the war hero. On arrival at the union station, a brief military service was held with guards of honor from every branch of the service. SM Ic Henson's remains lay in state at Price's Funeral Home until Sunday. Funeral services were held Sunday night at Cleaves Chapel. Interment was in National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks. 10-31-47-Pvt.

Surviving are a wife, Mrs. Irene Henson, a mother, two sisters, two brothers, two grandmothers, uncles and cousins.

Breaking With Tradition

In South Carolina, a Negro cannot obtain membership in the American Legion—not even in a jimcrow post. Two years ago when it appeared that plans drawn at an Atlanta meeting of American Legion heads would open the organization to Negroes the South Carolnia Department rebelled and repudiated the plans.

Lightfoot and Informer 11-2-47

But last Thursday the William S. Guignard Post 79 of West Columbia turned out to do honors to a Negro, acting as pallbearers for his remains and furnishing a minister to conduct final services in a Negro church. The Negro was 17 year old George Ernest Jones of West Columbia whose body was the first of his race returned from the Pacific for burial and, possibly, the first fallen hero from West Columbia. Young Jones had volunteered for naval service and died a year later as the result of injuries sustained in fighting around the Bougainville Islands.

Columbia, S.C.

Young Jones had died a glorious death and nothing anyone can say or do will add or detract from the fact. Yet many other Americans. white and colored, died equally as gloriously during the war and their deeds will be remembered for years to come. Hence, the honors the West Columbia Legionnaires bestowed on the remains of George Ernest Jones of U. S. Navy, in a real sense, were but hollow cymbals. The real accomplishment was the demonstration of appreciation by white Columbians, and significantly by a group which, by custom and tradition, has maintained a policy of ignoring the valor and capability of its Negroes.

And though he knew not of it, youthful George Ernest Jones, the son of a minister, has figured in another victory for decency and tolerance; for brotherhood and unity of humanity. It was for these things that he gave his life.

Veterans Problems

by JAMES HICKS

THE DEAD RETURN

COLORED soldiers continue to remain a problem to our naval and military authorities, even unto death. The return of the bodies of the war dead to these shores has put the brass hats in a new dither.

Under regulations governing the return of war dead who served as members of the armed forces of these United States, the next of kin may request that the service man be buried in a national cemetery and have his request granted.

Cemeteries for Whites

This poses no problem to the brass hats except that in some States the white yokels object to "a colored boy sleeping by my boy."

There are national cemeteries located in the following States: Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, the District of Columbia and at Sitka, Alaska.

A colored veterans' organization has been quietly gathering data on our national cemeteries, and, according to reports, is ready to fight to see that colored war dead are afforded the same burial rights as are their white brethren.

Result of Custom

On July 20, 1946, Major General Floyd L. Parks, then chief of the War Department's bureau of public relations, was quoted as saying that no regulation of the War Department requires that the bodies of colored and white soldiers be segregated in national cemeteries but that it had been a "custom" to bury them in separate parts of the cemeteries since the Civil War.

The War Department later announced that in cemeteries where racial plots have been designated, the plots would be filled but that in the future when new plots are opened there will be no segregation in burial. 11-8-47

The colored veterans' organization is prepared to challenge that "custom" and a fight is sure to develop as the bodies of more colored soldiers are returned to the States. Baltimore, Md.

(The superintendent of a national cemetery in Philadelphia has already been quoted as saying that there is "no room" for colored war dead in the Philadelphia cemetery.)

Full Military Honors

The regulations governing the return of war dead also authorize the returned service men to be buried with full military honors.

The Army Department has recommended to the next of kin that they contact a local veterans' organization to render this service.

In some communities, veterans' groups expect a fight over this provision of the regulations inasmuch as it is customary to draw the rifles and ammunition for the firing squad from local headquarters of the national guard, and in many places of our great country the local yokels consider it bad practice to place rifles and ammunition in the hands of colored people.

To the Next of Kin

Although the choice as to where you would have your loved one buried is purely for you to decide, this column strongly recommends that you request his burial in a national cemetery. 11-8-47

If he is buried in a national cemetery, there will be no cost to you for the grave site, the opening of the grave or the actual burial and closing of the grave.

The Government-approved type headstone will be erected without cost and you may have the remains sent directly to the cemetery for the burial or request that it first be sent to your home for religious services and then later sent to the national cemetery.

It should be noted, however, that if you request that the body be first sent home, you will have to pay for the subsequent transportation to the national cemetery. You will be allowed $75 for such transportation.

Body of Alabama Vet Reaches Home

Courier

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. To a final resting place in a Birmingham cemetery, the body of Julius Ellsberry has at last come home. The lad who died at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, as a mess attendant in the Navy, was buried with full military honors following a funeral parade here. Members of the Julius Ellsberry Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars, named for him, accompanied the body. He was the first Birmingham boy to die in the new two-story Julius Ellsberry Annex at the Harmony Street Baptist Church, of which he was an active member. The building named is for Ellsberry and will house youth and educational activities of the church, phases in which he was most active. His father is

Sat. 11-15-47

34L 1947 Reburials

First Group of War Dead to Be Sent From Hawaii

Afro-American

Nearly 3,000 Service Personnel, Civilians Included; Race, Religion to Determine Escorts

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

The War Department has announced that late in September the U.S. Army Transport Honda Knot will sail from Honolulu, bound for San Francisco, with the first group of approximately 3,000 war dead to be returned to the United States.

The Honda Knot will carry bodies of war dead from all branches of the service and also a number of civilians. Many victims of the Pearl Harbor attack will be in the first group. 9-27-47

After the arrival at San Francisco, caskets will be placed aboard special U.S. Army hospital cars and then carried by train to 15 distribution centers throughout the country. Sat.

Race, Religion Still Factor

Military authorities at the distribution centers will notify the next of kin at whose direction they will be escorted to designated places. Each casket will be covered with an American flag which will become the possession of the family.

Escorts accompanying the body will be of the same branch of service and of an equal or higher military rank than that held by the deceased. Whereever possible, the escort will be of the same religious faith and race as the deceased.

The time of movement and the place to which the body will be moved rest entirely with the next of kin. The expense of interment in a national cemetery will be defrayed by the Federal Government. However, the Government will give only the first $50 toward the expense of private burial.

ALABAMA'S FIRST NEGRO to give up his life in World War II, Julius Ellsberry, was buried here last week with full military honors. Birmingham News

Julius, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ellsberry, of 881 North 44th Street, was a Navy steward's mate when he lost his life Dec. 7, 1941, in the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

Members of the Julius Ellsberry Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, conducted the military funeral.

NEGRO VETS WIN PLACE IN SERVICE FOR WAR DEAD

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

The United Negro and Allied Veterans will participate in memorial ceremonies Sunday for the dead of World War 11, despite a freezeout attempt by an American Legion official on the Mayor's Committee. Kay Overton, UNAVA service director, said yesterday that Deputy Inspector Matthew Skea had supplied her with adequate procession tickets to the ceremonies in Sheep Meadow, Central Park.

Miss Overton said that UNAVA received an invitation from the committee Sept. 30. Later Arthur F. Duffy, state commander of the Legion, and in charge of veteran groups' participation, informed her that only government accredited organizations could participate. UNAVA has been denied accreditation. It blames Legion men in the Veterans Administration.

Oliver Martin, UNAVA state commander, protested to Grover Whalen, chairman of the Mayor's committee. Wed. 10-22-47

"We Negro veterans will not tolerate our exclusion from the ceremonies . . . honoring many of our own buddies who fell before our eyes," he said.

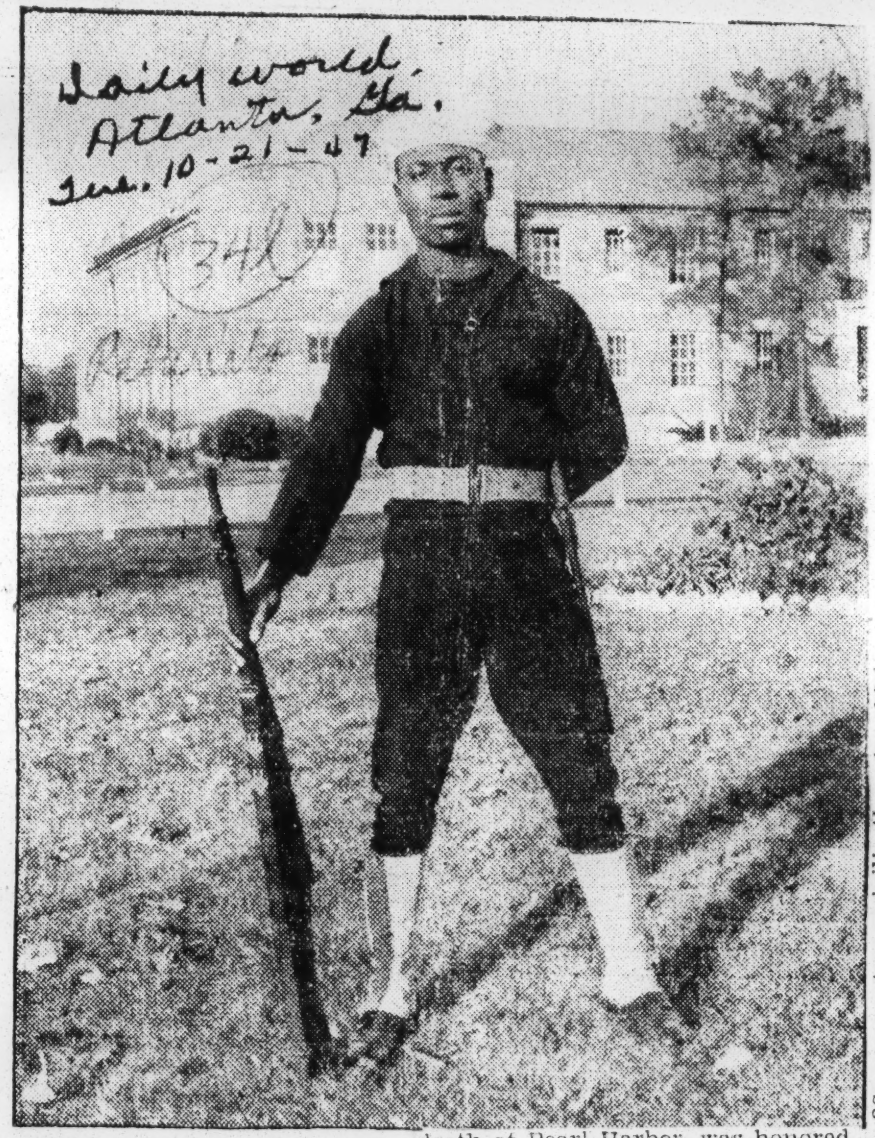
Sunday 6,000 servicemen and veterans will escort the body of a holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor to the Central Park Services. The body will be chosen from among the 6,200 bodies of the first war dead brought from Europe. They are now on the transport Joseph V. Connolly, which is due off Ambrose Light 8 a.m. Sunday.

From there the ship will be escorted by planes, Navy destroyers, Coast Guard craft, and marine units of the police and fire departments. Wed. 10-22-47

The ship will dock at Pier 61, 21 Street before noon.

The procession will leave Pier 61 at 12:45 a.m. and move to Madison Square Park for a five minute ceremony at the Eternal Light. It will then move along Fifth Avenue to Central Park.

COFFIN of war dead at ceremonies in Soldiers Field, Chicago.



Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tue. 10-21-47

34L

Reburials

MEMPHIS, Tennessee— (SNS)— BACK FOR GOOD FROM THE HIGH SEAS — Otis Delaney Sterling, STM7c, whose death in the Pearl Harbor holocaust on December 7, 1941, brought home to Memphians with stunning effects the awful meaning of a global war, has come ashore from the high seas for the last time. His body was included among the first shipment of 166 war dead that arrived last week at Memphis General Depot from the West Coast.

The 24 year old Mess Attendant was the son of Mrs. Mayfield Sterling, of 67 Wisconsin. He was assigned to the USS West Virginia when the Japanese air forces struck without warning. The USS West Virginia was one of the three battleships viciously attacked by the Japs. On the USS Arizona was another Memphian, William Hurd, who also paid the supreme sacrifice on that fateful Sunday morning.

Sterling is shown here as he appeared during military training at Norfolk Training Station, Virginia His mother, two months after his death at Pearl Harbor, was honored at a Patriotic Mass Meeting, sponsored by a cross section of Negro citizens of Memphis. She was presented a gold star by Mayor Walter Chandler. Likewise was the mother of William Hurd.

No Offense Meant In War Dead Parade Plans, Army Says

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK,— (SNS) —No offense was intended in the circularization of questionnaires to the Organized Reserve Corps in New York City on plans for the parade in honor of war dead October 26, it was declared here by Col. Pleas B. Rogers, of the First Army. 10-24-47

The questionnaire, which contained an item about race, drew a sharp telegram of protest from the NAACP which said it was "shocked" that information on race was being requested and stated "it would seem to us that

...east in death there should be ... color line." Web 10-24-47

In explaining the questionnaire, Colonel Rogers said that the Organized Reserve Corps was allotted a limited number of participants for the parade and "this necessitated selection of Reservists in an unprejudiced and unbiased manner, and the use by this office of race designations was designed to assure an equal and representative showing in the parade regardless of race, creed or color."

Use of Tan GI's Only to Disinter Heroes' Bodies Brings Protest

Afro-American

WASHINGTON

...western civilization in Afric... and we believe it vital that F... ...eans should hold and keep co... ...rol of the development an... ...overnment.

"Our policy provides for parli... ...mentary representation of the na... ...tives by Europeans, and we do no... intend to alter it."

UN Called Farce

Sterling, First To Die In World War II, To Receive Military Burial At Nat'l

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 10-21-47

By STAFF WRITER

MEMPHIS, Tennessee— (SNS)— Otis Delaney Sterling, STM7c, one of two Memphis youths killed at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, when Japanese air forces struck this American outpost with devastation effects, last week completed his final trip on the high seas. Ga.

Sterlings's body was one of the 3000 dead returned to the states on October 10th on the Army Transport Honda Knot. Of this number of American dead, 166 bodies were shipped by train from the West Coast to the Memphis General Depot in Memphis, and through the American Graves Registration Division, will be sent with military escorts to their respective homes in the states of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas.

Attached as Mess Attendant to the USS West Virginia at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack by the Japanese, 24-year-old Sterling went to the death amidst the destruction wrought upon this great American battleship. He had already spent four years in the navy and was due home for the Christmas holidays of 1941 . . just a matter of weeks from that fateful Sunday morning that ushered this nation into its greatest conflict.

Killed also during the Pearl Harbor disaster was another Memphian, William Hardy Hurd, who was serving as Mess Attendant on the USS Arizona. Hurd's body has not yet been returned.

Mrs. Mayfield Sterling, of 67 Wisconsin, mother of Otis was completing arrangements for burial of her hero son at this writing. Tentative date for burial rites had been set for Wednesday of this week with T. H. Hayes and Sons Funeral Home in charge of arrangements.

There will be a military escort to pay final tribute to this youthful war dead on behalf of the United States Navy. He will be Robert L. Long, St. 1-c of New York, who arrived in Memphis last week for his new assignment with- the American Graves Registration Division at the Memphis General Depot Steward Long, in an interview with ville. Tenn., mother of William Hardy Hurd. The meeting, held at Mt. Nebo Baptist church, February 8, 1942, presented as guest speakers Mayor Walter Chandler, and Dr. J E. Walker. Mayor Chandler in glowing tribute to the heroism of Sterling and Hurd, gave the awards to the boys' mother. The program was planned by the Late L. J. Searcy, and Editor L. O. Swingler the Memphis World, said that the Sterling burial rites would be his first official duty since he came to Memphis. It is probable that there will also be an attache from the U. S. Naval Air Base at Millington present at National Cemetery where Sterling's body will be buried.

Sterling was the first Negro serviceman from Memphis and Shelby County returned among the war dead. Others will come in two subseqeunt shipments, and in inticipation of this fact, there are two other Negro members of the armed forces assigned for duties as escorts. They are Staff Sergeant Lonnie Wall, of Marion, S. C., U. S. Army; and Sergeant Robert N. rown of West Palm Beach, Fla., the U. S. Marine Corps.

It will take about four weeks to mplete return of the 166 bodies homes of relatives in the six ates serviced by the Memphis Gen al Depot, according to reports om the office of Major Dixon, no is in charge of the graves re- stration division.

Grover Burson, prominent legion aire with Austress Russell Post umber 27, American Legion, and employe at the Army Depot said at local post would also partiate in burial rites for each of e Negro servicemen killed in line duties, but added that the post's remonies would not in any wise nflict with those carried out by e various branches of the armed rces. Mr. Burson urges relatives o are expecting remains of their ys from overseas to get in touch th Austress Russell Post with adquarters in Beale Auditorium Major Dixon's office at the Army epot.

irst Patriotic Rally held in Memis in connection with World War was inspired by the Pearl Har r attack. This rally, sponsored by egro Patriotic Committee present Gold Stars as memorials to Mrs erling, mother of Otis Delaney; d Mrs. Beulah Hurd, of Collier- Mrs. Ester Denson, a mother and father Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Denson, eight sisters and six brothers. Funeral plans will be arranged for Toomsburg.

10-21-47

Poteat Funeral Home in charge of both bodies.

369th AAA Group Escorts War Dead

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A provisional battalion of the 369th AAA Group with the 15th infantry attached met the transport Joseph V Connelly as it came into New York harbor with the first 6,200 war dead from Europe.

The Beatty, commanded by Comdr. E. W. Abbott and the Bristol, commanded by Comdr. P. L. Jackim, provided floral tributes in the Connelly's ways as it came through the narrows. 11-8-47

Floral Tributes

Tributes included a nine-foot anchor of purplish chrysanthemums and a giant wreath of purple carnations. Some 50 to 60 floral floats from veterans' organizations were spread around the Connolly and on its deck.

The 369th with the infantry attached under the command of Maj. James Jones assembled at Harlem Armory to obtain their route of march and assembly area for the units with which they were to be connected. Baltimore Sun

Back for American Burial

75 Colored GIs Among Returned War Dead

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa, Sat. 10-25-47

By E. F. JOSEPH
(Special Correspondent)

SAN FRANCISCO—Seventy-five of the 3,028 war dead landed here last week were Negro troops who lost their lives in the Pacific area. This announcement was made by American Graves Administration authorities shortly after the Army Transport Honda Knot arrived at this port.

There were no Californians among this first group of World War II dead. The complete list of names and their addresses follow:

George E. Vinning, 223 Pursely Street, Macon, Ga.; T/5 Mollie Gilchrist, 417 Chattam Street, Fayetteville, N. C.; Pvt. Cope Shelley Jr., 226 West 122nd Street, New York, N. Y.; S 1/c Roosevelt Johnson, 418 Eighth Street, S. W., Washington, D. C.; STML Leroy Flowers, Rt. 2, Leslie, Ga.; Stm 2/c George E. Jones, 413 Lexington, West Columbia, S. C.

ONE CIVILIAN

Pfc. Richard Howell, 261 Fairview Street, Athens, Ga.; Pvt. Eugene Miller, Rt. 1, Kings Mountain, N. C.; Stm 2/c Arthur J. Matthews, 357 Thomas Street, Jacksonville, Ala.; Cpl. Edward D. Murphy Jr., P. O. Box 15, Magnolia, N. C.; Pfc. Clarence, 375 Sumpter Street, Charleston, S. C.; Floyd C. McKay (civilian), 150 Trodd Street, Charleston, S. C.; Pfc. Robert Thompson, 315 Hickory Street, Akron, Ohio; SEA2 Mack Rutledge Jr., 167 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pvt. Wilma Barmes, Rt. 3, Box. 250, San Augustine, Tex.; Pfc. James H. Smith, 3 Callendar Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Pfc. Jerome Speller Jr., Rt. 1, Box 342, Windson, N. C.; Pfc. William J. Whitehead, Rt. 1, Linden, N. C.; SEA2 Carlton N. Williams, Arcola, N. C.; Stm 1/c Julius Ellsberry, 881 N. Forty-fourth Street, Birmingham, Ala.; Stm. 1/c Benjamin E. Gilliard, 92 Nassau Street, Charleston, S. C.; Pvt. Huston Cartwright, Rt. 1, Box 22, Shelbyville, Tex.; Stm. 2/c Arthur C. Evans, 904 N. College Avenue, Bryan, Tex.; Eugene A. Harrison, 749 East Ninth Avenue, Belton, Tex.; S 1/c O. P. Jackson, 911 East Cypress Street, Alters, Okla.;

Pvt. Albert P. Smith, Rt. 2, Box 148, San Augustine, Tex.; Preston E. Jennings, Lamarque, Tex.; Pfc. Thomas J. Chenault, Rt. 3, Box 3, Richmond, Kan.; Frank E. Morman, 5345 Bangor Street, Detroit, Mich.; MoMM 2/c Norman D. Howard, 551 North Twelfth Street, Richmond, Ind; 10-25-47

CLEVELANDER LISTED

Wiley H. White, 812 Geckman Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Stm. 2/c Robert L. Prentice, 2238 Walnut Street, Chicago, Ill.; T/5 John O. Young, 539 East Fiftieth Street, Chicago, Ill.; STM 1/c Nat Henson, 216 Carrol Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Ph.M. 3/c Maurice Palmer, 608 Webster Street, Columbia, Mo.; Pfc. Wayne J. Manley, Rt. 2, Camp Point, Ill.; T/5 Thomas McCleary, 4720 Riopelle Street, Detroit, Mich.; S 1/c Johnnley Jones, 1512 S. Dupree, New Orleans, La.;

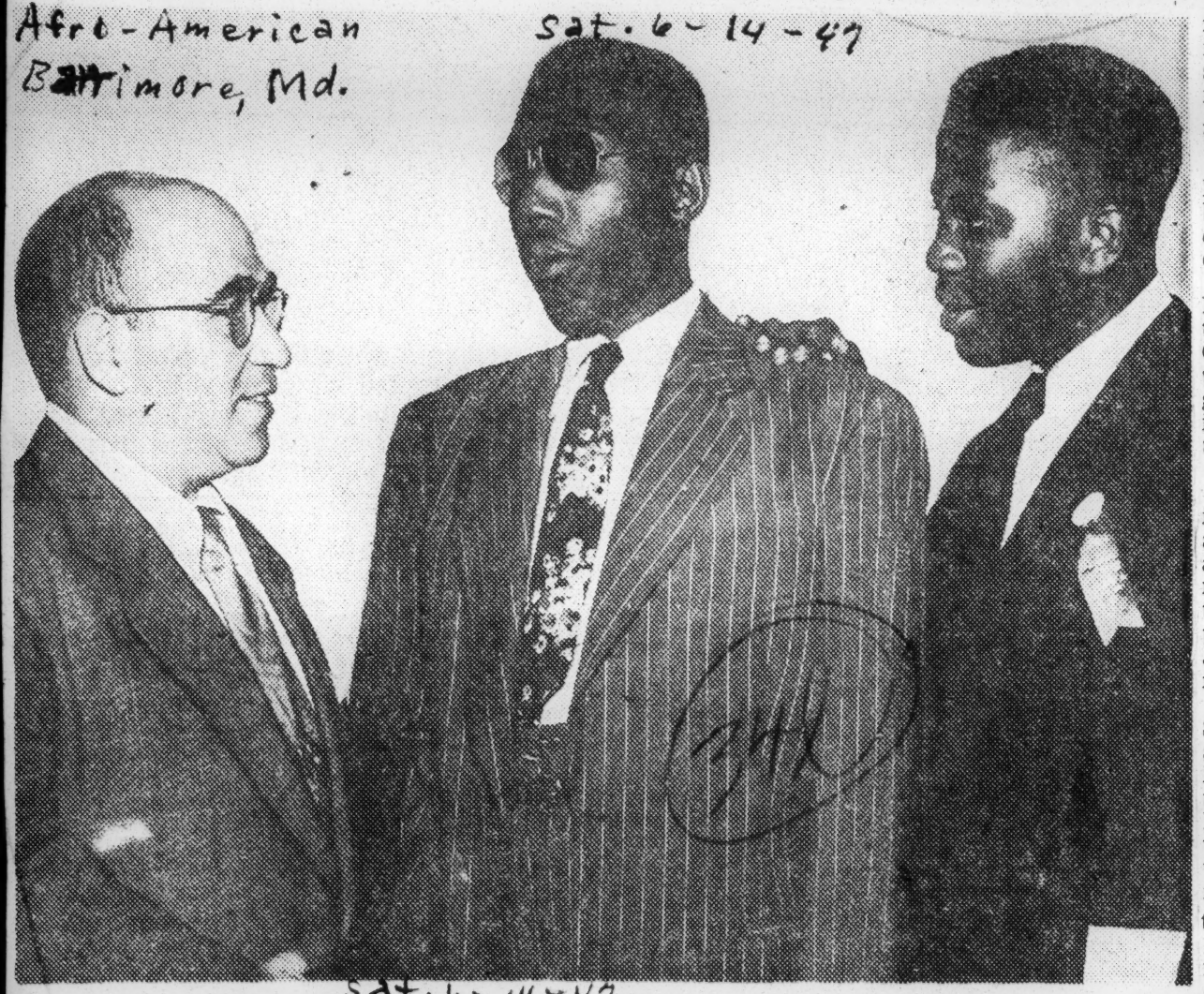
Pfc. Robert L. Keese, Rt. 2, Cumberland City, Tenn.; Pfc. William McCorkle, P. O. Box 682, Bogalusa, La.; Pfc. Early Cartlidge, P. O. Box 408, Sunflower, Miss.; ST 3/c James Harris, P. O. Box 15, Plateau, Ala.; Pfc. John H. Hicks, Rt. 1, Box 100, Lascawasas, Tenn.; Pfc. Monroe Hicks, Rt. 3, Box 236, Sikeston, Mo.; Pvt. James E. Hicks, Jr., Apt. 4-C, 546 Gate Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pvt. Irving Smith, 229 West 148th Street, New York, N. Y.; S 1/c Sidney Toney, 1124 Jackson Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.;

Pvt. Eddie L. Boyd, 263 Simms Alley, Spartenburg, S. C.; Pfc. James W. Brent, Mountville, Va.; Pvt. Sylvester V. Brown, Dameron, Md.; Robert Ellis, 148 N. Lindenwood Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; T/3 Reginald Hector, 8319 Guyer Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; STM 2/c Julius Nutter, Nanticoke, Md.; Pfc. James H. Pryor, Owens Post Office, Va.; Pfc. Samuel A. Westray, 1625 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C. 10-25-47

TWO SEAMEN LISTED

Pvt. Ivan H. Whittaker, 1810 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; STM 1/c Fred W. Williams, 2422 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; STM 1/c Fraxier Mayfield, Leeds, S. C.; STM 2/c William J. Powell, Sunbury, N. C.; STM 1/c Bernard Oliver Scott, 3110 O Street, Richmond, Va.; Sgt. Coleman Bagwell, 135 Mill Street, Chester, S. C.; STM 2/c Jesse O. Boone, Rt. 1, Box 130, Holland, Va.; Pvt. Earl Briley, P. O. Box 410, Grennville, N. C.; T/5 Boykin S. Gibson Rt. 2, Box 76, Ridgeway, S. C.

Pvt. Orie Portia, General Delivery, Walker Springs, Ala.; STM 1/c Otis D. Sterling, 67 Wisconsin Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.; STM 1/c Floyd O. Sanders, P. O. Box 251, Tuskegee, Ala.; STM 2/c Alonzo S. Spruce, Rt. 6, Box 71, Birmingham, Ala.; Pvt. Eddie Young, Rt. 4, Box 264, Meridian, Miss.



Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-14-47

Sat. 6-14-47

FREEDOM AWARDS—Lee Sabinson, left, producer of "Finian's Rainbow," and Isaac Woodard, center, World War II veteran who was blinded by a South Carolina policeman, were among the 10 Americans who received Freedom Awards for "outstanding contributions to the struggle for full democracy in America" at the UNAVA convention in NYC last week. With them is Kenneth C. Kennedy of Birmingham, Ala., past commander of UNAVA.

UNAVA Draws Promise of Support to Help Them Get Terminal Leave Pay

Baltimore, Md.

Afro-American Sat. 6-14-47

Marcantonio Introduces Bill to Extend Deadline for Applications to Sept. 1, 1948

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America acting swiftly on resolutions passed at its New York convention, recently, drew a promise of support from the War Department and was successful in having a bill introduced in Congress to aid thousands of veterans who have not yet filed application for their terminal leave pay.

The bill, which highlighted the whirlwind activities of a delegation from UNAVA was introduced in the House by Representative Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party, of New York, and referred to the House Armed Services Committee.

While applicable to all veterans, the bill is pointedly designed to give the thousands of colored veterans who have not applied for their terminal leave pay another year after Sept. 1, next, in which to do so.

Charge Unfairness

At its recent convention, the UNAVA had charged Southern postmasters with failing to make application blanks available to these veterans, the Veterans Administration with failure to inform the veteran of his right to the leave pay and the War Department with failure to "follow through." Sat. 6-14-47

In introducing the bill, Mr. Marcantonio said that "Because of confusion, lack of information and, frequently, coercion and sabotage, many veterans have been hindered in making their applications. This bill will give them more time and greater opportunity to obtain their terminal leave pay."

Points Out Injustices

The delegation was led by Walter Garland, of New York, national adjutant of UNAVA, and consisted of Howard Johnson, Arthur G. Price, Misses Catherine Godfrey and Barbara Durr of Birmingham, Ala., Dolphin G. Thompson of Oklahoma City, Allen Morrison of Chicago, and Wendell Addington, a white student of the University of Texas.

The delegation pointed out to Federal officials "the injustices being suffered by the veteran in obtaining the benefits due him under the GI Bill of Rights."

At the Justice Department, Howard Johnson of Birmingham, told Turner L. Smith, chief of the Civil Rights Section that colored veterans are "concerned and angry" over the way they were being denied their civil rights and their rights under the GI Bill.

Smith Indorses Group

Smith startled the delegation by indorsing the work of UNAVA and urging the delegates to make attempts at signing up all of the more than one million veterans in the nation today. The Justice Department had been reported last January as investigating UNAVA for Communistic activities.

The organization was praised by Smith for its efforts to get veterans to apply for their terminal leave pay and the delegates were urged by him to notify the Justice Department of any instances which came to their attention where it appeared Government officials were apparently standing in the way of their doing so.

Representative William Blackney, Republican, of Michigan, chairman of the Armed Services pay subcommittee, told the delegation that he favored extension of the deadline for terminal leave application because of a report of the Treasury Department showing that a large number of veterans have not yet received their leave pay.

He said of the $1,426,000,000 appropriated by Congres to pay veterans terminal leave, more than a billion dollars still remain to be collected by them.

Without referring to any particular grouhe toldthe del egat ip,fiular group, he told the delegation that it should be made known that the Armed Forces Leave Act, which authorized the payment of the money, made no distinction as to race, creed, or color.

No Terminal Leave Blanks Denied Vets, Says Postal Official

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-14-47

WASHINGTON — (NNPA)— A denial that postal officials in the South had refused to give application blanks for terminal leave to colored veterans was made last week by Hom C. Carghill, deputy first assistant potmaster general.

Commenting on charges made by the UNAVA at their recent convention in New York, the official said, "It's true that postmasters may be out of the blanks when veterans might apply for them, but I cant imagine any postal official denying a man a blank because of his color.

LARRY DOUGLAS JOINS STAFF OF NEW YORK DAILY

NEW YORK, (ANP) —Larry Douglas, who hails from Detroit and now resides in Long Island, is a featured writer with the Long Island Daily Press. Sat. 6-14-47

zinski Bill for a Federal bonus
on the basis of $5 for each day
of overseas duty and $3 for each
day spent in the service in the
U.S.

Sat. 6-14-47
Opposes VA Policies

4. Condemned the policy of the Veterans' Administration in the South as "based on racial prejudice and which prevents the colored veteran from obtaining full benefits granted under the G.I Bill of Rights.

5 Condemned Executive Order 9835 authorizing an FEI loyalty probe of Federal employees as "a direct threat to all Americans with respect to their right to form free organizations and express their opinions on any matter of public interest."

The UNAVA is also against present income tax legislation as favoring the wealthy, and supports the National Health Insurance Bill, and the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill for permanent housing legislation.

A blistering attack was made on the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill.

George B. Murphy Named New UNAVA Commander

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-14-47

Convention Urges Passage of FEPC Bill, Soldiers' Bonus, Terminal Pay in Cash

NEW YORK—George B Murphy Jr., of Washington, was elected new national commander of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America at their first constitutional convention held here last week.

Other national officers elected were:

Walter Garland, New York, national adjutant; Burt Jackson, New York executive officer; Robert Powe, Cheraw, S.C., financial vice commander; John Killens, Washington, financial officer; the Rev and Mrs. Kenneth Williams, Winston-Salem N.C., national chaplain, and Thom as Jones, New York, national advocate. The convention passed five resolutions of national importance, as follows:

1. Passage of Federal Fair Employment Practices legislation as a vital step in relieving colored people of the severe handicap imposed by discriminatory hiring policies in industry.

2. Voted for extension of the deadline for filing application for terminal leave pay to Sept. 1, 1948.

3. Urged support for the La-

VIEWS and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

THE UNITED NEGRO and Allied Veterans of America, which boasts that in nine months it has established chapters in thirty-one States, announced last week that it is now being examined by the Veterans' Administration with a view to formal accreditation so that it can be officially represented in that agency. Howard Johnson, National Vice Commander of the UNAVA, gloats that "this will be a tremendous step forward for the one million Negro veterans of the country," and it will "be able to service our membership better." It will enable the leaders of this left-wing outfit to also fleece its membership better, for what could be sweeter for a "Front" organization like this than to have the official backing of the United States Government?

Sat. 1-25-47

THIS SO-CALLED interracial veterans' organization, of which Joe Louis has foolishly let himself be euchered into becoming Honorary National Commander, and which is also approved by such notables as the Rev. Robert Jernagin of the Fraternal Council of Churches and Grand Exalted Ruler J. Finley Wilson of the IBPOEW is, despite its contention to the contrary, a completely useless and unnecessary veterans' outfit. It is apparently designed to capitalize on discontent of Negro veterans and to emphasize interracial discord in keeping with the strategy so persistently carried out by the Communists in their fanatically zealous following of the Kremlin party line.

* * *

A JIM-CROW veterans' organization is needless and a nuisance in view of the fact that well-established, reliable and patriotic veterans' groups have always accepted Negro members. There is not one that bars colored veterans from membership, and because of their large nation-wide membership and their great political influence, they can be more helpful to the Negro members than any jim-crow, left-wing outfit. Like all colored people of intelligence, our veterans want integration rather than segregation.

Sat. 1-25-47

AMONG THE respectable and patriotic American veterans organizations are the American Legion, American Veterans Committee, American Veterans of World War II, Army and Navy Union, Catholic War Veterans, Disabled American Veterans, Jewish Veterans of the United States, National Conference of Labor Union Legionnaires and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. In addition the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has a veterans' bureau, under Capt. Jesse O. Dedmon, which has demonstrated its capacity to look out for the special interests of Negro veterans. Why then the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America?

NEGRO UNIT ACCUSES SOUTH'S POSTMASTERS

New York Times

Delegates to the first constitutional convention of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America have protested to Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan that postmasters in Southern states failed to deliver application forms for terminal leave pay to Negro veterans, Howard Johnson of New York, vice commander, reported at yesterday's session of the organization.

Several hundred delegates, representing Negro veterans in thirty states, were informed at the session in the fraternal clubhouse, 110 West Forty-eighth Street, that $250,000,000 in Army pay has accrued for 750,000 veterans in the South who have failed to file claims. Sun. 6-1-47

On this basis, Mr. Johnson said, only 2 per cent of the Negro veterans were aware of their rights or had the facilities for making application.

A recent survey showed, he said, that many of these veterans "have been denied these application forms by local postmasters."

The delegates also entered a protest with Attorney General Tom Clark against the denial of civil rights to many Negro veterans, based on a report of a recent murder in Camp Hill, Ala. Details of the case were presented by Arthur G. Price Jr., special projects director of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, with headquarters in Birmingham, Ala. Sun. 6-1-47

Ten persons were cited last night by the veterans' organization for "furthering the struggle of the Negro people for a full democracy in America," at a program entitled "Salute to Negro Veterans" held at Town Hall. Among those named were Ingrid Bergman, Jackie Robinson, Brooklyn Dodgers' first baseman, Ray Robinson, the boxer, and Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Baseball Club. The citations were in the form of a scroll that bore the inscription, "Freedom Award."

Others on the program were Dr. William H. Jernagin, Mrs. Tessie Earle, Walter Garland, J. Finley Wilson and Maurice Ellis. Willie Bryant was master of ceremonies.

The Sunday morning session was in the form of church services at Mount Olivet Baptist Church. In the afternoon, national officers were elected and installed. Of major importance to the organization was the writing of a constitution. Sat. 6-7-47

March on Washington Planned

The report of the committee on terminal leave pay was one of the highlights of the entire convention. It disclosed that veterans in the South are intimidated from even asking for terminal leave money.

Plans were made for a delegation to march on Washington on Monday, as soon as the convention closed, to meet with high War Department officials and Atty.-Gen. Tom Clark.

UNAVA in First National Convention Reveals Plan to End Double Standard

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-7-47

300 Present from Chapters in 31 States; Freedom Awards Given to 10 at Town Hall

By OLLIE STEWART

NEW YORK—"Colored veterans are facing the worst period in our recent history. The gains we made during the war are rapidly being lost. Our determination is to work for the ending of the double standard in America."

With these opening words of his keynote address, Kenneth C. Kennedy, youthful national commander of Birmingham, Friday set the stage for the first national convention of United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, convening here for three days at Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48th St.

300 Present; 18 Women

Convention headquarters estimated that by Friday afternoon there were approximatey 300 delegates, 15% of whom were white, and all veterans of World War II, assembled for the meeting.

There were 18 women veterans registered during the first day.

The delegates represntd a total membeship in UNAVA of nearly 10,000 in 31 States. All chapters are interracial, and at last 10% of the total membership is white.

The organization is a little more than a year old, having been formed at a meeting in Chicago in 15 States, and is incorporated in April, 1946. It has chapters in New York, Illinois, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia anl Michigan.

World Champion Joe Louis has been honorary national commander since UNAVA's inception. Last year he issued a statement urging colored veterans to organize, and aligning himself solidly behind the UNAVA's program.

Wreath Laid at Monument

The highlight of the opening day was a ceremony at the Eternal Light Monument, Madison Square Park. Delegates and officers watched Commander Kennedy lay a wreath at the base of the monument in tribute to the colored dead in World War II.

The first delegate this writer saw at the convention was Allen Morrison, former GI and staff writer for the Paris Stars and Stripes. Morrison was one of the few Americans present at the rededication of the Hot Club of France, the day Paris was liberated. Sat. 6-7-47

N.C. Alderman Present

Another person arriving Friday was the Rev. Kenneth Williams, ex-Army chaplain, who recently was elected alderman in Winston-Salem, N.C. The Rev. Mr. Williams is chaplain at Winston-Salem State Teachers' College.

Enjoying himself and waiting to enter the University of Pennsylvania, was Napoleon Lewis, Jackson, Miss., a vet who testified against Bilbo in Jackson a few months ago. A graduate of Tougaloo College, with three years and nine months of Army service to his credit. Lewis is interested in clinical psychology at Penn.

Murphy Tells Purposes

The convention received nationwide publicity on Saturday, when George B. Murphy Jr., national adjutant, spoke for 15 minutes over the combined Columbia Broadcasting System network of 161 stations.

Enlarging upon his theme, "The Colored Veteran Faces the Future," Murphy declared that the 1,200,000 colored Americans who served in the armed forces of this country during the recent war have a vital stake in democracy.

Nation's Failure Cited

"This convention," Murphy said, treatment of "points up the failure of our nation to secure for all its citizens those rights upon which the United States was founded, and for which we recently fought a bloodly and costly war—the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness with no restrictions because of color or reservations because of religion . . ." Sat. 6-7-47

Recounting instances of veterans, he said, "The most horrible example of brutality was the frightful blinding of Isaac Woodard, in Batesburg, S.C.

"In Jackson, Miss., the average weekly wage for white veterans is $48, while for colored it is $27.50."

Further, he revealed that "of more than 100,000 colored vets eligible, qualified and anxious to study under the GI Bill, only 20,000 have been able to find schools."

Freedom Awards to Ten

At Town Hall, Saturday, Freedom Awards were presented to Ingrid Bergman, Isaac Woodard, Jackie Robinson, Kenneth Williams, Ray Robinson, Shirley Graham, Lee Sabinson. Napoleon R. Bender and Branch

U.S. Gives Job Aids To Ex GI's In 17 Cities

Atlanta Daily World.
Atlanta Ga
Sat. 8-16-47

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (Global) — Robert K. Salyers, director of the Veterans Re-employment Rights Division of the Department of Labor announced a few days ago that field offices had been set up in seventeen cities to see to it that veterans get their legal reemployment rights.

The offices were made possible under a $500,000 appropriation made by Congress just before adjourning. President signed the bill last Wednesday.

The offices will be in the following cities: Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Harrisburg, Hartford, Kansas City, Washington Trenton, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Montgomery, New York, Oklahoma, Raleigh, and Louisville.

The duties of carrying out the re-employment of veterans was recently transferred by Congress to the Labor Department. This law, which is a part of the Selective Service Act, guarantees discharged veterans, under certain conditions, the right to their old jobs for at least a year. Sat 8-16-47

Pittsburgh Vet Wins Post As Research Chief

Chicago Defender Sat.

PITTSBURGH — The appointment of Roland M. Sawyer, 33, of 2519 Webster avenue, as chief of registration and research in the Veterans Administration's Pittsburgh regional office, was announced today by Alvin R. Guyler, regional manager. Sat.

The post, one of the key positions in the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division of the regional office, was announced recently by Alvin R. Guyler, regional manager.

The post, one of the key positions in the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education division of the regional office, has been filled by Sawyer as acting chief since December 9.

Sawyer had been employed as a training officer in the VA regional office here since last July. He is a native of Springfield, Mass., and a resident of Pittsburgh for over 10 years. 2-15-47

Former YMCA Man

He came here in 1936 as director of physical education for the Centre Avenue Branch YMCA, and subsequently held various positions in the Pittsburgh central office of the U. S. Employment Service, including that of chief of recruitment, a position connected with the procurement of workers for private industry within

ROLAND SAWYER
Sat.

the Pittsburgh labor market area.

During the war, he served in the Army, and was assigned to duty as a vocational counselor at various military posts in the United States, until June, 1945, when he was released from the service to fill an overseas assignment with UNRRA as a civilian.

He spent nearly a year in Europe, serving most of that period in the French occupation zone of Austria, where he held the position of chief of personnel and assistant director of finance and administration in the UNRRA headquarters at Innsbruck.

Finds St. Louis Treats Vets Like Rest Of Dixie

Chicago, Ill. Defender

By R. C. FISHER

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—The problem of readjustment for Negro veterans in Missouri is on the same level as in southern states, Joseph F. Albright, special assistant to Gen. Omar N. Bradley, director of the Veterans' Administration, asserted here last week.

Reporting on results of a nation-wide inspection, Albright said he found St. Louis "in a state of flux" with respect to restrictive employment, housing and job training opportunity for Negroes. Albright said conditions were better for the Negro veteran in Illinois and Kansas than here. He said Negroes had the best opportunities on the West Coast, in Chicago, and in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area.

Promised Land Sat. 3-22-47

Brightest spot in the race relations picture, Albright believes, is the Pacific Northwest area from Seattle to San Francisco.

The Pacific Northwest area is the best, he said, because it is receiving the bulk of the migration of minority groups and has come to realize that it must live with all races.

"My chief source of information is Joe Doakes, the veteran in the street," he said. "If I hear what he is thinking or doing, I can get a clear picture of the problem."

Building Is Given For Negro Training

Birmingham News

A building given to the County Board of Education by the Federal Works Agency for use as a Negro veterans training center is being erected at the Westfield High School.

County School Supt. John E. Bryan said the building will have 3,000 feet of floor space and will be worth $30,000. It is to be used for training 35 veterans and 70 high school students in automobile mechanics and shoe repairing.

The only cost of the building to the board will be for the erection. It was awarded under provisions of the Veterans Educational Facilities Act, and delivered free to the school ground site. Ala

This is the second such building to be given the county school system for its veterans' training program for Negroes. 10-4-47

The other has been erected at Hooper City and is now being used to train 80 veterans and 160 high school students in various trades including radio, furniture repairing, upholstering and printing. Sat.

Application to attend either of the training centers may be made with M. A. Whetstone, director of the training program. Mr. Whetstone's office is 1018 North 22nd Street.

80,000 Firms Lose Ratings As On-The-Job Training Stations

Tues. 6-24-47

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) —More than 80,000 business and industrial establishments which formerly had been approved for on-the job training have had their approval withdrawn by the state governments, the Veterans Administration announced last Monday.

Although exact figures are not available on the number of colored establishments which have had their approval withdrawn, many of them were included due to their failure or inability to meet the job training standards written into the GI Bill last August by Congress after General Omar N. Bradley had complained that some firms were making a racket of such training.

The crackdown by the VA, which actually began last August but is only beginning to have its effect, is of concern to colored veterans who have been induced to sign-up for on the job "training" on menial jobs. Tues. 6-24-47

When the GI Bill first became effecteive, the VA received numerous complaints that colored veterans particularly in the South, were being given on the--job training for such positions as porters bootblacks truck drivers and janitors.

The training extended over a period af several years and the law provided for payment to them of subsistence allowances up to $90. a month while they were being trained.

With the veterans drawing $90 a month from the Goverment, many southern employers were able to hire them at very small salaries as long as they maintained their approval by the state approving agency.

These were the types of complaints which General Bradley prehented to Congress last August and which resulted in the passage of an ammendment authorizing the VA to exercise tighter control over the on-the-job training standards for inclusion in state contracts and to reimburse the states for expenses they incurred in conducting investigations and inspections of training establishments. They then began to re-examine these approvals.

By last May 1, the states had studied 240,000 of the approvals. Of this number 160,000 were rectified and 8.000, were withdrawn, leaving 160,000 still to be acted on.

The VA said the 80,000 were eliminated from the state approval lists for various reasons, the foremost of which was their inability to offer a course of training that would meet the job training standards written into the bill last August.

Other reasons for the eliminating training establishments from the lists were: cancellation of approval at the request of the employer because the compensation for productive labor exceeded the income ceiling established for subsistence allowance; cancellation at the request of the employer because no veterans were in training at the time and no further training was contemplated, and rectification of on-the-job training establishments for apprentice training where she training program and the training objective met the apprentice training standards of the state.

The ammendment requires that training establishments furnish the states with written training programs, a statement of wages to be be paid at all stages of training and other details. Tues. 6-24-47

In addition, it places a limitation of two years on the job training courses that are not classified as standard apprenticship programs.

It further requires that reasonable assurance that the veteran will be employed upon the completion of his training.

Farm Training For Negro Vets To Be Launched

Initial steps toward launching an On-the-Farm Training Program for Negro veterans were taken Saturday afternoon at a meeting called by County School Superintendent L. D. Langley who has announced that the meeting was held with a view to putting the course in operation as soon as a qualified instructor can be secured.

The program provides for a minimum of 12 veterans and a maimum of 20, with the government making payments while the veterans are learning farm practices.

Meanwhile, plans are moving forward for the organization of a second class in farm training for white veterans. Both courses are expected to be inaugurated early

School Offers 'On The Job' Training Plan

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat-6-14-47

Former GIs Flock To Short Courses In Practical Crafts

By MEREDITH JOHNS

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Kentucky's veterans, like those of every other state, came home with some definite ideas about what they wanted to do and how they wanted to do it.

A few of them came prepared to start in for themselves right away, but a lot of them knew they would have to have some training before they could begin to operate. For those who found it necessary to procure some training, Kentucky State College stood ready.

Located approximately 300 feet beyond the Frankfort city limits on a hill overlooking the city, Kentucky State has met the demands of many veterans for practical vocational training. For some time now the school has been "on the job" with veterans' on-the-job training. Sat 6-14-47

Expanded Program

An expanded program utilizes local community training opportunities in fields such as dairying, poultry husbandry, butchering, photography, chef cooking, tailoring, automobile repairing and renovation, shoe repairing, plumbing, electrical work, machine shop practices, heating plan operation, and others.

Those who wish a standard college degree, those more interested in the shorter trade proficiency program, those who have not finished secondary school and high school graduates are all eligible for these training courses.

One of two different plans are open to non-high school graduates. By taking tests recommended by the United States Armed Forces Institute and the American Council on Education, such a veteran is enrolled at the collegiate level, test results indicate. He then may pursue a regular college degree course or the trade curriculum leading to a collegiate degree.

Other Courses Available

If he is not interested in a degree, he may enter any courses, academic or trade, offered by the college, and continue his education as long as he is profiting by it and exhibiting progress. A certificate of proficiency is granted at completion of each course of study or training.

In the On-the-Job training program, the college has placed veterans with a plumbing company, a local photographer, a large automobile repair establishment, and two local shoe repair shops for training. Students take a minimum of academic work related to their general education or vocational choice during the morning on campus, spending afternoons on the job.

Carver Trade School Opens At Jackson

Chicago Defender

JACKSON, Miss. — The Carver Industrial Trades School for Negro World War II veterans will open here Sept. 1. Sat 8-23-47

Under the GI Bill of Rights all Negro veterans who attend this school will have their tuition paid by the government and will be entitled to receive $65 or $90 per month, depending upon whether the veteran is married or single. Married veterans are entitled to more in event they have children. The government pays all tuition for honorable discharged veterans.

The Carver Industrial Trades school was founded and is sponsored by Dr. S. D. Redmond and Dr. A. H. McCoy. The programs call for the use of four buildings.

The school will teach carpentry, brick-masonry, automobile mechanics, radio mechanics, plumbing, shot-making, plastering, and related subjects. Sat. 8-23-47

Cherokee Hits VA Race Libel

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat 4-19-47

Reversal Of Policy Benefits Veterans

(Defender Washington Bureau)

Charlie Cherokee, Defender columnist, tossed a few barbs recently at the Veterans Administration practice of listing "flat feet" as a Negro racial characteristic.

In assailing the practice Cherokee pointed out that "flat feet come from injury breaking down supporting tissue and allowing bones to sag, and they sag just as quickly in overworked white feet as in black."

Supporting this contention he cited results of Army tests of 5000 white and 2000 Negro soldiers which were conducted by Army doctors whose assistants included Dr. Montague W. Cobb, D. C. anthropologist and H. U. Medical school professor.

Results of these tests showed that there was considerable variation in arch height among both white and Negro troops and that low arches were not necessarily an indication of flat feet. Sat.

V.A. Changes Policy 4-19-47

Less than two weeks after Cherokee's needling, Veterans Administration issued a directive halting the rating of flat feet as a racial characteristic and ordering that the decisions of rating boards be based upon the nature of the claimant's condition and not upon his racial or national origin.

The chief effect of the directive will be to make Negro veterans who have flat feet as a result of injury or conditions encountered during military service eligible for disability benefits.

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

MIDWAY TELEVISION GRADS—Pictured above are 264 ex-Gi students who received diplomas for successfully completing course in radio and engineering at Midway Television institute, Chicago, last June 30. Of the 264. 211 completed the radio servicing course; 48, the refrigeration course; and five, radio communication. Sat. 7-5-47

Midway's student body is composed mainly of veterans from 30 states, all of whom are taking training under the GI Bill of Rights. Present enrollment figures are around 600 veterans. Instruction is given in radio servicing, refrigeration, radio communciation, practical radio and Television engineering.

Many of the graduates will continue at the school, taking advanced courses. Those who do not will be given the benefit of free placement services provided by the school. This service finds position for graduates not only in the Chicago area but throughout the country, as well as in Brazil. Sat. 7-5-47

At the beginning of the 1947 fall term, the school will conduct all of its courses in newly acquired properties at 4825-33 Indiana avenue. At present, it occupies two buildings at 415 E. 63rd street and 6136-38 Cottage Grove avenue.—(ANP)

Urban League Charges VA Fails To Hire Vets On Dixie Staffs

Chicago Defender
Sat 4-19-47

By MAJOR ROBINSON
(Exclusive to the Defender)

NEW YORK — Although 700,000 Negro veterans have returned to 17 Southern and border states, not more than 150 of them are employed on

with which they've always been confronted, lack of adequate training opportunities, limited housing facilities, lack of accommodations in Negro colleges and flagrant discrimination practiced by local VA offices against Negroes have increased their disillusionment, Thomas asserted. Sat. 4-26-47

Recent surveys by the League revealed that 20,000 vets are enrolled in 105 Negro colleges. With the War Department estimating that between 75 and 80 thousand Negro vets were eligible to enter college or continue college work, it is obvious that a substantial number of qualified vets were unable to obtain entrance due to the schools lacking physical facilities.

Even the Veterans Employment Service, a quasi-independent agency established to help ex-GIs secure employment, has consistently declined to consider the use of the staffs of the Veterans Administration there, it was disclosed in letters written by a National Urban League official to the United States Department of Labor requesting that governmental agency to correct the existing injustices confronting Negro vets.

Taking the Retraining and Reemployment Administration of the Labor Department—who work in close conjunction with VA authorities in helping vets to make an orderly adjustment to civilian life—to task, Julius A. Thomas, director of the League's Department of Industrial Relations, in a letter to Shane McCarty, assistant administrator of the RRA, last month furnished facts and figures to bolster his argument for immediate help for the ex-GIs who are terming themselves the "forgotten heroes" of World War II.

In addition to discrimination, Negro personnel on its staff, Thomas said. Of the 900 persons on its staff as of Feb. 1, only four specialists were Negroes, with two employed in New York, and Washington, D. C., and Chicago, one each.

"In the face of these circumstances it is not difficult to understand the ebbing morale of Negro vets," the League authority declared. "Unless positive steps are taken to improve the services and assistances available to them, there is no reason to believe that the situation will be materially improved; on the contrary there is the real danger that it will become progressively worse."

Thomas' survey revealed that in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Oklahoma employment for the Negro vets has been in their traditional jobs of farming or manual labor, although many of them received training while proudly wearing Uncle Sam's clothing for skilled trades. More than 140,000 vets returned to these four states when the war ended. Sat. 4-19-47

Job Chances Improve

Efforts to place Negroes in semi-skilled and skilled jobs have been considered fairly good in Virginia; employment opportunities in certain sections of Tennessee were increasing steadily; though jobs were plentiful in St. Louis and Kansas City they have been confined to the unskilled class, but a concerted drive by the League branches in those cities for the better type of jobs is beginning to bear fruit; considered to be a fertile spot for employment a year ago, Baltimore's job chances are decreasing steadily with opportunities for vets with skills extremely limited.

In all the Negro colleges it was discovered that because of limited space very little training was in progress in the vocational field. What trade schools did exist were found to be lacking in technical equipment and the situation in the few high schools in the 17 states surveyed were almost totally lacking.

The majority of the 150 Negroes employed on the VA staffs worked in segregated guidance centers set up at Negro colleges. When forced to visit a State Employment office, Race members were found to be shunted to the back doors of the buildings where incompetent white personnel adopted a "superior attitude" and wholly lacked any knowledge of the problems confronting the Negro vet.

Making a set of recommendations Thomas proposed the calling of an early conference by the RRA to adjust the problems of the Negro vet and war workers, that they go even further by initiating an investigation of their own covering the problems not touched by his memorandum and that once this is done they channel suggestions to appropriate government agencies for immediate correction.

It was learned by the Defender that a meeting is soon scheduled to be called by General Graves Erskine, director of Re-Training and Reemployment Administration of the recently appointed consultants of which Thomas is one. Other Negro consultants are Dr. Frederick Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, of the U. S. Office of Education and W. A. Clark, dean at Tuskegee.

School Diplomas Available to Vets

WASHINGTON — (ANP — Thousands of veterans whose high school training was interrupted by their World War II service may now obtain their high school diplomas without returning to high school, it was disclosed last week. Afro-American

According to the American Council on Education, testing service agencies have been established on a nation-wide basis to give such tests to veterans who will make application for them. Over 500,000 veterans have already received diplomas through this service, it is reported. 11-15-47 Sat.

2,000,000 Eligible

The council places the number of eligible men and women for these tests at 2,000,000. The council reports that 19 states have provided similar diploma service to non-veterans past school age.

Ten hours are necessary to complete the test which seeks to determine the veteran's general educational development resulting from his service in the armed forces or his general experience. 11-15-47

Some states charge as much as $3 for the tests, but others give them free.

Must Take Industrial And Services Courses

Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA)— Of the 620,444 veterans going to school or taking on-the- job training under the GI bill of rights as of April 30, 1946, less than 4 per cent were colored, according to a series of research studies compiled by the office of coordinating and planning in the Veterans' Administration and kept a secret. Fri. 8-29-47

These latest available figures showed that 526 male and 12,560 female white veterans were being trained under the GI bill of rights, as compared with 17,391 male and 292 female colored veterans. The study listed 4,192 veterans as being other than white or Negro.

"Compared with white trainees, much larger proportions of Negro trainees were taking industrial courses, service courses, mortuary science courses, and music," the study revealed. "Fewer Negroes proportionately were enrolled in the following courses:: accounting, engineering, management and supervision, and salesmanship." Fri. 8-29-47

17,685 TRAINEES

The study showed that of the 17,685 colored veterans receiving training under the GI bill, 7, 175 men and women were between the ages of 20 and 24. Only 2,793 colored male veterans and forty-seven colored female veterans were under 20 years of age.

The study also revealed:

One hundred seventy colored veterans were studying accounting; 530 agriculture and related training coures; twenty, architecture; 144 art six aviation courses; fifty-nine courses in chemistry; 922, business and business administration.

MECHANICAL COURSES

More than 3,000 colored veterans were enrolled in mechanical courses 876 in construction courses and 523 in metalworking courses; 105, theology; more than 200, mortuary science; 445, music; fifty-two; medical courses; seventy-eight, printing and publishing courses.

More than 1,000 colored veterans were in high school and six were in elementary school.

Although a breakdown by race is not advisable, the Veterans' Administration said there are now 1,840,000 veterans studying under the GI bill as compared with last year's 620, 444

Veterans Make Up Over Half of Summer School Students

Afro-American Sat. 8-30-47 Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Veterans make up more than half the total enrollment of summer sessions at colleges, reports released here recently indicated. Next to veterans the largest group includes teachers taking advance work or working for higher degrees. Of five schools reporting in a sampling survey, Tuskegee led with 1748 summer school students, of which 773 were veterans and 627 teachers.

Prairie View University reported 1347 students including 461 veterans and 800 teachers. Virginia Union at Richmond reported 500 summer students with 170 being veterans and 150 teachers. Mississippi State College had 460 summer students, 160 veterans and 300 teachers. Sat. 8-30-47

Only school reporting women veterans was North Carolina State College, which listed three former Wacs among 153 veterans students out of an enrollment of 700. Most of the veterans are taking courses in agriculture, mechanical industries or education.

35 Per Cent of Ex-GIs Forced To Drop Studies

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 9-27-47

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The continued increase in the cost of living has forced approximately 35 per cent of 1,400,000 veterans attending college, to drop from the GI program, principally because of financial problems, declared Chet Paterson, AVC's national chairman.

It was pointed out that the cost of living surveys conducted last spring by AVC college chapters in over thirty units, showed that the average "basic living cost" for a single student veteran was $104, and for a married veteran, $157 per month.

These surveys represented concrete evidence of a need for an increase in subsistence allowance for ex-GIs attending college, Paterson said. He expressed his hope that an increase in subsistence allowance will be passed by Congress early next year.

ACTIVE PART

AVC revealed that it is "taking an active part in the price investigation, which began last week, by a joint Congressional committee, and would also present details on the housing crisis in the special housing Congressional hearings to begin in October.

In regard to the price situation, Robert R. Nathan, former deputy director of the OWMR, pointed out that "AVC should take an active part in the price hearings not only because veterans can ill afford to pay the present prices for necessities, but even more because the present situation cannot help but result in adverse economic developments which will hurt all citizens and which will undermine our economic system. The real enemies of free enterprise are those short-sighted individuals who grab all that can possible be gotten today and ignore the effects tomorrow."

Racial Discrimination Shown in Miss. Pensions for Vets

Afro American, Baltimore, Md.

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—A disabled colored veteran fares badly in Mississippi. No matter what the extent of his disability after having been certified by the medical examiner to be disabled, he is only given a 10% disability for pension purposes. This amounts to a $13.80 monthly pension. Sat. 12-14-47

Contrasted to that is the treatment given white veterans who are very much less disabled. A white vet will be rated by the same board as 30 to 50% disabled and awarded $37.50 or $57.50 monthly. Currently a general review of all pension claims in the State is being carried on, and the prediction is that colored vets will fare worse than ever.

Last week, John T. Smith, former sheriff and tax collector of Newton County, was appointed VA adjudication officer, to succeed Chester K. Gould, who is retiring after 35 years service.

Former Students, Service Men Without Opportunity

World Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Jackson, Mississippi, chapter of the American Veterans Committee has asked the Veterans Administration for an "immediate on the spot" investigation of the closing of the Dixie Trade School there, it was learned last Tuesday.

Fri. 12-12-47

Louis A. Miles, chairman of the AVC chapter at Jackson, made the request in a telegram to Joseph F. Albright, special assistant to the administraor of veterans affairs.

Miles said the Dixie Trade School which offers vocational training to colored veterans, had been ordered closed by Veterans Administration officials "without explanation."

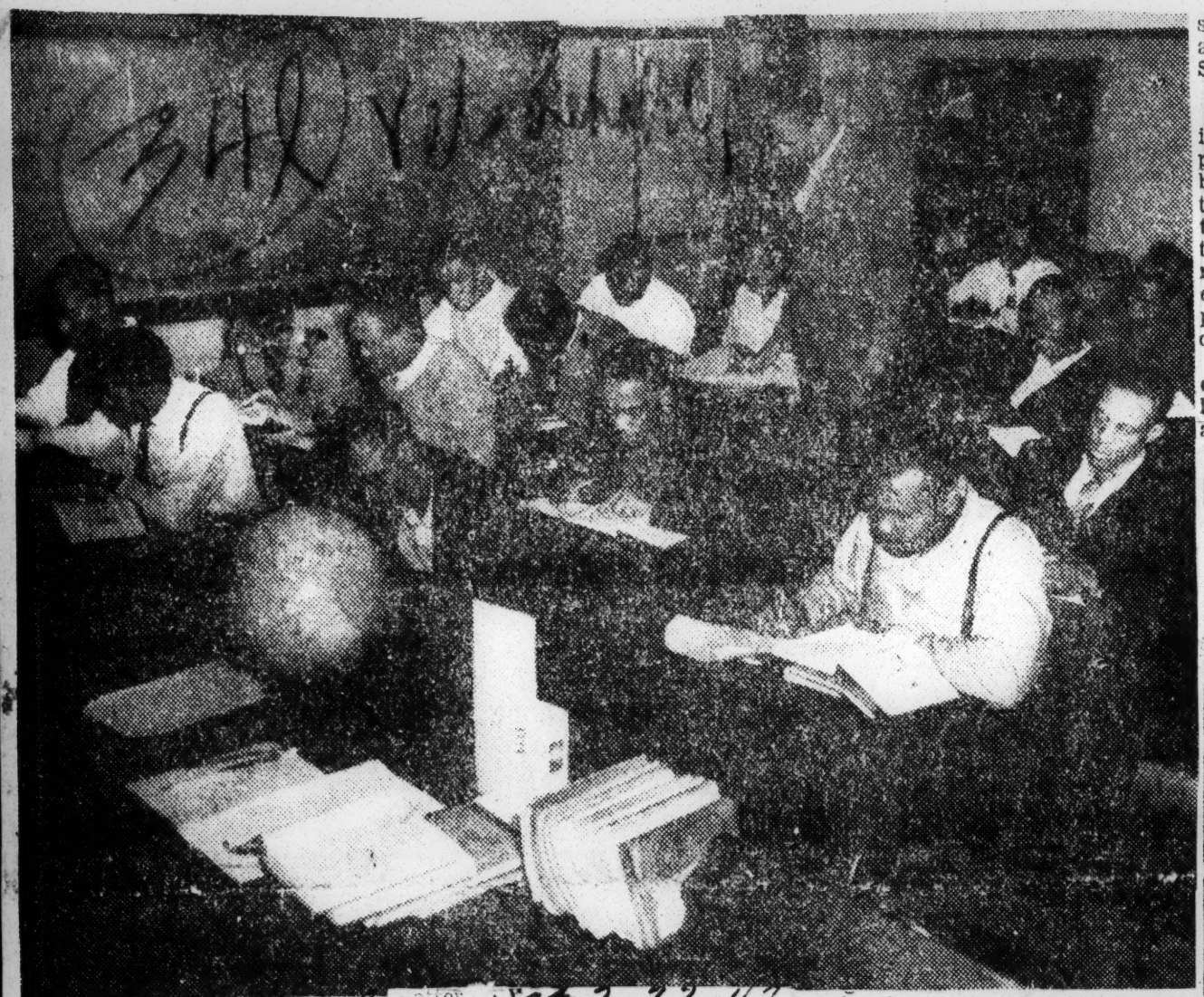
He charged that other schools offering training for colored veterans have been denied approval by state approving agencies and demanded that the Dixie Trade School be reopened at once. Fri.

WITHOUT OPPORTUNITY

The telegrams said former students of the school and "thousands of other" colored veterans in Mississippi are without opportunity to obtain training under the GI bill of rights. 12-12-47

Albright was reported last Tuesday as having taken the situation up with the acting administrator of veterans affairs, although VA officials said they doubted that the VA had ordered the Schools closed.

The charge that schools offering training to colored veterans under the GI Bill are being denied approval by state approving agencies in the south is not the first of its kind to reach Washington.



Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 2-22-47

VETERANS IN RELATED COURSES — Shown above are veterans of World War II doing related courses for on-the-job-training at Booker Washington evening school. Standing is William A. Potter, instructor and counsellor, who is also a veteran of World War II. From left to right are Carl Andrews, Ernest Abbot, William Jinks, Elmer Knox, Carlie L. Lewis, John B. Lomax, Horace Manly, Thomas C. North, James Owens, Mark J. Phillips, Edward Potts, Norman W. Rutledge, John Henry Sinkfield, John Sturdinant, Claude Ticker, Emory C. Vaughn, James Wiems, Harvey Wade, Willie G. Joiner, Roscoe White, Harold Turner, Willis Clock Martin and Dugar Rutlidge.

Special Courses For On-The-Job Trainees Here

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Since November 1 veterans who have been on-the-job-training have been pursuing courses in related subjects at Booker Washington high school under William A. Potter. Sat. 2-22-47

The program of related-subjects follow a Veterans Administration directive which demands that all veteran participants in the on-the-job-training program must take courses in related subjects during the time if they wish to have their subsistence continued.

SEWELL SUPERVISOR

John D. Sewell is supervisor of distributor education of the Atlanta and Fulton county public schools, the department under which courses in related training fall. Mr. Sewell, a veteran of World War II, said Veterans Administration is anxious that all veterans in on-the-job-training - program participate in the courses of related subjects so that they will receive formal education to answer the needs as they arise in their training.

"He said VA has realized the mistake of not giving related courses to the veterans after World War I.

Mrs. W. B. Bell, supervisor of veterans related training, said there is no difference; courses are provided as veteran's needs are known. The number necessary to start a class is 15. Textbooks and teaching personnel will be provided for each 15 veterans who register for a particular subject.

Negro and white veterans are served in the Chaplain corps. He is a student at Gammon Theological Seminary during the day.

Sat 2-22-47

Milton White, principal of Washington evening school, joins the personnel of the veterans' program by desiring more participants in the courses. He said not only will the individual veterans profit by the additional courses but the community at large will derive the benefits from a full related training program serving many veterans of diverse interests.

Related courses prepare the veteran to advance in the field in which he is being trained and to become a full time employee.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

TRAINING FOR WAREHOUSEMAN — Elmer Knox, veteran of 449 Western Avenue, is shown at his duties as he is on the job training to be a warehouseman at Peaclee-Gaulbert warehouse. Sat. 2-22-47

taught the courses they need. Pay for instructors is uniform; there is no difference in the courses.

All of the personnel interviewed Thursday registered regret that there are not more Negro veterans registered in courses.

Daily World

Mr. Potter, instructor at Washington high school in whose classes there are thirty-four veterans said he hoped many more Negroes will participate in the program. There is adequate space at Washington night school for more classes.

Classes are held twice weekly at the school on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. They are in classes of business arithmetic and spelling.

POTTER'S STATEMENT

Mr. Potter made the following statement: Atlanta, Ga.

"The veteran is participating in the on-the-job-training-and in the related training has the opportunity to acquire both practical and academic experiences. The program also gives the opportunity to find himself in life by giving him the necessary tools for advancement."

Mr. Potter, a graduate of Alabama State College has had experience as a principal of a high school and served north Alabama as a social work as a full time Boy Scout worker. In the Army he

Approximately 200 Veterans Enrolled In Veterans Inst. At Fairfield Industrial High

Atlanta Daily World Sun. 2-16-47

By EMORY O. JACKSON

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. (SNS)- Approximately 200 veterans are enrolled in the veterans institute at Fairfield Industrial High School, of which Prof. E. J. Oliver, one of the state's outstanding educators, is the principal.

The enrollment is distributed theory and practice of tailoring, upholstering, shoe repairing, auto mechanics and cleaning, pressing and dyeing. The classes average around 20 to an instructor. The practice work is taught under as approximate shop conditions as practical instruction can provide. Whether they teach, theory or practice, the men have the actual trade experience.

Cornelius Maiden, AFL organizer, last Monday accompanied your correspondent on a look-see of the institute. Much that we saw impressed us; a few things depressed us, and still others distressed us.

The depressing and distressing things had nothing to do with what was going on, but of needs, of yearnings of whetted ambitions

desiring an opportunity, an outlet, a chance, for more things than the institute offers. Maiden and I took these things as failures of us as leaders, as arousers and as knowers to provide the things that our veterans need; things which Uncle Sam has said should be theirs. 3-18-47

What distressed us was the fact that these men face economic obstacles when they have completed their vocational training. Additional on-the-job training will be difficult for them to obtain. Some plants and unions do not accept skilled Negro workers. It is difficult for Negroes to get GI loans to open shops and businesses of their own. Negro capital, often piled in banks which will not lend money to Negro citizens the same way they do to whites, is shut off from them.

What depressed us was the need for more space, tools, equipment, and some of the newer trade courses. This is not the fault of the principal, for he has been one of the leading advocates of vocational, occupational and bread-and-butter trade-training.

What impressed us was the quality of instructors you have at the institute. You have a combination of light and zeal fused with experience. Each instructor could earn more pursuing his trade as a journeyman than as an instructor. These teachers are sacrificing income to give the veterans training that perhaps otherwise would be denied them for lack of instruction.

Matching the teachers are the veterans who come seeking, demanding trade training. Maiden and I watched them go about their work, querried their teachers in their presence and popped questions at the students. Maiden was moved to give a pep speech in one of the classes.

Edgar L. Howard, who served in the Marine Corps 27 months, teaches the practical side of tailoring. I. C. Crum teaches related subjects to tailoring.

F. L. Calhoun, ex-GI, teaches upholstering. He has done this work for a living since he left Parker High where he learned his trade under Peter Whatley. G. E. Royster, who operates an upholstering shop in Smithfield, teaches theory and related subjects to upholstering.

Obie Harris is instructor in the practical side of shoe repairing. B. T. Legget, one of the truly great teachers, handles theory and related subjects.

R. J. Richards, ex-Armyite, college-trained, master-experienced, is teaching automobile mechanics. He knows the whole field, thoroughly, and has a philosophy about it. He has worked in Texas shops, on the Coast, in one of the best shops of Birmingham, and with the best white mechanics in America. Motor, body and fender and paint work are his sops. His shop is too small, the tools too few, the equipment, while good, not enough. Isaac Ephriam teaches the theory.

C. B. Slaughter and W. M. Patton are instructors in the cleaning, pressing and dyeing shop, which is located in a shabby, slum-like double tenant house. There is no place in the shop for teaching dyeing.

Plans are in the design stage for erecting a trades building which will house all of these activities. The veterans are seeking to overcome some of the economic barriers facing them by organizing the Veterans Progressive Association. But civic leadership will have to go into action if they are to enjoy the full blessings of veterans benefits provided by the State and national government for veterans.

White, Negro Vets' Incomes Compared

The least differential in incomes of white and Negro veterans in 25 Southern communities was shown at Birmingham in a report given the president's committee on civil rights Saturday.

In Birmingham, the report showed, the average weekly income of 21,000 white veterans was $39, or 30 per cent more than the average of $30 for 9,000 Negro veterans.

The largest differential, 78 per cent, was in Jackson, Miss., where 4,500 white veterans averaged $48 a week compared with $27 averaged by 1,500 Negro veterans.

Negro Vets Urged to Apply For Unused Leave Pay at Once

NEGRO GI'S SUFFER IN PAY

Survey Shows White Veterans Get Much More in 26 Cities

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 24—The National Council for a Permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee said today that the extent of discrimination in employment was indicated by the fact that the average weekly income of white veterans ranged from 30 per cent to 78 per cent above the income of Negro veterans in twenty-six American communities, twenty-five of them in the South.

Elmer W. Henderson, executive secretary of the council, made this point in a letter to the President's Committee on Civil Rights. He transmitted a comparison of incomes of white and Negro veterans made by the American Federation of Labor's Research and Information Department and compiled from a veterans' housing survey made between July, 1946, and January, 1947, by the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Negro veterans have been warned by the United Negro and Allied Veterans to apply immediately for the $250,000,000 unused leave pay due them. A UNAVA survey disclosed few Negro ex-servicemen have filed their claims.

According to the law, claims made after Sept. 1, 1947, "cannot be considered except in the case of the individual whose record of discharge has been or may be corrected after Sept. 1, 1946, to show that he was separated from the service under honorable conditions. In this case the claim must be filed not later than one year following the date his record was corrected."

The average vet has about $250 coming to him. Joseph Albright, Negro assistant to Veterans Administrator Omar Bradley, reports that only one percent of all Negro veterans have applied.

Nearly Fourth of Veterans Unemployed in 26 Southern Areas, Survey Shows

Vets Only $25 to $33 Compared to $45 for Whites

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Only about 71% of the 136,000 colored veterans in 26 Southern areas were working, as of January of this year, according to a survey by the Commerce Department made public last week.

The survey showed salaries of colored veterans in the subject areas ranged from $25 per week in Columbia, S.C., to the $33 week-median in Richmond, Va.

The Chattanooga area, with 2,100 veterans, recorded the highest percentage, 82%, of colored veterans working in any one area. When asked how much they earn an average of $30 per week, while 11,900 white veterans in the same area have an average of $45 per week.

Most Unemployed in Columbia

The Columbia, S.C., area, in addition to paying the lowest wages, has the lowest percentage of employment for colored veterans. Only 55% of them working among the whites in this area are working at an average of $44 weekly.

The $33 weekly average of colored veterans' salaries is $4 less than the lowest wage paid white veterans in any of the areas where Southern-highest breakdown was made. The average for whites was $62 at Las Vegas, Nev.

The highest weekly average for colored veterans, about $30, was recorded in the following cities: Birmingham, Atlanta, Asheville and Greensboro, N.C.; Baton Rouge, La.; Fort Worth and Houston, Tex.; Washington and Roanoke, Va.

What Vets Can Pay for Homes

When asked how much they were able to pay for a new home, such a home were available, those in veterans said they could pay up to $6,000; those in the Richmond area could pay veterans set a limit of $4,100. Columbia, S.C., veterans in Waco, Tex., veterans who said they could pay only $2,000 for a home.

'Tragic Need' of Homes

Survey Reveals 54,000 in Area Forced to Double Up With Relatives, Friends

NEW YORK — There is "a tragic housing need" among 54,000 colored veterans in this locality prior to World War II in the New York City area, according to Louis L. Bennett, regional director of the Housing Office.

Builders Lack Vision

Mr. Bennett said "builders should give more consideration to the housing needs of colored people. One-third of the veterans are in the market for homes even at present prices.

They indicated that they are able to pay $6,000, the average price of a home today, not far below the average price of $6,700 desired by all veterans covered by the survey made last July.

Average Rental

The veterans said they could pay an average gross rental of $40 per month, while veterans in general, the survey shows, would be able to pay average gross monthly rental of $46.

Mr. Bennett pointed out that when the survey was made, colored veterans were employed, and earning enough to be "able to enter the market on almost the same terms as white veterans."

Families Doubled Up

They revealed that more than 50 per cent of colored married veterans are doubling up with relatives or friends or living in rented rooms.

Twenty-one per cent of the total live in ordinary dwellings which need major repairs and standard plumbing facilities.

341(1) 1947

6 Colored Units Assigned Duties Of Combat Troop

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
9-27-47
4-27-47

Negro Replacements From United States To Train At Bavaria

HEADQUARTERS EUROPEAN COMMAND, Frankfurt, Germany —Headquarters European Command announced last week that on Sept. 15. the training center for Negro troops located at Grafenwohr, Germany, was consolidated with a newer center now in operation at Kafertal, near Mannheim, Bavaria.

Negro troops at Grafenwohr who had completed training were slated to take up assignments at posts where their services were needed. Those who had not completed their training were shifted to Kafertal.

The European Command stated that on the consolidation date the six companies of the 370th and 371st Infantry Battalions, composed of Negro troops, which had completed training at Grafenwohr were to be assigned to essenital duties requiring trained combat-type troops within the United States one of Germany.

Two companies of the battalions, originaliy planned for use as constabulary forces. which had not completed their training were shifted to the Kafertal Center. The shift to Kafertal, headquarters officials stated, was necessary because the climate and facilities at Grafenwohr were not suitable for winter training.

REPLACEMENTS 8 col.

The mission of the Kafertal Training Center has been revised to include the receipt of all Negro replacemnets arriving in the European Theatre from the United States. The center will screen all incoming replacements and provide for their training where required before assigning the new troops to operational units.

Negro personnel from inactivated units and other casual sources within the command will be received at the training center, as well as a limited number of trainees from active units.

STANDARD DISCIPLINE

EUCOM officials state that the Kafertal training center will provide a short, intensive basic-training course to establish a uniformly high standard of discipline and competency in fundamental military subjects on the part of occupation troops. Kafertal will also offer a course in literacy training for those who require such study.

Troops at the Bavarian post will fall into two categories: those receiving individual instruction, and those being trained as units. The European Command states that a total of five infantry companies will be in various stages of team-training at the center in the near future.

Two of the companies have been undergoing training at Kafertal for several weeks. Two companies are to be moved there from Grafenwohr for the completion of their training and an additional company is to be activated shortly.

Individuals who complete basic training at Kafertal will be assigned to units within the European command. Every effort will be directed toward placing the soldier where his skills and qualifications can best be utilized. When a soldier is assigned to a technical position which requires further schooling, he will take an appropriate course of training at an enlisted technical school within the theatre prior to shipment to his new assignment.

2 GI Prisoners Are Recaptured

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

One Birmingham Soldier Caught; Another Escapes

Tues. 6-10-47

FRANKFURT, GERMANY, June 9.—(AP)—U. S. constabulary troopers tonight cornered and captured the second of eight fugitive American soldier-prisoners who broke out of the Mannheim stockade yesterday and initiated a reign of terror in a stolen automobile.

The escaped prisoner, Charles Bond, Negro, of Birmingham, Ala., was captured by a patrol of the 15th Constabulary Squadron near Hockenheim. He had been serving a one-year sentence.

Bond, a constabulary announcement said, drew attention to himself by firing at one of the patrolling jeeps. The troopers dismounted immediately and began searching nearby farmhouses.

They found Bond "amusing himself" shooting the windows out of a farmhouse, constabulary officers said. Tues. 6-10-47

Another escape of soldier-prisoners from a U. S. Army hospital was partly thwarted earlier today in the Heidelberg area.

The U. S. constabulary reported that two soldiers were captured scaling the fence of the station hospital at Heidelberg after a third had broken out of the hospital grounds in a jeep.

James Whitfield, Negro, of Birmingham, Ala., serving a two and a half years' prison term, escaped. His captured companions were identified as James Donmayer and James Palmer.

341(1) 1947 Army of Occupation (Europe)

Few GIs Eager to Return to States

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the story of the Negro soldier in Germany, written by a Courier reporter who has just returned to the staff after a year in Europe. These are the thoughts, hopes and incidents which motivate the Negro soldier in his job in the occupation. This is the first of a series.

Sat. 9-22-47

By BILL SMITH

The "Marine Robin" pulled slowly into the harbor and the GIs crowded on the fore-deck could see clearly the lights of New York City. On the left, the statue of Liberty blazed her "Welcome Home" to the men who had waved goodbye to her as they sailed for the first time across "The Big Pond." But the men, standing packed together on the ship, did not feel like waving back.

"Well,' one brown-skinned soldier said with a sigh, "we're home." He said it to no one in particular, but rather in an effort to accustom himself to the fact.

No one said anything. Somehow, no one felt elated. Rather there was a decided atmosphere of gloom. Sat-2-22-47

As they watched the lights of the familiar sky-line, the soldiers silently compared the thing they had left to the thing they had come back to. They had been part of the occupation force in Germany. They had seen that country's utter destruction, its lack of food and scarcity of coal.

But they had found there something else—something more important.

"Someday," one soldier mused on this day of his homecoming, "Someday, I'm going back to Germany."

This was "The Return" I witnessed Feb. 1, as I stood among 800 returning soldiers on the deck of the "Marine Robin."

What, the man who has not left America will ask, did these soldiers leave behind in the wrecked land so lately left? What things more important to them than the automobiles and juke boxes and plentifulness they had known, and reveled in, in the United States?...

What things which negated in their minds the destroyed homes and hard life of an occupant of Hitler's former land?...

What things which minimized the loss of America's riches, the familiarity of their birthplace, their parents, their friends?

I lived with these soldiers in Germany. And I know the answers.

Listen:

• • •

They had come to Germany prepared to dislike the German people. They had read, or had heard about, Hitler's autobiography "Mein Kamp," with its unflattering reference to Negroes as "Semi-Apes." They had heard of the German's prejudices. And they were prepared to hate them.

On the train which was taking them to their particular section of Germany, they had observed the shabbily clothed, unsmiling people through the coach windows—and the Germans had stared back. They had stared because the Negroes were something strange, something wierd like a Boris Karloff picture—and because they too had read "Mein Kamp." The soldiers had stared back, knowing why the Germans stared, resentful of their stares.

EXPRESSIONS OF ADMIRATION

Later—much later—one of these people had said to them, "What beautiful eyes you have. Brown eyes. I wish my ewes were brown. They are so soft."

They had listened to this frank expression of admiration and considered it so much hog-wash. But it had been repeated. And on reflection they began to realize that few Germans have brown eyes and, therefore brown eyes were to them desirable — like blond hair is to many brunettes.

"I like your hair," another had said. They had found this harder to believe. "It's curly," the person had continued. "And I, to make my hair curly, must sit in a beauty parlor an entire day." And the soldiers saw that when the Germans went to a beauty parlor they strived to make their hair fluffy . . . to make it stand out from the head as much as possible like a Negro's. Sat. 9-22-47

They had also liked the brown soldiers' skin "because it is not pale and weak, but a man's skin, brown and strong" . . . Their mouths because they were so "very soft" . . . Their teeth because they were "so white" . . . Their speech because it was "low and makes me want to go to sleep, like a lullabye."

Gradually they had come to hold the things the Germans admired as precious to them—even though in America they had been a mark of law caste. The soldier began, here in Naziland, to feel equal or even superior to everyone around him.

And they liked—for a change—to feel superior. Sat-9-22-47

"SECOND SONS"

The months had gone by. The soldiers had been taken into the German families as an extra son, had been offered a part of the little food the people had. They began to take a liking for the classical music they heard. They learned to waltz and tango. They went to the coffee shops. They noticed the cleanliness. But they had remembered through it all that they were Americans—and so they had retained, by force of will, a little of their dislike for the Germans. And the soldiers had defended America against any little charge the Germans had made.

They had defended America—and their defense had been torn down bit by bit every time they walked with a German girl on the streets and white soldiers yelled "What are you doing out with a white woman n——r?' . . . Every time General McNarney made a statement about the ineffectiveness of Negro troops . . . Every time a man was given an unjust "Blue Discharge" . . . Every time the MPs arrested girls with colored troops and told them at "L-6" in Mannheim that they "ought to be locked up for being with a n——r" . . . Every time the Germans found out another race clash in America . . . Every time Senator Bilbo spoke.

• • •

William Godette could tell you what I mean.

Godette was a member of the 3417th TC Truck Company in Berlin. He used to come into the Orderly room and ask "when am I going home?" He was pretty anxious. One day his orders to go home came down.

GAVE FAREWELL PARTY

We gave him a farewell party the night before in my room—a beer, coke and pretzel affair. We wanted to send him off in style.

"Yeah," Godette had said, "I'm gonna leave all you 'sufferers' over here. I'm gonna go back to 'Chi' (Chicago to the unhep) and I'm gonna roll my Buick off the line and drape my chick over my arm and paint the town all the colors of the rainbow. Then, when I've loafed to my satisfaction, I'm gonna go back to the photographer job I left and rake in enough money to choke a whale."

We shook our heads. We envied him. Louis Dixon, the Company clerk from New Jersey, had said, "Yep. You've got it made. Wish I were in your boots."

The party had gone on with talk like that, to the accompaniment of clinking beer glasses and the munching of pretzels. It had ended around 12 o'clock. Godette had said, "Okay, you guys go ahead. I want to stay up for awhile."

So they had left. The room was quiet after they left and I went over and turned on the radio. "Midnight in Berlin" was on, and Perry Como was singing "Prisoner of Love." It sounded good, drifting into the room—although the song was played too much to suit most of us.

I turned toward Godette, who was sitting on my bed. He sat with his head on his hands. I thought I saw his body tremble slightly.

He said softly — and his voice actually broke—"I don't want to go home." A tear dropped from his eye to his leg.

STATEMENT A SURPRISE

I was stunned. His former gayety had left me longing to return to the States. And now this . . .

"I don't want to go home again . . . ever," he repeated. He looked up at me. "How can I get used to that stuff again? How can I leave these people who have treated me so swell . . . like a man, not like some damn animal?"

He was really crying now. I didn't know what to say.

ORATES ON EQUALITY

"Listen Smith," he said, "I've met a girl over here I'm crazy about. A colored girl from France. I want to stay here and marry her. I want to stay some place where I can forget about being colored—where I don't read in the colored papers about the stuff they're doing to us. Where I can go where I please and be looked up to. Can you understand that?"

I nodded.

"No," he said. "You don't understand. Listen, I'm not from Chicago. I'm from Tennessee. I was lying about that. And I was lying about that car. I don't have any. And as for the girl—well, I thought maybe I liked the girl in the States, but its nothing like what I feel for this girl over here.

SAYS WILL NEVER LEAVE

"Listen," he said, "I'm not even a photographer. I lied about that, too. I never even owned a camera until I came overseas, and I don't know how to operate that one. So what kind of job do you think I can get in Tennessee? I get tired of being looked down on. I get tired of white people in the States and that Lording manner. I like these polite people. I like their houses. I like the way they live. They've made a damn gentleman of me and I like it. I like their life and I'll never—never, never in my life—get used to America again." Sat. 9-22-47

I listened to him talk in silence. I couldnt think of any arguments to give him, of anything to say. I could understand his view all right. He had tasted his first absolute freedom and it had made him drunk. He never wanted to get sober again.

There are many Godettes in Germany today.

Negro GIs Prefer Italy To Native Land

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

LIVORNO, Italy, July 11.—Negro soldiers stationed in this country will reluctantly return to the United States, when American troops have to leave. The lack of color bars and substantial civil and military rights unknown in their homes is the reason. Sat. 7-12-47

According to Captain Marvin Johnson, of Indianapolis, commanding officer of a local trucking unit here, "The majority of the Negroes would prefer to stay in Italy." Johnson himself is seeking transfer to Japan.

Several of the men in his company have commented on their receiving "just about the same assignments" as the white GIs, while in the U. S. they got the "dirt and grease" jobs. And instead of being kitchen police they serve normally as military police.

The men assert that in every country they have run across less Jimcrow than in their country—least of all in Italy. Sat. 7-12-47

United States troops will have to leave this country within 90 days after the four Allied powers bring to Paris formal notification of the ratification of the Italian peace treaty. The United States, France and Great Britain have signed with Russia expected to do so shortly.

1,403 Troops To Depa... Italy For Europe Servic...

Atlanta, Ga.
Daily World

LEGHORN, Italy—According to present plans, the 1,403 Negro troops presently serving with the United States Armed forces in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations will be moved to Germany as replacements when the Italian Peace Treaty is accepted by the Big Four. Wed. 7-2-47

The actual transfer of troops from Italy to the European Command cannot begin until the last of the Big Four — France, England, Russia and the United States—has deposited its ratified copy of the Italian Treaty (Livorno) in Paris where the foreign ministers first negotiated the treaty content with enemy nations.

A recent conference of officers representing the European Command and the Mediterranean Theater of Operations was held in Leghorn to discuss the closing of the Mediterranean theater.

Present plans provide that military operations in the Italian Theater will come to an end three months from "R" Day. After that day approximately 5,000 men will remain in the theater. Among them will be included the United States Trieste Force, the American Graves Registration Command and the military attache's office. These personnel will be directly responsible to the War Department in Washington. Wed. 7-2-47

The shipment of GIs to Germany includes personnel with dependents and provides that no person with less than four months to serve shall be included in the transfer.

Lack of Work in Italy

Ray Denies 838th Returned to States Because of Race Riots

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier Sat. 1-25-47

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—The basic reason for the return of the 838th Engineer Aviation Battalion to the United States was lack of work for the men to do in Italy, Marcus H. Ray, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, said last Tuesday.

At the time the unit was sent back, he said, men who lacked sufficient points for discharge were transferred to other units in Italy, and highpoint men in other units were transferred to the 838th to be returned to this country for discharge.

He denied the outfit had been shipped back to the States because of a clash with white soldiers over Italian women.

Findings of Mr. Ray, who was asked while touring Army installations in Italy to investigate incidents in which the units was involved prior to their return to the States for deactivation last November, were made public by the War Department last Friday.

FIRST DISORDER

According to Mr. Ray, the first disorder involved two companies of the battalion. He attributed this disorder to the consorting of men of the battalion with women by passing through the rear fence of Company B's area. This situation, he said, had caused hard feelings between Company B and the guard maintained by Company C.

Mr. Ray pointed out that on June 2 a guard told an Italion woman on the outside to "move on." She refused and the guard fired once into the air and also threw a stone in her direction but did not hit her.

Mr. Ray said the shot caused men from both companies to congregate in the area of Company B and during the affray that followed about fifteen feet of the fence were torn down.

Military polic from Caserta arrived in twenty-five jeeps, collected rifles from enlisted men's quarters of Company B, and left. No one was seriously injured in this incident, Mr. Ray reported.

RIOT IN SQUARE

A riot occurred in a square at Capodichino on July 14, resulting in the death of one soldier and the wounding of six others, Mr. Ray reported.

The first incident on July 14 occurred when a white soldier, S/Sgt. William H. Johnston, entered a bar on the square with a girl named Elia Chegia. At the time there were about twenty colored soldiers and a number of Italian girls in the bar. Sat. 1-25-47

A colored soldier, T/Sgt. Hoyt H. Banks from the 838th, is alleged to have slapped Johnston, who then left the bar with his girl friend. Mr. Ray quoted Johnston as having stated that Banks asked him what he was doing in the bar and upon answering that he was walking home withh is girl, he was slapped in the face.

According to Mr. Ray, Banks stated that Johnston insulted him by saying, "There is one of those dirty n---s." Upon checking witnesses at the bar, Mr. Ray reported, there was not sufficient evidence to definitely ascertain what started the row.

SHOTS FIRED

Later fifty MPs from the Peninsular Base arrived at the square without an officer. Sgt. Frank L. Carnes was in charge. Lieut. Richard J. White took charge of all MPs and shots were fired by the MPs and the 838th men on the street.

Capt. Henry W. Reder, headquarters command, Mediterranean theatre, arrived at the scene at this time and took charge. He had the Peninsular Base MPs push the crowd up the road toward Caserte. There was much firing of weapons at this time. Captain Reder then left Capodichino and Lieutenant White again assumed command.

While this disturbance was taking place, Mr. Ray reported, the men at the 838th Engineer Aviation Battalion heard that the MPs were beating up colored troops. This aroused them and they began breaking into supply rooms to obtain arms and ammunition!

They formed in two large groups without any apparent leadership. They were shouting for arms, ammunition and transportation to go to Capodichino. They stopped trucks in the area but made no attempt to drive them out of the gate.

SEVEN ARRESTED

A group of about 100 men formed at the gate and attempted to stop traffic on the road. They succeeded in forcing a jeep with two soldiers into the area. When the driver attempted to escape, the jeep was fired upon. The driver, Pvt. James Davies, white, was killed and the two other men with him were wounded. Sat. 1-25-47

After this happened, the officers in Capodichino returned and sought to quiet the men. Upon orders of Captain Bailey, the men laid down their arms and returned to their barracks.

As a result of this incident, seven men were arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced for periods ranging from three to thirty years in prison at hard labor.

The 838th Engineer Aviation Battalion was activated in 1943 at Camp Gordon Johnston, Florida, and was shipped overseas late that year. On three occasions the battalion received commendations for "outstanding performance of duty in support of combat operations against the enemy."

Lee Brands Charges Disservice To U. S. and Injustice to Troops

The New York, New York, N.Y.

Correspondents in Italy Go to Leghorn Area at General's Invitation—Unescorted as They Solicit GI Complaints

Wed. 8-20-47

By CAMILLE M. CIANFARRA

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LEGHORN, Italy, Aug. 18—Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commanding general of United States troops in the Mediterranean theatre, deplored today the publication in the United States of articles that, he said, falsely charged him with personal misconduct and mismanagement of his troops.

These allegations, he said, have "not only done injustice to the soldiers here but a disservice to the United States."

General Lee was understood to mean by this that the accusations might uselessly stir up public opinion in the United States and be capitalized by politicians to embarrass the Washington Administration. It also is possible, according to United States military circles, that the charges might encourage resentment against officers and thus affect Army discipline.

Maj. Gen. Ira T. Wyche, inspector general of the United States Army division, is expected to arrive here tomorrow at General Lee's invitation. General Lee also invited a group of American correspondents to visit this area and carry out their own investigation

As one of the group invited, I received complete freedom to go wherever I wished without escort and to talk with anyone. In the last forty-eight hours I have toured virtually every Army installation in the area, talked with scores of enlisted men and officers and asked them whether they have been subject of or witnesses to abuses of authority.

Complaints Are Heard

I heard many complaints, but in my opinion very few stood up after investigation and my impression is that, although discipline here is strict and some minor abuses have been perpetrated by individual officers, the management of the Army in this area gives no cause for serious criticism.

In talking with enlisted men, I asked them to write down for me any complaints they might have and suggested that they not sign their name, so as to protect them against possible reprisals by officers. Here is a list of complaints given to me:

Soldiers were forced to join the Fellowship of United States and British Comrades, which is an unofficial organization intended to promote friendship between the soldiers of the United States and Britain. Wed-8-20-47

A colonel paid the $4 yearly membership fee in the fellowship for all his men and then told them that they owed him $4 apiece.

In the Provost Marshal's Section every man who did not volunteer personally was accosted by a captain and asked to join the fellowship to make a 100 per cent record.

At a school in Rome for non-commissioned officers the men had to join before they could obtain passes.

Men in sections could not be released to play baseball, but they could be released to practice in formation to honor General Lee when he left headquarters.

Elderly women used to do the men's laundry. Then General Lee decided the women were a menace to security. Now the Quartermaster does the laundry and it takes ten to twelve days.

Officers with staff cars and drivers assigned to them make the drivers take the officers' wives and daughters to Florence, which is sixty-threee miles from here for shopping every week.

Some Pressure Indicated

The charges that could be partly substantiated concerned pressure brought to bear by some officers to induce men under their command to join the fellowship group. But in this case I found no evidence that General Lee had encouraged this type of pressure, although he had clearly indicated that he personally supported the fellowship idea.

I heard no complaints concerning the food, which I sampled are found good so far as Army food goes. The sleeping quarters for the enlisted men were airy, clean and sanitary.

In Allied headquarters here there are thirty-four showers, of which only ten worked up to a few days ago. Now all of them have been repaired, and are sufficient to cope with the 450 men living in the headquarters area.

Without question the officers here are living very well, and certainly much better than many of them did as civilians in the United States. They have servants and very good accommodations in Viareggio, which is a popular seaside resort.

These conditions are not, however, the result of a policy laid down by General Lee, but of circumstances peculiar to the Italian and other European theatres. Servants' wages are low. A first-class cook can be employed for only $10 a month, and a first-class maid for $8.

General Has Private Train

General Lee's personal life could not be termed extravagant. He has two automobiles, three airplanes and one private train. Investigation shoed, however, that he makes these available to all the members of his command when necessary. His private train, on which I traveled from Rome to Leghorn, is far from being luxurious. Wed-8-20-47

General Lee prefers to travel by train and uses an airplane on his tours only when he feels that the situation is such that he might be obliged to return to his main headquarters or go to other places in the theatre in a short time. Whenever he is away, his personal suite at a hotel in Viareggio is occupied by other officers and is not kept exclusively by him.

"Everything I have," General Lee said, "is available to meet a demand from headquarters. I do not see how a theatre commander with my obligations can carry on with less."

Negroes' Support Reported

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 — The National Negro Press Association, in a dispatch sent by its Washington correspondent, Louis R. Lautier, to all of its member newspapers, came to the defense of General Lee.

"Reports reaching here," Mr. Lautier stated in a copy of his dispatch released here today, "indicate that colored troops prefer life under him [Gen. Lee] in Italy to life in the United States.

"The reason, of course, is the extent to which democracy is practiced in his command in Italy as compared with the past experiences of colored soldiers in the United States and in other commands in which they may have served." Wed-8-20-47

The dispatch said General Lee had not taken discrimination as between white and colored troops.

"If General Lee had won the respect and gratitude of colored soldiers who served with the initiative in giving colored troops the experiment of having white and Negro soldiers in the same unit might never have been tried.

First Baby Born To U.S. Family In Italy A Boy

The baby was born January 9, five pounds, 14 and three quarters ounces, the son of Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Dunes, 15th st., Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. Duncan joined her husband last November after arriving in Naples on the Dependent Transport SS Thomas S. Berry. In the 61st Station Hospital in Leghorn, Lieutenant Duncan is assigned to the 315th Bar Combat Engineers, a unit of the Peninsular Base Section, supply organization of the Mediterranean Theater. His first assignment after

AL(1) 1947 Army of Occupation (Europe)

15 Full Units Now Serving in Mediterranean Theater

The Afro-American Baltimore MD. Sat. 9-2-47

Majority of Troops With 6 Engineer Corps Outfits; Two MP Companies Patrol Section

LEGHORN, Italy—Headquarters Mediterranean Theater of Operations has announced that as of July 1, there were 15 colored troop units active in the theater.

Comprising the number were six Corps of Engineer units; four Transportation Corps organizations; two Military Police companies and two Quartermaster Corps companies. Also included among the Auxiliary Troops Command of the theater was one Port Battalion.

Sat 9-2-47

Breakdown of Companies

A breakdown of units active in the Italian area, by organization and service follows:

Corps of Engineers: 599th Engineer Dump Truck Company; 1028th Engineer Company; 1170th Engineer General Service Regiment; 1183rd Engineer General Service Company; 1246th Engineer Fire Fighting platoon and the 1249th Engineer Fire Fighting platoon.

Transportation Corps: 49th Group (Truck); 69th Port Company; 330th Truck Company and the 3430th Truck Company.

Quartermaster Corps: 50th Bakery Company and the 870th Quartermaster Laundry Company.

Corps of Military Police: 90th Military Police Company and the 196th Military Police Company.

Auxiliary Troops Command 480th Port Battalion.

Bishop Walls Off to Visit Europe

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 9-3-47

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago, head of the Second Episcopal District of the AMEZ Church, left here last Monday aboard an Army transport plane as a member of the delegation of high churchmen who will visit occupied countries in Europe.

Sat. 9-3-47

The purpose of their visit is to get an insight into the lives of both soldiers and the people in these occupied countries.

these occupied countries. The sole colored member of the delegation the prelate told newsmen he was going at the request of the War Department.

He also said he plans to talk with enlisted, men to get first hand information regarding their morale and living conditions. Recommendations will be made to the Government upon return.

The delegation went directly to Rome and thence to Geneva. It will also visit Berlin and other cities in Germany and Austria. The tour is expected to take about thirty days.

Sat. 9-3-47

Negro Units Now 15 In Mediterranean Theater

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World 8-5-47

LEGHORN, Italy — Headquarters Mediterranean Theater of Operations has announced that as of July 1, there were 15 Negro troop units active in the theater. Comprising the number were six Corps of Engineer units; four Transportaiton Corps organizations; two Military Police companies and two Quartermaster Corps companies. Also included among the Auxiliary Troops Command of the theater was one Port Battalion.

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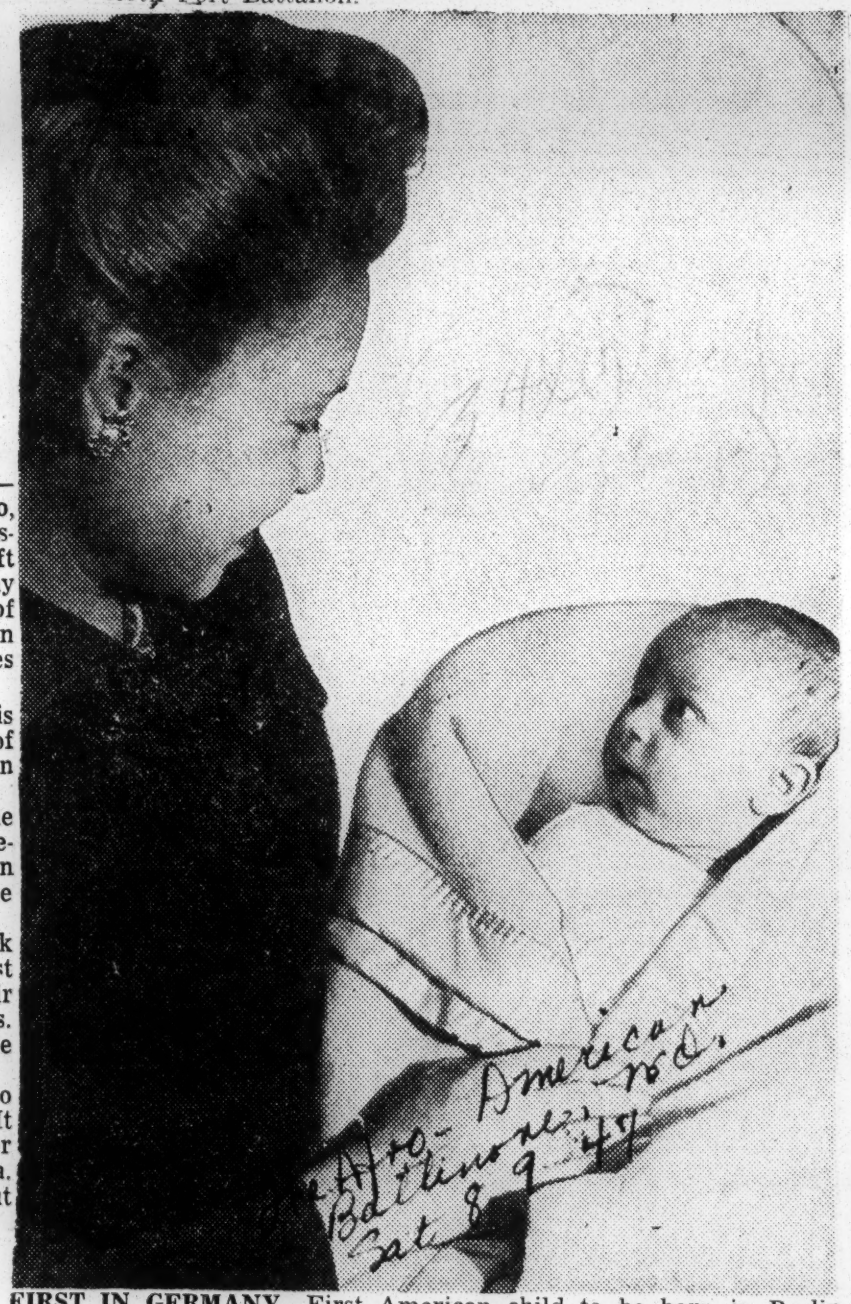
QUARTERMASTER CORPS: 50th Bakery Company and the 870th Quartermaster, Laundry Company.

CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE: 90th Military Police Company and the 196th Military Police Company.

AUXILIARY TROOPS COMMAND: 480th Port Battalion.



FIRST IN GERMANY—First American child to be born in Berlin, Germany, since the occupation, was the son of Chaplain and Mrs. Douglass Hall, shown above with the mother. Chaplan Hall is a columnist for the AFRO-AMERICAN.

Italian Who Shot Pilot Faces Mixed Firing Squad

Afro-American Baltimore Md. 9-15-47 Sat.

Six Colored Military Policemen Take Part in Execution of Former Captain

LEGHORN, Italy—On a cold, snow covered Army rifle range near here, Italo Simonitti, Italian national, convicted of shooting an American AAF pilot, Lt. Alfred R. Lyth of Kansas City, Mo., was executed on Jan. 27 by a U.S. military firing squad which included six colored military policemen.

Simonitti, a former Fascist Italian Army captain, was tried in Florence last year and convicted for the shooting of the U.S. airman from a burning plane.

During the trial [illegible] Burks, an officer from Pittsburgh who had parachuted to earth handled most of the prosecution.

Wore No Hood

The Army reported that the condemned man faced the firing squad in a "brave and unflinching" manner. His last request which was to die without the customary black hood over his head, was granted.

Wearing glasses and looking directly at the rifle squad, with a white disc over his heart, he slumped forward after the first shoots were fired.

The charges and sentence imposed were read in English to the doomed man, and an official interpreter repeated them in Italian. Before his death, Simonitti stated that he bore no rancor towards U.S. forces.

2-15-47 Sat.

Simonitti's parents, who reside in Gorizia, claimed the body for burial. The Army did not disclose the names of the men on the firing squad.

GI's in Germany Sent to School

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

GRAFENWOHR, Bavaria — Troops of the newly-activated 370th and 371st Infantry Battalions quartered in a tent city here are attending an interracial school a quarter of their training time, taking up everything from the three "R's" to calculus.

Sat. 8-30-47

Although the battalions are commanded by colored officers, classes in the Grafenwohr school are taught by instructors of both races, both of commissioned and non-commissioned rank. Civilian advisors also aid as teachers.

Colored and white GI's attend the same classes, taking academic courses that range from grade school subjects through those on the college level.

This educational project is in line with recommendations of the War Department's "Gillem Board" (composed of Army officers and headed by the wartime commander of XIII Corps,) which found that colored manpower was not being used to full advantage by the Army.

This was especially true, according to the board's report, in the peacetime Regular Army. Until shortly before World War II, after the demobilization of World War I's forces, the only colored Army units were two infantry and two cavalry regiments.

It was necessary then at the beginning of World War II to start from scratch in building most of these units, instead of activating them with experienced cadre from older outfits.

Experienced Cadres Planned

To avoid a repition of this situation in any new emergency, the Army plans to have experienced functioning colored units in almost every conceivable arm and service.

The job is being begun at Grafenwohr with the tent city schools. Roland R. [illegible] ington, who teaches arithmetic; Cpl. Milton E. Young, a collegegraduate, who teaches high schoolcult work. Higher l

Encouraged Given Pupils

When classes are small, instructors are able to give individual attention and aid to pupils. Frequent learned. In arithmetic classes, for instance, tests are given weekly. School gives the GI's something able such as motion pictures, flash tests are given to check up on in its academic classes, for ing methods else ny utilizes all the al techniques avail- tion methods, etc., whether material is really being subjects.

M/Sgt. teaches elementary college studies.

based on material sent from the United States, are equivalent to

when the "skull practice" is over, and beginning subjects; and M/Sgt. shoulder arms and march off to range to the school area, stacksubjects; and Milton, who teaches their weapons and grab books, and latest educational techniques

As in its teaching of the mixed classes are: Pfc. Ellsworth Davis of Wash- ington, who teaches arithmetic; Among the GI's who are conducting the

Army utilizes all the tors are able to give individual at- tion and aid to pupils. Frequent

Events rolled up the sides of their tent after their daily stint is over.

IMPORTANT JOB—Alertness of the 196th Military Police Company in Leghorn, Italy, has saved the U.S. Government thousands of dollars in the recovery of pilferage. The unit guards the main point of supply for American forces in the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations. In the left photo above Sgt. James Randall of Baltimore checks members of the company as they board a police boat. In the photo at right, Capt. Maxwell W. Vails of Salisbury N.C., commanding officer, inspects the boat patrol, while Sergeant Randall stands at left. The MP at the right is T/5 Robert Pugh of Birmingham. Ala.

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 9-6-47
Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tue. 8-19-47

Negro GIs Dread Return To US As Duty In Italy Comes To End

Chicago Defender

LIVORNO, Italy—People are usually anxious to get a chance to return to their native lands after an extended absence, but such is not the case with American Negro soldiers in Italy. Chicago, Ill.

Here they have found no color line; they have been treated as equals, just as all human beings should be considered; they have breathed the air of freedom from fear perhaps for the first time in their lives, and a large number of them have married Italian girls.

The rapid approach of the day when the United States Army will leave Italy is a foreboding subject with the Negro GIs. 7-19-47

American troops will leave this country within 90 days of the time the big four Allied powers deposit in Paris formal notification that they have ratified Italy's peace treaty. Sat. 7-19-47

Negro Captain Marvin Johnson dianapolis, Ind., commanding er of a truck transportation unit here, frankly said last week that "the majority of the Negroes (troops) would prefer to stay in Italy." He disclosed that for himself, rather than return to the United States with all of its Jim Crow and other racial proscriptive policies, he is seeking a transfer to Japan. Sat. 7-19-47

A young Negro lieutenant added: "The paradox is that our own country is the worst for Negroes. In almost every foreign country we have found less discrimination than in the United States. In Italy there has probably been least of all."

It was brought out that in Captain Johnson's company it has been necessary to invoke special safeguards to prevent men from deserting at shipside when embarking for return to the states.

Army service for Negroes in Italy has been a pleasant experience, many soldiers agree. They pointed out that they have received virtually the same assignments as the white soldiers. In contrast, they said in the United States they are usually assigned to "sweaty jobs." But here, instead of merely working as stevedores and kitchen police, they have also worked as military policemen.

Sat. 7-19-47

Race MP's Escort Duke Of Windsor

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Tue. 8-19-47

LEGHORN, Italy— Two members of the 90th Military Police Company based here provided military police escort for the Duke of Windsor, when the former King Edward VIII of England arrived in this city during a recent visit to Italy. Tue. 8-19-47

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor were the guests of Lieutenant General John C. H. Lee, commanding general of American troops in the Mediterranean Theater, during their brief visit in this country. The Duchess of Windsor remained in Viareggio, Italian summer resort, during her husband's visit to Leghorn, headquarters for the Mediterranean Theater.

First Lieutenant James H. Robinson, Cleveland, Ohio, introduced to the Duke of Windsor by General Lee, said that his assignment to escort the Duke was one of the most pleasant he has had. Private Walter George, Philadelhia, Penn. drove the military police escort vehicle through the city.

380th QM Truck Unit Disbanded

Baltimore Md.

PARIS—(ANP) — The "crack" 380th Quartermaster Truck Company has been disbanded and all of its 182-man complement, with the exception of the officers, are being shipped back to America.

The 380th was stationed for several months in the magnificent Chateau de Sceaux, near Paris. The outfit was transferred to Germany for occupation duty last October. Afro-American

According to Warrant Officer Eddie J. Walker, who is taking his discharge in Paris, the sudden disbanding of the company was received with mingled feelings of joy and regret by officers and enlisted personnel. Sat. 1-18-47

Officers' Tours Uncertain

Four of the five officers, however, will continue occupation duty in Germany, but the duration of their services in the European theater is uncertain.

Mrs. Ferguson and her four-year-old daughter, Carolyn, were the first dependents of Negro soldiers to live in Paris. The two of them like Germany and want to remain in the country at least a year longer. Their interest in Deutschland is shared by the wife and two children of Capt. Lowe who have been here only a few months, but it looks as if they will have to go too.

Ne Troops Shipped Home

Quartermaster Truck Company Disbanded

Chicago Defender

By EDGAR A. WIGGINS

PARIS—(ANP)—The crack 380th Quartermaster Truck company was recently disbanded and all of its 192 complement, with the exception of the officers, are being shipped back to America.

The news of the outfit's deactivation came last week by a letter from Mrs. Joseph Ferguson, wife of 1st Lt. Ferguson of Chicago, who was CO of the 380th until relieved of command last April by Capt. Clark Lowe, and was supported by Warrant Officer Eddie J. Walker, whom I met just before leaving for southern France. Chicago, Ill.

The 880th was stationed for several months in the magnificent Chateau de Sceaux near Paris. The outfit was transferred to Germany for occupation duty last October. 1-18-44

According to Walker, who is taking his discharge in Paris, the sudden disbandment of the company was received with mingled feelings of joy and regret by officers and enlisted personnel. Four of the five officers however will continue occupation duty in Germany, but the duration of their

Col. Marcus Ray Begins Duties As Aide To Gen. Clay

Sat.

FRANKFORT, Germany — Appointment of Lt. Col. Marcus Ray of Chicago as Negro troop adviser to Gen. Lucius D. Clay, U.S. commander in Europe, was announced by Army headquarters here Saturday.

The appointment of Ray, who is 42, confirmed persistent rumors that he would get the top post on Negro affairs in the occupation forces. He had been in Europe for several weeks inspecting installations and checking on troop morale. Of the 87,587 Negro troops left in the Army, 42,425 are overseas service.

Ray went into the federal service in 1941 with the 184th Field Artillery Regiment (old Illinois Eighth Infantry). He later served in the occupation Battalion, when the 184th was broken up.

He saw overseas service in Italy with the 92nd Division, and was resumed his Army rank to make the inspection tour. He was succeeded in the War Department spot by James C. Evans. Sat. 9-6-47

A former national guard officer, Ray is an outstanding athlete and was a member of the 1924 Olympic team.

341(1) 1947

Army of Occupation (Europe--Lee)

THE HORIZON

By P. L. PRATTIS

OBSERVATION over a reasonably long period has convinced me that any white person, North or South, who goes beyond a certain point in advocating what is racially just, will suddenly find himself or herself the victim of a well-understood attempt on the part of a certain class of other whites to pull the carpet out from under him or her.

Mr. Prattis

That is particularly true if it be feared that the particular white who goes so far, has the power and the position to threaten the the racial status quo. This white person will be made the victim of oblique attacks calculated to destroy his prestige and influence.

All this comes to mind as a result of the so-called "expose" written about Lieut. Gen. John C. H. Lee, now commanding the United States Army forces in the Mediterranean, by Robert C. Ruark, Scripps-Howard columnist and correspondent.

* * *

ANYONE WHO read Ruark's articles (and wants to be fair) can see that this writer has reached and grabbed wherever he could in France and Italy over a period of three years to assemble documented indictment against General Lee. The experienced observers knows that many of the "facts" are pure hogwash and reveal an aggressive reporter trying to build up a case to a preconceived conclusion. However, it is not this writer's intention to try to answer Ruark.

Readers of The Courier should know that during the war, Negro officers and enlisted men who served under General Lee in Europe, thought he was their friend. General Lee publicly and aggressively advocated fair and equal treatment of the Negro soldier as a man and as an American.

Those who know the facts, such as Truman K. Gibson Jr., former civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and Major Kenneth Campbell, public relations officer under General Lee, contend that General Lee was one of the principal forces behind the move to give Negro soldiers a chance to prove themselves in combat and to integrate them.

* * *

THEY FINALLY were given the chance to fight as separate platoons in mixed companies and good. General Lee had wanted the Negro volunteers mixed with whites in platoons, but had to yield this front to others above him.

It was after General Lee had "shown his hand" on the Negro issue that the crows began to caw. Prior to that, it was recognized that he had done a remarkable job as commander of the zone of supply. But when he became a threat to the Army's racial caste system, the saviours of the system went looking for holes in Lee's armor.

It became widely known that they were after Lee. It is difficult for this writer to separate the Ruark "expose" from the smear attacks which followed Lee's espousal of the cause of the Negro soldier in 1944. The defenders of the old order want to get rid of Lee. There are many of these in the Army. They compose the preponderant element who sabotage all the fair racial policies promulgated from the office of the Chief of Staff.

* * *

ATTY. THEOPHILUS MANN, who served as a lieutenant colonel in Europe under General Lee, retains in is possession a letter of general instructions issued under General Lee's signature, regarding the treatment of Negro soldiers in Europe. This letter was issued to all troops headed for Europe, regardless of race, and read in part:

"Then ask yourself and your men if it isn't equally important, or more so, that all men in American uniform get along well together? How inconsistent we would appear to the British and to the world if we, professing to be at war to protect the individual — the rights of all mankind — fail so to espect our fellow soldiers of a differently colored skin. That just doesn't make sense. Our prejudices about color have faded with the knowledge that the brown men in Bataan's foxholes, our game, faithful Filipinos, fought to the end and died with our kinsmen—brothers in arms. Our colored American soldiers likewise have a proud tradition of service. Four of our best regular regiments are colored and have never failed in campaign — have always won their battles. So have many National Guard regiments won citations in action

Attack on General Lee Began After He had Shown He Was Friend of Negro Soldier

All Negroes can be proud of such service and so can all Americans and, indeed, all of the United Nations. If we are to earn Peace on Earth among Men of Goodwill, we first must be sure there is basically goodwill among the men of our own Army."

* * *

GENERAL LEE'S enemies won't come out and say that the writer of the above is a threat to the prevailing racial system — they try to make him appear puffed-up, conceited, a king over enlisted serfs. They employ the sure-fire line of the demogogue.

"If we can make the public believe he is a no-gooder and force the War Department to slap him down, we can protect ourselves against this 'man'," the Negrophobes say.

General Lee probably recognizes the kind of spot on which they would put him. He knew about in 1944. At that time, Courier War Correspondent Theodore Stanford sought to see him. He wanted to tell Courier readers more about the man, his racial policies.

Through his secretary, Lee send word back that he would prefer NOT to see Stanford. The secretary explained:

"If you insist, he will see you, but he fears that any statement he might give the Negro press at this time would make the job he is trying to do more difficult, would add fuel to the fire his enemies are trying to build."

This is an important part of the Lee legend which Correspondent Raurk completely ignored. But Negroes should neither ignore nor forget.

a few isolated cases of mal-administration and probably miscarriages of justice, but said General Lee had not condoned or fostered any of them.

Gen. Lee, Tan GI's Friend, Cleared of Ugly Charges

WASHINGTON—Charges made in several articles by Robert C. Ruark, a newspaper columnist against Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commanding general of the Mediterranean theater, were found by Maj. Gen. Ira T. Wyche, the Army inspector general, to present a wholly false picture of conditions in that theater.

The inspector general's report was made public last Friday.

Mr. Ruark described General Lee as a "rank-conscious, luxury and pleasure-loving commander who, with his staff subjects enlisted men to outrageously brutal and abusive treatment comparable to that practiced by the Germans on inmates of concentration camps."

Gave Tan GI's Break

A goodly number of the troops under General Lee and their dependents, mostly officers' wives and their children, were colored.

He had won a reputation among colored troops and colored Americans because he gave them a chance to fight shoulder to shoulder with white troops in the European theater.

The inspector general's report admitted that there had occurred

34L(1) T947

90th MP Company in Italy Composed of Select Troops

9-13-47

Afro American Baltimore Md.

LEGHORN, Italy—The 90th Military Police Company, with 144 enlisted men, probably has the most select group of troops in the Mediterannean Theater. Originally conceived by Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, commanding general of U.S Forces in the Mediterannean, it is commanded by Capt. Henry T Morgan of Pittsburgh. 9-18-47

Captain Morgan, 31, has been given widest possible latitude in the choice of personnel to compose his command. For his executive officer he chose 1st Lt. Andra W Allen, Springfield, Mass., who had served with him in the 758th Tank Battalion during the Italian Peninsula campaign; 9-13-47

First Lt. John A. Browne Jr Philadelphia, became the training officer. First Lt. James H. Robinson, Cleveland was made operations officer. Second Lt. Amos E Alexander, Leavenworth, Kans. originally with the 480th Port Battalion, near Pisa, was assigned to the company upon request.

High Score Men 9-13-47

All personnel of the company have attained classification scores in the upper three brackets. Ninety-five per cent of the troops have attended high school. Ten per cent either completed college training or were engaged in collegiate studies when drafted for military service. Afro American

Intelligence, alertness and spotless military record were the requirements for assignment to the company. Col. W. A. Falck, provost marshall, says in commenting on the 90th, "I'm enlarging the unit's responsibilities because I see they can do what they have been assigned and more." Baltimore Md.

WANTS MIAMI BANNED AS LEGION'S MEETING PLACE

MIAMI—Citing many problems that might confront colored delegates, James B. LaFourche, editor and race relations adviser to the Miami Business Men's Association, said last week he is seeking to have this city shunned as the place of the 1948 convention of the National American Legion.

Negro M.P. Company To Move to Germany

Leghorn, Italy, Oct. 16 (Thursday) (AP)—U. S. Army Headquarters announced that three officers and 113 enlisted men of the all-Negro 90th Military Police Com-

pany will leave today by train for duty in the southern sector of the American zone in Germany.

The outfit, only unit to be transferred intact in the fade-out of the Mediterranean Theater, was recently praised by Maj. Gen. Ira T. Wyche, Army inspector general, in his report on conditions here.

341(1) 1947 ...ry of Occupation (General)

Negro Overseas Representation Down 70% Since April Of 1946

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

Sat. Fri. 3-21-47

England, France, Austria Among Evacuated Areas

Units Reduced From 869 to 36 Since April, 1946

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.

68 Stations Remain in Combined Areas; England, France and Belgium Evacuated

Sat 3-22-47

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In April, 1946, 868 separate units of Negro troops represting all the arms and services, served at garrisons outside of the continental United State. Ninety-one of these units were detachments of irregular size, generally comparable to, or smaller than, a platoon. The balance of 777 units ranged in strength from company and battalion size to units of regimental and group composition.

Fri. 3-21-47

Reduction of the armed forces, return of overseas personnel and separation processes lowered the number of such individual units serving abroad to 361 on January, 1947. Of this number ninety-one are small detachments, usually of less than 150 men. The remaining 267 large Negro units represent among their number various arms and services. Included are an Armored Battalion, Chemical, Coast Artillery, Field Artillery, Engineer, Medical Department, Military Police, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal Corps, Transportation Corps and Air Corps units.

Evacuated Areas

These troops are garrisoned at 68 stations throughout the various theaters. The largest concentrations are currently serving in Germany, Japan, Korea and the Pacific islands. among the foreign areas evacuated by Negro troops are England, France, Belgium, Austria, India, New Guinea, New Caledonia, North Africa, Holland, Panama, and The Netherlands.

On January 1, 1947, the total Negro strength of the Army was 122,037 of which 60,348 troops were serving overseas.

In April, 1946, 869 separate units of troops, representing all the arms and services, served at garrisons outside of the continental United States. Ninety-one of these units were detachments of irregular size, generally comparable to, or smaller than, a platoon.

The balance 778 units ranged in strength from company and battalion size to units of regimental and group composition.

Forces Reduced

Reduction of the Armed Forces, return of overseas personnel and separation processes lowered the number of such individual units serving abroad to 361 in January, 1947.

Of this number, 91 are small detachments, usually of less than 150 men. The remaining 270 large units represent among their number various arms and services. Included are an Armored Battalion, Chemical, Coast Artillery, Field Artillery, Engineer, Medical Department, Military Police, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal Corps, Transportation Corps and Air Corps units.

68 Stations Maintained

These troops are garrisoned at 68 stations throughout the various theatres. The largest concentrations are currently serving in Germany, Japan, Korea and the Pacific Islands. Sat. 3-22-47

Among the foreign areas evacuated by troops are England, France, Belgium, Austria, India, New Guinea, New Caledonia, and the Netherlands.

On January 1, 1947, the total strength of the Army was 122,037 of which 60,348 troops were serving overseas. A numerical comparison of the distribution of troops in April, 1946 and at the present time follows:

Theatre or Zone	Apr. '46	Jan. '47
Germany	187	127
France	153	0
Japan	142	94
Pacific Islands*	120	31
Philippine Islands	112	28
Italy	37	23
Territory of Hawaii	30	9
Korea	27	35
Belgium	15	0
England	9	0
Alaska and Aleutians	7	9
Carribean and Puerto	7	5
Austria	6	0
India	5	0
New Guinea	4	0
New Caledonia	3	0
Netherlands	1	0
Panama	1	0
Holland	1	0
North Africa	1	0
Total No. Overseas Units	869	361

*Includes the various island chains, exclusive of Korea, the Philippines and the Hawaiian Territory.

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rms of Occupation (Meader Report--Europe)

Says Venereal Diseases Are Equally Divided

The Call
Fri. 1-10-47
Kansas City, Mo.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—Dr. O. B. Taylor, prominent local physician, last week analyzed the recent Meader report on the venereal disease of Negro troops in Germany as either "ridiculously biased" or "an indictment against the U. S. army in Germany."

Terming the whole report as a smear of Negro soldiers, Dr. Taylor explained that "the records here show venereal diseases are just about equally distributed among the two races." He gained an insight into how the disease affected Negroes, he said, while serving as medical examiner for the civil service a few years ago.

Recalling the case histories of 36 Negro high school and college students applying for examinations, Dr. Taylor said gonorrheal infection was negative in each case. Of the 24 females and 12 males, between the ages of 16 and 24 years of age, only one male was affected by syphilis.

"The Meader report on the military government of America in Germany, in which the Negro soldier is branded as a purveyor of venereal diseases, is interesting to say the least," Dr. Taylor remarked. "To many, this apparently biased report bears the earmark of an age-old slur aimed at the Negro by certain prejudiced or ignorant groups through the ages." Fri. 1-10-47

He attributed the report to the black-white feud that keeps both races busy finding fault with each other. "Both groups should do a little on the spot investigating before jumping at conclusions, based on prejudice, about the other," he advised.

George W. Meader, counsel for the senate committee investigating the national war program, submitted a report on the U. S. army in Germany which was publicized by the Republican members of the committee against the advice of the committee's Democratic members.

His report played up all the vices of Negro GI's, but failed to mention any virtues. Beside submitting what has been termed an "anti-Negro report," Meader's remarks about Jewish refugees have been analyzed as "anti-Semitic."

Walter White

Chicago DEFENDER

On The Meader Report

A COLUMNIST, whose name escapes me, in one of the Negro weeklies takes me to task for criticisms of the Meader Report and the use by Senator Owen Brewster in an article in **Liberty Magazine** and on the floor of the Senate of uncorroborated charges of misbehavior of Negro soldiers in Germany and displaced persons, particularly Jewish refugees. As nearly as I can figure out, he objects to what he conceives as my objecting to publication of reports that Negro soldiers have slept with white women in Germany. If this be the burden of his complaint against what I have said here and in my syndicated column, he has wasted good white newsprint, ink and energy.

I wish this columnist could be endowed with invisibility so that he could eavesdrop on some of the conversations now going on in Senate cloakrooms. He would hear senators quoting the Meader Report as though every single fact and word in it had been checked with scrupulous care and proved to be accurate beyond the shadow of any doubt. He would hear the document cited as complete justification for denying any aid whatever to the most helpless and pitiful human beings in history—the poor devils, male and female, adult and child—who wander across the face of Europe after suffering beatings, rape, starvation and the crushing of the spirit by Hitler's minions! Not all of them are Jews — only about a quarter of them. But Meader's slurs give a basis, however foul, to bar them from asylum here in the United States or anywhere else in the world, to deny them food or shelter, to condemn them to death and despair.

Chicago, Ill.

Opposed To Communism

THIS PARTICULAR COLUMNIST is opposed to Communism as am I. But there is no surer way to invoke the despair which will make men and women turn to Communism or any other form of totalitarianism than to deny them bread or hope.

And then there is Brewster's subtle singling out for special mention in his **Liberty** article the case of a Negro sergeant living with his **white** (Brewster's emphasis, not mine) English wife in a house commandeered from its German owner by the American authorities. In the first place, this Negro soldier might be your or my brother or son who happened to be in Germany through no wish nor volition of his own, only because he was drafted into the Army. In the second place, he was not, as the phrase so charmingly goes, "living in sin" but honorably married to the woman he loved. In the third place, for every dwelling place commandeered for housing of a Negro soldier, whatever his rank, many thousands as many houses have been commandeered for the use of white soldiers from five-starred general to buck private in every theatre of war or occupation. Thus Brewster's emphasis on this case, probably the only one of its kind and certainly not more than one of a very few where Negroes were given a break by the Americans in Germany, could have been selected only with conscious or subconscious intent to play on anti-Negro prejudice in the United States.

That a Negro should consider such deliberate smearing of Negro soldiers after all they went through during the war is, to phrase it as temperately and decently as I can, beyond my understanding.

2-15-47

Calls Soldiers 'Cowardly'

AFTER THE LAST WAR, a Baltimore surgeon wrote a story of his experiences in the Army in which he, in a few paragraphs, smeared a Negro division by calling it cowardly. Although only a small part of the book was devoted to this smear, that section was widely quoted and is still being quoted to damn Negroes. How much more likely it is that an "official" document of a Senate committee may, in time, gain even wider and more harmful circulation. Whatever anyone else may do so far as I am concerned, I intend to do everything within my power to nail every lie about Negro soldiers or Negro civilians that it is humanly possible for me to refute.

People, Politics And Places

'Will Not Integrate GIs —Clay

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON — Lieut. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, commander of U. S. troops in Germany, told The Courier last week that Negro troops will not be integrated into white units in Germany. Small Negro units will be put into larger white groups, he said, but these Negro soldiers would remain in segregated battalions. Sat. 10-25-47

General Clay admitted also that the oppression of racial minorities is one of the favorite propaganda weapons of the Russians in trying to market communism in Europe, and that the Russian-controlled press in Europe constantly hammers on the issue of racial bias in the United States. 10-25-47

General Clay charged that there had been some "trouble" with Negro soldiers in Germany while off duty, but that this situation was rapidly remedied as morale among the troops improved.

DENIES BIAS

He denied that there is any discrimination against Negro troops in Europe, saying that all service clubs and other facilities were open to all soldiers in his command. He did, however, admit that segregation existed at the unit level among troops under his command. He said that the Russian press had not as yet attacked the issue of a jim-crow Army.

General Clay asserted that he had confidence in Lieut. Col. Marcus H. Ray, recently assigned to his staff, and believed that his services would be helpful in ironing out problems affecting Negro troops in Europe.

The U. S. Commander declared that there had been no repercussions of any kind to the assignment of Negro troops to police duties in Germany. He pointed out that this step had improved the morale of Negro soldiers in Europe. "As fast as these soldiers can be absorbed into constabulary units," said General Clay, "they will be transferred from service to combat units."

He plans to increase the number of combat units until the total Negro Constabulary strength will represent from 10 to 12 per cent of all combat units in Germany, he said. 10-25-47

General Clay left for Germany on Monday night.

Military Personnel Sails From Italy for United States

Afro-American

LEGHORN, Italy—Twenty colored officers, enlisted men and their dependents were among the 428 American military personnel and families who left here Oct 6 aboard the U.S. Army Transport Jarrett M. Huddleston for the United States. Baltimore, Md.

This is the first group of American troops to leave the theater for return stateside since deposit of the ratification of the Italian Peace Treaty in Paris on September 15. Sat. 11-1-47

Under terms of the Treaty, all Allied troops must evacuate Italy (with the exception of small liquidating and Graves Registration detachments) 90 days after ratification. According to present plans, the last Ameircan troops will depart through Port of Leghorn, about Dec. 14.

Passengers Listed

Among the passengers on the Jarrett M. Huddleston were:

Capt. and Mrs. Woodrow W. Knox, St. Louis, Mo.; Capt. and Mrs. Maxwell M. Vails, and their four-year-old daughter, Sandra, 802 W. Monroe St., Salisbury, N.C.; 1st Lt. and Mrs. John A. Browne Jr., 231 N. 32nd St., Philadelphia; 1st Lt. George M. Hudson, 604 Little St., Duquesne, Pa. 11-6-47

1st Sgt. Emanuel Carter, New York; Master Sgt. Samuel A. Jones, 18058 Binder St., Detroit; Tech. Sgt. R C. Lemont, 32 Morningside Ave., New York; Staff Sgt. William P. Fearman, 1081 E. 99th St., Cleveland; Staff Sgt Daniel Jones, 646 Broad St., Harrisburg, Pa.; Sgt. and Mrs. William T. Devaugh, 3784 Hayes St., N.E., Washington; Sgt. Donald R. Spencer, 108 W. 141st St., New York; T/4th Gr. Lacy Moore, 6044 S. Champlain St., Chicago; Cpl. and Mrs. Antwine Sylvester, 3111 Bremond St., Houston, Tex., and Pfc. Clifton Freeman, 20040 Greenlawn Ave., Detroit.

Four Units in Italy Inactivated

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEGHORN, Italy—Four Army units with Negro personnel, assigned to the Transportation Section of Mediterranean Theater of Operations headquarters here, were among several organizations inactivated last week as part of the closing out of this theater. Sat.

The Italian Peace Treaty provides that all Allied troops, except certain graves registration units, will be out of Italy by Dec. 14.

The units inactivated were 3330th and 3430th Truck Companies, 696th Port Company and the 196th Military Police Company, the latter a security organization for the Port of Leghorn. 11-1-47

There are left in the theater at the present time five Engineer units with Negro personnel and one Negro Military Police company

ley Brown of Washington, D. C.; is in his senior year at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. A second is scheduled for admission next fall. Although six Negroes have attended Annapolis, all have failed to graduate. On a basis of reports covering Brown's record so far, it is highly probable that barring any upsets he will be the first Negro to break this non-graduation record.

Peak Negro Naval officer strength during the war reached 60, including two WAVE officers, but not including four nurses. Of this total, five officers were placed in inactive status immediately upon receiving their commissions since demobilization had already begun. Sat. 11-1-47

Bishop Walls Reports

Army Jim Crow Abroad Is Embarrassing to U. S.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 11-1-47

Takes Issue With Restrictions on Intermarriage of American Soldiers and German Women . . . Jim-Crow Barriers Criticized

WASHINGTON—"The world knows of the defects in the democracy which we export," declared Bishop William J. Walls of the Second Episcopal District of the AME Zion Church in his report to the War Department made public last week. The Bishop charged that the Army imposes jim crow rules and segregates Negro troops in the American occupied zones in Europe.

Bishop Walls was one of fourteen clergymen who made a recent tour of the European Theatre of Occupation, at the invition of the Army. He was the lone Negro member of the group.

The report was made to Secretary of the Army Kenneth Royall.

Bishop Walls made a preliminary report when he returned to this country from Europe and those findings were reported in The Courier at that time.

RAPS ARMY BIAS Sat.

In his extensive supplementary report, Bishop Walls criticized racial segregation in the U. S. Army abroad as a source of embarrassment to the United States.

Pointing out the dilemma which faces Germans in trying to re-adjust their lives, Bishop Walls said: "The Russians offer theirs (democracy) with dictatorship; the English offer theirs with class; and the Americans offer theirs with two faces—white and colored."

He suggested to the Army that a picture of greater interracial integration, coming out of the United States, would more speedily achieve the democratization of Germany.

SEND RACE TUTORS 11-8-47

He protested the removal of all technical units of Negro soldiers from Germany and the maintenance of Negro service units exclusively. The Bishop suggested that Negro educators should be sent to Germany to teach wherever they were qualified and that education be completely interracial.

He deplored the recent tendency to erect jim-crow barriers in places of recreation and to billet Negroes exclusively in small towns away from white soldier billets.

Bishop Walls took issue with Army restrictions on the intermarriage of American soldiers and German women. Declaring that it "breaks the law of nature, justice and God," he said that the question of marriage should be left to the individuals.

WANTS NO BIAS

"I further recommend," said Bishop Walls, "that there be no discrimination here on lines of color, to avoid the impression that America is divided. Naturally, I would advise my own people against general and unlicensed social intermingling, but where it is done of their own chice, I have as much respect for the rights of a German or Austrian daughter as I have of our own foreigners.

"In saying this I fear no wholesale intermarriage between the races, for I learned contrary to the common report, that the Negro GIs welcome the Army restriction in most cases, and are freely using it to their German fraulein associates as a reason for their inability to protect their relationships. In other words, the Negroes do not want to marry the German girls, as a whole."

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Army of Occupation (Europe)

BACKED BY FORMER COMMANDER—Lt. James Hamlet of Buffalo N.Y., left, is shown with Lt. Col. W. C. Link, his former commanding officer, whose testimony during a recent court-martial in Berlin, Germany, helped free the New Yorker on charges of having made a false official statement. The lieutenant will return to the States shortly for reassignment.

Officer Acquitted by Court-Martial

New Yorker Aided by Former Commander

By DOUGLASS HALL

BERLIN, Germany — The unqualified backing of his former commanding officer was a major factor in the acquittal of Lt. James Hamlet of Buffalo, N.Y., last week on a charge of having made a false official statement.

One of the only three colored officers left in this German capital, Lieutenant Hamlet was on order to return to the States in three months.

His departure was held up after he was accused of having signed a statement admitting that he exchanged American script for German marks to pay official bills.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In order to assist in stabilizing the German economy and to prevent black marketeering, all persons who buy from German sources are required to exchange script, which has the dollar backing, for German marks.

Then Call Me Guilty Too

The officer whose testimony proved invaluable was Lt. Col. W. C. Link, white, who told the court-martial board hearing the case, "If Lieutenant Hamlet is guilty, then I am equally as guilty. I approved his books."

Lieutenant Hamlet's defense counsel, an Army major, stated at the outset of the trial:

"I do not know any members of the court. I am a newcomer in Berlin, but I would like to challenge any member who may hold prejudice against this man because of his race."

No member left the court and proceedings got underway. Lieutenant Hamlet was charged under both the 95th and 96th Articles of War. If he had been convicted under the 95th, he would have been forced to leave the service.

Mixed Board Not Granted

The lieutenant's request for a representative number of colored officers on the board was not granted by the Berlin Command. He was given only a week to obtain a defense counsel of his choice.

Lieutenant Hamlet attended Tuskegee Institute, was a member of the 92nd Division during the war and has an excellent record of military service. He will return to the States shortly for reassignment.

Captain on Trial Board in Italy

LEGHORN, Italy—Capt. Fred L. Allen, 747 Newton Pl., N.W., Washington, is currently serving as trial judge advocate in the general courts martial section of the Judge Advocate General's office headquarters Mediterranean Theatre of Operations, the Army has announced. Commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry in the Officers' at his graduation University in 1933, arrived overseas as ant in Jan., 1944. He was made captain last July.

Capt. Allen

Reserve Corps from Howard Captain Allen a first lieuten-

Mrs. Allen and 3-year-old Fred Allen Jr., arrived overseas this year and now live near Viareggio, a popular Italian costal resort Capt. Allen has one brother, Lt. Col. William E. Allen, a former Medical Corps officer, now on the staff of Homer Phillips Hospital in St. Louis, Mo.

Losing the Peace

American Prejudice Rampant In Germany

(This is the story of the Negro soldier in Germany, written by a Courier reporter who has just returned to the staff after a year in Europe.)

By BILL SMITH

(Second in a Series)

The greatest battle of the European war is being fought—and lost—in Germany today.

It is the battle of democratization.

It is the battle to convince the German people that their way of life under Hitler was wrong and that ours, in America, is right.

American prejudice is losing that battle.

The Germans listen to the inspired speeches on democracy by the McNarneys and the Byrneses—then turn to look about them and see the words in practice. And in their houses at night, or in the little coffee houses that blossoms along the sidewalks of Berlin and Frankfurt, they talk and laugh at the "little people" who try to teach what they themselves have not yet learned.

GERMANS PUZZLED

How can American soldiers, they ask, decry the arrogance of German soldiers when they are themselves the most arrogant and boastful of men who ever dooned a uniform?

How, they ask, can America condemn Germany's ill-treatment of the Poles and Czechs and Norwegians when American soldiers treat as so much dirt the displaced persons who roam homeless over Europe?

And how, they ask finally, can America so much as mention Germany's treatment of the Jews when they see to the left and right and front and rear the shameful treatment meted out by America to its own Negro soldiers?

LEARN TRUE STORY

For two years now they have known the American soldier—the representative of democracy. They have listened silently as he defamed the Jewish race in a fashion which seemed to them familiar—even as the Nazis did. They have heard his insults to Negro comrades hurled on the Hauptstrasse and Dorfstrasse. They have been unspoken spectators to the overseas racial clashes. They have heard the tales the white soldiers tell of the Negro troops with tails. They have seen the segregation of the troops.

Many have worked in Army camps. They have seen the anger of white commanders when they began to fraternize with Negro soldiers. At first they were puzzled. Then they were not puzzled: for they knew. They knew finally the true story of life in the United States.

They had contrasted this to the state of things in the Russian zone of Germany—where the death penalty has been decreed for any person found guilty of persecution of another person because of race, creed, color or religion. And the Germans know—as few Americans do—that within the Russian Army is a greater mixture of racial groups than in any other Army in the world.

GERMANS NOT BLIND

We fight a war of words. But the Germans are not blind.

We are already defeated by the individual white soldiers, company and battalion commanders who place the far of racial prejudice across the road that leads to the winning of the peace.

More numerous than the mind can imagine are the small engagements we fight and lose — little forays effecting individual soldiers which do not reach the public ear. One such loss, involving this writer, stands out like an ink-blot on my mind:

I was on guard duty in Weilburg, Germany. My post was along the wall of a former university which served as quarters for replacements coming into Germany. From where I walked, high on a hill, a wide expanse of beautiful plain with a village in its center stretched out before me.

There was a rustle of hedges and a German came out of the back door to the camp, carrying a package in his arm. I called to him to halt. "Where are you going and what are you carrying?" I asked in my poor German.

He gave his answer—a satisfactory one—in English. I was surprised that he spoke the language.

LOVE COUNTRY

"I was a prisoner of war," he explained. "And I have seen you before. Were you at Camp Kilmer?" I had been. He had been a cook there. We chatted for awhile on this common ground. Finally I asked him the usual question: "How did you like America?"

He paused for a minute. "Do you hear that music?" he asked, listening to the strains that came over the camp's public address system. "That's German music, beautiful and soothing. It's the way music should be."

He looked out over the plain below. "And that," he said, "That's my home. Beautiful, isn't it." I looked out over the checker-board plain with its shades of green and brown and yellow stretching so far, dotted only by the quaint village in its center. Far in the distance were the black mountains.

"This is my country," the German said. "I love it. Look, you see those houses. Lovely, are they not? And do you know who owns them? Poor people. People like you and me. Little people. You don't have that in America."

As I argued, almost unnoticed by me a group of white soldiers—about 200—was making its way in double columns up the hill toward the replacement center—fresh replacements from Bremerhaven.

They had come within fifty feet of us, and I had looked at them only casually as I continued to talk about America as compared to Germany with the quiet German who listened attentively to what I said.

INSULTED BY SOLDIER

Then one of the white soldiers yelled: "Holy Cow! Look over there, will you." He pointed toward me. "Another 'night' fighter. You find them damn things all over this country."

The soldiers laughed.

I said nothing. I continued to look out over the landscape as the German standing beside me—who had understood the white soldier's insult and the full implication of it—stood, package in hand, looking silently, knowingly, at my face.

I wouldn't meet his gaze. Standing there, hearing dimly the shouted comments of the soldiers as they entered the camp— I could not argue for America anymore.

34L(1) 1947

Army of Occupation (Europe)

Army Captain Says Negroes Pushed Around By Army Bias

BERLIN, Germany—(NNPA)— A colored army captain ,on duty with the United States Army in Europe, has charged General Lucius D. Clay, of the United States Military Government in Germany, with sanctioning a policy which prohibits colored officers from serving with the American military government in occupied Germany

The captain making the charge is a former member of the famous 761st Tank Battalion and spent 183 days at the front with that unit when it cracked the Seigfreid Line and linked up with the Russian army at Styer, Austria, on VE-Day in 1945

The captain said he was transferred to the American Military Government by official orders of Continental Base Headquarters of American Forces in Germany last October, but when he reported at Munich for duty with the AMG he was informed that it was not the policy of the AMG to use colored officers and was reprimanded by the chief of military personnel for not having stated he was colored in his letter of application

(At Washington, D. C., last Friday the War Department would neither confirm nor deny that such a policy exists in the AMG in Germany. Colonel A. T. McAnish of the War Department's classification section of military personnel, said the Department has no such policy and has no knowledge of such a policy existing in Europe, but that such a policy might exist there "depending on local conditions." Although War Dept. officials were inclined to discount the charge no one in the Deprtment was able to cite a single instance where a colored officer is serving on duty with the AMG.)

The captain whose name is withheld for obvious reasons, said he applied for transfer to the AMG in May, 1946, while he was still commander of the 761st Tank Battalion. In September, he received a reply to his application stating that "Military Government is in need of offciers of your qualifications." The reply stated that a request would be made for his immediate transfer.

While awaiting his orders for transfer to the AMG, he was transferred by the Army to command of the 596th Quartermaster Laundry Company. The captain said.

"On Octocer 19, I received orders from Continental Base Section transferring me to the Military Government, effective October 18, 1946 I immediately wired AMG headquarters at Munich that I would report on October 30 after having been relieved from command of the 596th Laundry Company.

RANK BIAS TOLD

"I reported for duty on October 30 to the Chief of Military Personnel of the Military Government Headquarters at Munich, Major Pugh. He asked me for my orders and qualification card, then invited me into his office.

"He inquired as to how I had received the orders and I explained that I requested them. He then excused himself and left the room.

"After an hour or more had passed, he returned. He said he had been into the front office and had conferred with the Colonel and General which led to a telephone call to Berlin where General Clay was consulted about my admittance to

"The Gener[illegible] and I was to be immediately transferred back to the Continental Base Section. I asked 'Why?' Major Pugh stated that the policy of Military Government was not to use Negroes at all. He added, that 22 white officers were accepted earlier that day. Then he proceeded to reprimand me for not having stated in my letter of application that I am a Negro."

The captain said Major Pugh told him that Army regulations require that race must be shown on all official correspondence. He said he told the major that he was not familiar with that particular regulation.

He said the major then said Continental Base Section should have known better than to assign a colored man to the Military Government and that somebody would get "reamed" because of the mistake.

The captain declared that Major Pugh also told him that had it been known that he was a colored man his application would not have been accepted regardless of his qualifications. He said this entire conversation was held in the presence of Major Pugh's German secretary. The captain said when Major Pugh left the room to make the telephone call inquiring if race mattered in assignments to the Military Government but before the secretary could tell him what the answer had been Major Pugh returned to the room.

Deploring the Army's open admission of prejudice against colored soldiers to the German people, the captain said that recently a soldier in 596th Laundry Company had been sentenced to five months confinement at hard labor and forced to forfeit two-thirds of his pay for that period because he refused to stand when the National Anthem was played.

The soldier, who was from Georgia he said, contended that he has no flag nor country

380th QM's End Occupation Duty

By EDGAR A. WIGGINS

PARIS. — (ANP) — The crack 380th Quartermaster Truck company has been disbanded and all of its 192 complement, with the exception of the officers, are being shipped back to America.

The news of the outfit's deactivation came to me last week by a letter from Mrs. Joseph Ferguson, wife of 1st Lt. Ferguson of Chicago, who was CO of the 380th until relieved of command last April by Capt. Clark Lowe, and was supported by Warrant Officer Eddie J. Walker, whom I met just before leaving for southern France.

The 380th was stationed for several months in the magnificent Chateau de Sceaux, near Paris The outfit was transferred to Germany for occupation duty last October.

MINGLED FEELINGS

According to Mr. Walker, who is taking his discharge in Paris, the sudden disbandment of the company was received with mingled feelings of joy and regret by officers and enlisted personnel Four of the five officers, however, will continue occupation duty in Germany, but the duration of their services in the European theater is uncertain.

Mrs. Ferguson and her 4-year-old daughter, Carolyn, were the first dependents of Negro soldiers to live in Paris. The two of them like Germany and want to remain in the country at least a year longer. Their interest in Deutschland is shared by the wife and two children of Capt. Lowe, who have been over here only a few months but it looks as if they will have to go too.

90th MP's Direct Traffic at Headquarters in Italy

Guard Civilian, Military Personnel, Charged With Security of Buildings

LEGHORN, Italy — Thirty-five military policemen from the 90th MP company now stand guard and direct civilian and mliitary traffic at the combined Allied Force and Mediterranean Theater headquarters which moved here this month from Caserta as a step in the close-out plan for the MTO.

The MP's are charged with the security of the headquarters building and with the direction of traffic leading to this nerve center of Allied forces in the MTO.

During the day, a building security sergeant, a sergeant of the guard and two escort guards are stationed in the reception hall which leads to the offices of the acting Supreme Allied Commander, Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee, who is also commanding general of all of the American forces in the MTO, and to the AFHQ secretariat and MTO general staffff.

Screen All Civilians

All Italian civilians entering the headquarters building are screened by the military policemen to determine whether or not they are on official business.

In charge of the guards at the headquarters is Sgt. Percy L. Meriwether, Tenn., one of the oldest GI's assigned to the 90th MP's. As building security sergeant, Meriwether is directly responsible to the headquarters security officer.

No Major Incidents

Sergeant Meriwether attended Tennessee State College before entering the Army and served with the 92nd Infantry Division prior to his military service with the 90th MP's. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Meriwether of Clarksville.

The AFHQ and MTO headquarters moved to Leghorn April 5, at which time the functions of the Peninsular Base Section were absorbed by the MTO and the newly created Port of Leghorn, commanded by the former PBS commander, Brigadier General Kenneth T. Blood.

"There have been no major incidents since we have taken over the job of security for the headquarters," Sergeant Meriwether said. "The men on duty here like their jobs and all of them are performing them well."

The building security office, a function of the theater provost marshall section, stated that the performance of the 90th military policemen has been excellent.

Personnel Listed

The military policement from the 90th MP's assigned to duty at the AFHQ and MTO headquarters include:

Sgts. Reginald C. Crier, NYC; Guy Davenport, Texas; Alexander J. Jones Jr., Va., and George Thomas, Va.; Cpl. Arnold L. Finley, Pa.; Pfcs. William Chapman, Ohio; Ernest Childs, Washington; Edward Coleman, Dela.; Frank F. Creighton, Ga.; William Duppins, Md.; Lorenzo Ford, NYC; Fred B. Gilmore, Neb.; Joe Henderson, Texas; Felix Howard, Ind.; Sherman Johnson, Dela.; Stanford McClease, Va.; Leonard Meyers, N.Y.; George Moore, Md.; Lemmar Q. Snorten, Ky.; James Suttle, N.Y.; Norman Weaver, Vt.;

Leroy White, Washington; Ernest William, Pa.; Ralph L. Wright, Md.; Lawrence R. Wright, Va.; Pvts. Walter H. Brown, Calif.; Charles Choice, Pa.; Eiland Collins Jr., Texas; Charles Fletcher, Washington; Medford Hilton, Pa.; George Johnson, N.Y.; Robert Willis, N.Y.; Lewis C. Wolfe, Ohio, and Ivy L. Woodson, Ohio.

The 90th Military Police Company is commanded by Captain Henry T. Morgan, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Activate Two Race Infantry Battalions

WASHINGTON — Preliminary activation of two Negro infantry battalions to be used as constabulary troops in the European occupation zone has begun, it was learned through War Department sources here Monday.

The units will be activated in Germany and will patrol German occupation areas.

Rankin Wants White Gentiles Only to Court German Women

WASHINGTON—(NNPA) Rep. John E. Rankin (Dem., Miss.) who wants a separate peace with Germany, told his colleagues in the House last Thursday that "our present conduct in Germany is a disgrace, then proceeded to cast aspersions on colored occupation troops.

"The best thing we could do," said the rabble-rouser, "would be to get those colored troops out of there and stop the perpetration of crimes against the helpless white women of Germany that would shock the modesty of the savages of the jungles."

He completely forgot the crimes perpetrated by white Southern "gentlemen," particularly in Mississippi, upon defenseless colored women during slavery. Rankin added that "some real Americans, some white Gentiles, should be sent to Germany," after colored troops are removed.

They Won't Be Back

Tan Yanks Have Found a New Freedom

Afro-Magazine
Baltimore, Md.

By CHAPLAIN DOUGLASS HALL

SOLDIERS stationed in the occupation areas do not want to come home. That is an accepted fact. Of course, there are exceptions.

But the rule is that most soldiers like it over here in Europe and will "stoop" at almost any scheme to miss the ship back to the States.

Some of our soldiers have fallen in love and wish to stay with their loved ones. But there is something deeper. These men have found a new freedom in European countries. Sat. 5-24-47

Democracy in Berlin

In fact, they have found many of the elements of democracy practiced over here that are only preached back in the States.

This is being written in the German capiatl. This is where, a few years ago, Hitler and his people paraded race-hate in the streets.

Colored people and Jews were just dirt. The only reason that colored persons were not more oppressed than Jews is that there were so few of them.

I sincerely believe that there are Germans, many of them, who never believed in the Hitler doctrine. They hated his conception of race. The smell of the concentration camps testify to that.

But there is really such a thing as a man's color being his concentration camp. It can cause him to be hated, pushed around, and rejected.

As I sat down to write this, a young soldier came in to see me. He was clean-cut, intelligent, ambitious, but is staying over here until he gets enough money to face some of the problems back home. Sat. 5-24-47

Can't Face Dixie

"What are some of the things you have to face?" I asked the sergeant.

He handed me a letter from his mother, who lives in the rural district of North Carolina, near Fayetteville. He had sent his mother enough money to have electric lights put in their farm home.

But the lights had to run across a white man's place. And the white man is charging $200 for each electric post placed on his land.

That is just one case. Daily, men get letters from home that are as bad or worse.

It is not that these men like over here so much, but, I think, they are disgusted with what they have to face if they return home.

Clay Orders Down Fence in Berlin

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 6-14-47

U.S. Commander Sets Up Honor Guard Unit

BERLIN, Germany — Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Commanding General of American Forces in Europe, has ordered down a jim-crow fence separating white and colored troops. He directed that all colored troops be billeted in Andrews Barracks.

BERLIN, Germany — Breaking for the first time his silence on the utilization of colored troops, General Clay recently issued orders for organization of an Honor Guard Platoon from the 111th TC Truck Bn., 7784 Motor Transport Bn. and the 549th QM Group.

The order did not mention race but that was obvious as all the units mentioned are colored Gen. Clay is a native of Georgia.

60 Men Chosen

Lt. Joseph Burgess of Rochester, N.Y., formerly an officer in the 92nd Infantry Div., has been selected to command and direct training of the platoon which will consist of 60 men.

The Honor Guard will be under the direction of the Commanding Officer of the 111th TC Truck Bn.

Qualifications Set

Personnel elected will wear specially designed uniforms which will be selected by headquarters, Berlin Command. Qualifications have been set as follows:

Guards must: (1) be at least 5 feet 11 inches, and no more than 6 feet 1 inch tall;

(2) Present a neat soldierly appearance and show pride in the uniform; Sat. 6-14-47

(3) Have a minimum AGCT score of 75;

(4) Have aptitude in and favorable attitude toward military courtesy, customs of the service, and assigned duties.

The platoon will serve as Guard of Honor on the arrival and departure of distinguished visitors by rail, air, or motor; on occasions of special ceremonies, formal functions, and official conferences attended by high ranking officers and distinguished personages.

870th Laundry Company Now Guards Depot in Italy

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

230 Soldiers Protect Largest Storehouse of U.S. Supplies in Mediterranean Theater

Sat. 6-14-47

LEGHORN, Italy — Security of the 61st Quartermaster Depot here is now the job of a quartermaster unit which gave up its laundry duties recently to guard the more than two and a half miles of warehouses.

Some 230 members of the 870th Laundry Company, commanded by Capt. Frederick D. Coleman of Little Rock, Ark., are guarding, day and night, this largest storehouse of U. S. Army supplies in the Mediterranean Theater.

Their duties are, for the most part, routine, but require alertness and attention to the general and special orders which each man learns before appearing on his post. M/Sgt. Edward B. Lee of South Orange, N.J., acts as first sergeant.

Millions in Supplies Here

Millions of dollars of quartermaster supplies are stored in the depot which is situated eight miles outside this city and which served the Fifth Army during the war It also includes a surrendered enemy personnel stockade. Sat. 6-14-47

Installations at the depot include a bakery, bakers and cooks school and ice cream plant, in addition to a number of quartermaster dumps. A motion picture theatre, Army post exchange and chapel make the depot resemble a large Army post in the U. S.

GI's Win Hearts as Well as Stars

Natives Doubted Color to Be Real

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CHARMED CHILDREN Called Model Troops by Peasant Woman

Sat. 6-26-47

BERGEN, on Russian-Occupied Reugen Island — (ANP) — It marked the first time natives of this island had ever seen American colored persons, when the three soldiers, acting as drivers for 10 American news correspondents making a five-day tour of the Russian-occupied zone, visited here recently.

The GI's, who were so overwhelmed with the reception and questions they met that one remarked, "I swear, it's the strangest week I ever liver," were Pvts. Karl Foote, Philadelphia; Lisbon Guinn, Pittsburgh; and Arthur Davis, Los Angeles.

Couldn't Believe Their Eyes

Old-timers on Ruegen island said they were the "first black men" ever seen. One citizen approached Foote and asked: "Are you an American, too?" all the while telling the curious crowd and the pushing, showing children that the soldiers were Africans.

Others asked what was the cause of their color, and children wanted to know if they could touch them to see if their color would rub off.

Everywhere the party stopped they were greeted with stares, but they won hearts as well as stares, because they were generous with their chewing gum, chocolate and food when grimy little hands were outstretched. Sat. 4-26-47

Wanted Them to Stay

They so charmed the children in the town of Neubrandenburg that the correspondents were asked to leave one of the drivers behind; and the kiddies wistfully wanted to know if there were any "baby colored persons."

A wrinkled peasant woman in the farmyard of a hamlet near the town said she thought they represented a model for occupation soldiers.

CLERGYMEN FLY TO EUROPE TO SURVEY OCCUPATION TROOPS

Fri. 6-20-47

BISHOP W. J. WALLS

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16—A group of clergymen left Sunday on a 35-day tour of Europe to study problems of American forces in Germany and Austria for the War Department.

The group took off by plane for Rome after a conference with Secretary of War Patterson. Their schedule calls for two-day stops in Rome and in Geneva, before going to Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Berchtesgaden, Heidelberg and Frankfurt. Fri. 6-20-47

Those on the trip include Bishop William J. Walls, Chicago, prelate of the AMEZ Church

Negro MPs Formed In Occupied Germany

The Call, Kansas City, Mo.

By ROBERT G. WASHINGTON

MANNHEIM, Germany.—(ANP) The first all-Negro military police units were fromed in the U. S. occupied zone in Germany here last week following a careful screening of Negro troops in this area. The newly-formed units are the 510th and 511th military police platoons.

Plans to form additional all-Negro MP units were revealed by Maj. John Cox, Austin, Tex., a spokesman for the USFET provost marshal, who told the troops "you have a great opportunity to make possible the formation of other MP units composed of members of your people." Fri. 1-31-47

He warned members of the two new military police units that "a lot of persons will be watching you. Don't blow your opportunity. Make it good. The provost marshal, the theater commander and the war department are all interested in you—are all with you," he said.

Maj. Cox emphasized that officers of the two MP units were "well qualified to lead them." Commanding ofifcer of the 510th is 1st Lt. William King, 25, of Waco, Tex. He received his officer's bars at Fort Custer, Mich. Lt. King's executive officer is 2nd Lt. Chester J. Cole, 26, Springield, O., who is known as the maker of MPs.

The top-ranking non-comissioned officer of the 510th is Sgt. Burchard L. Buckner, Kansas City, Mo., who has a reputation for making men regret to leave the outfit rather than regret to be in it.

The two newly acivated MP units will undergo a special four-weeks training course at Camp Bracke, near Bremen, in subjects dealing with the occupational duties of military police, military law and a number of other related courses designed to fit them for the proper performance of their duties, Maj. Cox said. Fri. 1-31-47

16 Tan Yanks Sail From Italy

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

LEGHORN, Italy — The U.S. Transport General C. C. Ballou left here recently for the United States with 2,044 troops and dependents aboard.

This was the second group of troops to leave the Mediterranean Theater of Operation since the Italian Peace Treaty became effective on Sept. 15.

Returning troops will be given new assignments or separated from the service. Among the soldiers who sailed for the Continent were 16 Tan Yanks, most of them:

M/Sgt. Clement C. Greig, Brooklyn, N.Y.; S/Sgt. Willie Skinner, NYC; T/5 Perry Fowler, Spartanburg, S.C.; Robert L. Pugh, Birmingham, Ala.; Thomas H. McQuinney, Terrell, Tex.; Martin W. Ridgeway, Moylan, Penn.; Pfc. Ernest Williams, Toledo, Ohio; Willie W. Collins, Exmore, Va.; Albert L. Brown, Vincent, Ind.

Also Pfc. Harrison Johnson, Union, S.C.; William Harris, Clarksville, Tenn.; Reese L indsay, Luslow, Miss.; William Reed, Brooklyn; Edw. Rouse, Philadelphia; Carney T. Howard; and Lealton Thompson

Touring Clerics Disgusted With Army Conduct

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Sex immorality among occupation troops and German women is not limited to race, according to 14 clergymen recently returning from an inspection tour of Europe.

Making the tour under the auspices of the War Department, the clergymen registered general disgust with the moral temptations exposed to "immature" American troops in Europe.

The army made public the report by the first four ministers of the group, Dr. George Pitt Beers, executive secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission; Dr. Alfred Carpenter, director of the Southern Baptist Chaplains Commission; Dr. W. O. H. Garman, director of civil affairs of the American Council of Christian Churches; and Dr. Harold J. Ockenga, pastor of the Park Street Church of Boston.

Temptation Great

"Sex morality does not exist," the report states. "For a few candy bars, a can of coffee or some cigarettes, most women are ready to sell their bodies. Soldiers, white and colored, have whom they please.

"In Giessen alone there are 253 colored babies of white mothers, according to highest military authority in Hesse. The temptation placed before the troops—officers and men alike—is too great, and the majority have succumbed to the situation.

"The process did not begin with our troops; it was fostered and abetted by the Nazi during the war. The full effect may now be seen everywhere. 'Shacking up' is general."

("Shacking up" means living with a woman in armed forces lingo.)

The report shows that the average age of occupation troops is 19 years old, but the rate of venereal disease is fraught with evil consequences for the future of America," the ministers declared.

MORALE OF TROOPS IN EUROPE DECRIED

Two Ministers Urge Closer Direction of Recreation—Call Some Clubs Dives

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Two clergymen, reporting on their observations of United States occupation forces in Germany and Austria, called today for a strengthening of the morale and operations of Military Government forces in those areas.

The reports, emphasizing despite criticisms the complexity of the task and the "valiant efforts" being made by United States occupation leaders, were made public by Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall.

They were written by the Rev. August M. Hintz, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Sioux Falls, S. D., and the Rev. Dr. Stewart M. Robinson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, N. J., and vice chairman of the General Commission of Chaplains.

Their views were based on a thirty-five-day tour last summer under War Department auspices. Fourteen representative United States clergymen were in the observation party. Five reports had been received and released previously.

Say Clubs Spread Disease

"Some rotten dives were being maintained as company clubs in some cities," wrote Dr. Robinson. "They are undoubtedly fruitful sources for the spread of disease, and represent a curious revenge on the part of the vanquished over the victors."

Despite the general good caliber of the recreational facilities, Mr. Hintz also deplored the existence of "unit clubs" as "breeding spots of immorality" and urged closer supervision or closing.

Grave concern over the youthfulness of the soldiers was expressed by Mr. Hintz, who felt that many of the troops were "not aware of the significance of their job in the Army" and that the same indictment applied to officers, too many of whom were "interested in getting all they can for themselves regardless of what happens to their fellowmen."

"Before men go overseas," he declared, "they ought to be thoroughly indoctrinated in the ways of democracy so that they can go with the conviction that each of them is an ambassador for the democratic way of life."

The South Dakota minister suggested a guarantee of greater security to United States citizens serving in the Military Government and a wider utilization of enlisted men trained as specialists but performing routine tasks.

Recognizing the willingness of German girls to do anything to get to the United States, he proposed a three-month "cooling-off" period in the States for the soldier before the bride was transported to this country and suggested "special investigation" of cases where girls wished to marry Negro troops because of "many difficult problems" that would await such couples in establishing a "peaceful, happy home here."

Mr. Hintz appealed for immediate alleviation of the plight of displaced persons, with the United States taking a "representative" number. On the other hand, Dr. Robinson opposed any easing of the United States quotas because Europe and Germany needed all able-bodied individuals and the displaced persons should be established itno the local economy and "given the places of Germans if necessary."

Both clergymen hailed the work of the chaplains and urged the presence of more. They agreed also on the need for continued occupation and the danger of premature withdrawal. Both were generally in agreement in noting the absence of war guilt among the Germans, the German incapacity thus far to assimilate even the primary principles of democracy and the complete lack of any moral reawakening in the occupied area.

General Huebner Praises Colored Troops In Europe

Daily World

BERLIN, Germany — In a statement issued last week Lieutenant General Clarence R. Huebner, Dtputy Commandr-in-Chief, European Command, praised the training program for Negro troops in the command and the commendable performance of the Negro soldiers involved. 11-27-47

General Huebner made the following remarks in connection with the program. "The progress made in the European Command experimental training program for Negro troops. as exemplified by the six all Negro Infantry companies trained in Grafenwohr, is most impressive and satisfying.

Atlanta, Ga.

"This was particularly evident at the recent Armistice Day ceremonies in Nurnberg. The level of performance and training among al troops participating in the ceremonies was outstanding and none more so than that of the 7777th Infantry Platoon, the Negro Honor Guard of the First Military District.

SECOND TO NONE Thurs.

"With the exemplary success demonstrated so far it is to be expected at the continuance of the progress at Kitzingen, which will begin in December, will produce a body of Negro troops in this command whose morale, discipline and performance of duty will be second to none. 11-27-47

The men who comprise the Negro Infantry companies were drawn from all sections of the United States Zone and from a variety of units including Transportation, Quartermaster and Engineers.

It is expected that the units, upon the completion of their training, will assume guard and other duties in the United States Zone.

34L (1) 1947 Army of Occupation (Europe--Lt. Gen. John C. Lee)

General Lee's Reputation for Fair, Just Treatment Told to 'Courier'

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-30-47

Former Staff Member, Army Scribe Say Criticism Directed at General by Ruark Arouses Suspicions

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

A public relations officer who served on Lieut. Gen. John C. Lee's staff and a staff correspondent on the Army newspaper, "Stars and Stripes," both of whom knew him well, have branded the recent criticisms of the general as absolutely unjustifiable, and then added words of praise for his achievements, real Americanism and impartiality.

Writing from Chicago last week, Lieut. Col. Kenneth E. Campbell, who served on General Lee's staff in the ETO said: Sat. 8-30-47

"Recent criticism at Lieutenant-General Lee arouses suspicion among those who know him as to the motives of the critics.

HAD GREAT RECORD

"All America would have a greater appreciation for this gallant soldier and deputy commander of General Eisenhower, on whom the Army of Generals Bradley, Patton and Hodges depended for materials, if the story of the battle of supply were told in full.

"His reputation for fair and just treatment was widespread in the ETO and served to inspire the subordinate commander and troops to perform unprecedented tasks in moving vital material and supplies from the ports of Normandy over our extended supply lines to the front. The bulk of the Negro troops were engaged in this operation and served under his command.

PRACTICED FAIR PLAY

"The matter of just treatment and the morale and welfare of all of our troops, regardless of their race, was a matter of great concern to him, and often tended to displease some individuals. This concern for the soldiers' welfare inspired their profound admiration and is reflected in their reference to him as "Papa" Lee.

"I was impressed more by this stern commander in his reverence to God and his Christian attitude to his fellow men than by any chaplain I encountered."

SUPPLY JOB COMMENDED

Praising General Lee's achievements in the ETO, Allan M. Morrison, formerly of "Stars and Stripes," wrote: The Courier

"Notwithstanding the fact that General Lee was responsible for a multitude of rules and regulations to enforce discipline, he deserves credit for successfully conducting one of the most gigantic supply operations in the history of warfare. That was the Communication Zone, in which served the bulk of all Negro troops assigned to the European Theater. Pittsburgh, Pa.

"In my opinion the general made one of the most important contributions to the betterment of relations between Negro and white troops in Europe. Lee's signal achievement was the initiation of a revolutionary plan to integrate Negro volunteer infantrymen into rifle companies of white divisions of the First and Seventh Armies.

"He collaborated with Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis in this project which gave the Negro GIs a chance to prove their courage and fighting efficiency. The result certainly justified his confidence in Negro troops. Sat. 8-30-47

LEE DENIES CHARGES

When interviewed concerning the charges recently hurled against him by columnist Robert C. Ruark, General Lee, who still commands the Mediterranean area, told newsmen at Leghorn, Italy, that he considered them a "stab in the back" and "an injustice to the United States."

GEN. LEE CLEARED OF ABUSE IN ITALY; INFRACTIONS 'MINOR'

Eisenhower and Royall Say Charges by Newsman Gave 'an Out-of-Focus Picture'

CORRECTIVE STEPS TAKEN

New York Times N.Y.

Wyche's Report on Inquiry Is Accepted — Columnist Claims a 'Whitewash'

Sat. 10-4-47

By ANTHONY LEVIERO

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Secretary of the Army Kenneth C. Royall and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, announced today they had found no cause of action against Lieut. Gen. C. H. Lee for alleged maladministration of his command in Italy.

Releasing their decisions in an inquiry inspired by a series of articles written by Robert C. Ruark, Scripps-Howard columnist, the Army officials said they had found only incidental abuses and infractions of regulations. They stated that corrective measures had been taken. General Lee recently returned to the United States, and General Eisenhower said today he would return soon. 10-4-47

In his stories Mr. Ruark contended that General Lee lived regally and his officers and their families lived in luxury, while enlisted men were ill-fed and ill-housed and were otherwise degraded and compelled to indulge excessively in saluting.

General Eisenhower asserted in a memorandum to Secretary Royall that Mr. Ruark had presented "an out-of-focus picture" of what he had seen in Italy. He paid a high tribute to General Lee, who had fought the battle of supply for him throughout the European war. Secretary Royall concurred in every respect.

Secretary Royall and General Eisenhower endorsed the detailed findings of Maj. Gen. Ira T. Wyche, the Inspector General of the Army, who presented a report of about 12,000 words. The latter recommended that no further action be taken as he had started corrective measures. 10-4-47

General Wyche personally investigated the charges at the direction of General Eisenhower. He spent three weeks in Italy. Other officers questioned more than 200 persons returning from that country.

"I am impelled to remark," General Eisenhower said in his memorandum to Secretary Royall, "that, in a position of grave responsibility and one in which the delicate and critical interests of the United States were involved day by day, General Lee has performed a service to his country which has won the approbation of associates both civilian and military, not only of our own country but of those attempting to work with us.

"The errors uncovered by the original articles and by the inspection were the exception rather than the rule and in no case could be traced to wrong intent on the part of the theatre commander."

The Army's action was denounced as a "whitewash" by the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance in an editorial it offered to its eighteen newspapers. The editorial also said that Mr. Ruark, as a reporter, was "one of the best," and would make his own reply. The editorial said in part:

Decision Called "Whitewash"

"It is an obvious fulfillment of the urge to whitewash.

"The only constructive lesson we get out of it is: why have a set-up in which any outfit, Army or otherwise, can become judge, jury and prosecutor—or, in this case, defense counsel? Why should the Army—for which, net, we have the highest respect—be in a position where it investigates itself, and then, as is only human, absolves itself? Why not have an Inspector General who doesn't belong to the club?"

"The Inspector General," said General Eisenhower, "invites particular attention to two considerations that, while without bearing upon specific allegations in Mr. Ruark's articles, are important to higher authority in reaching final determination. 10-4-47

"The first of these is General Lee's long and spotless record of service in the Army in peace and war. Deeply religious, meticulously correct in deportment, fully devoted to the service, his reputation as to character is unimpeachable. The Inspector General implies that such mistakes as may be noted are those of judgment, never of intent. He points out that General Lee, in a position requiring the exercise of tact, judgment, skill and courage in dealing with foreign officials and peoples, some unfriendly, has achieved a notable success for his country.

"The second consideration is the special responsibilities devolving upon an Army of occupation to maintain a standard of discipline and deportment that might, under different circumstances, be considered extreme if not actually harsh.

"In a population composed of those who are friendly and those who are aggressively hostile, the soldier must so conduct himself as to maintain the friendship of the former, and, at least, the prudent respect of the latter.

Calls Division Morale High

"I gave this particular item special attention last year during my inspection of the Eighty-eighth Division in Venezia Giulia. In critical incidents along the Morgan Line in this province and in heavily populated areas throughout the American zone, the officers and men of General Lee's command have consistently performed with commendable discretion.

"The Inspector General takes up one by one the charges of Mr. Ruark and finds, on the whole, that isolated incidents of maladministration have been so reported as to create the impression of general and widespread deficiencies.

"He makes special note of two facts in support of this conclusion. The first is that the percentage of reenlistments from the Mediterranean theatre has been at least as high as in the Army as a whole, indicating a satisfactory state of morale. 10-4-47

"The second fact is that Mr. Ruark himself has highly complimented the efficiency of Eighty-eighth Division units, which comprised approximately half of General Lee's American command. The same general theatre policies and instructions apply to that division as to other portions of the force.

"The Inspector General specifically disagrees with the allegation that General Lee has lived in extravagant style or made improper use of such facilities as trains, planes and cars. The evidence submitted seems clearly to justify the Inspector General's conclusions on these items. In this connection, the same type of facilities are used by our commanders in all theatres and, from personal experience, I can testify that without them no single person could possibly perform the duties we expect and demand of our commanders in each of these critical spots.

Calls Charges "Out of Focus"

"The conclusion of the Inspector General is that Mr. Ruark has presented an out-of-focus picture and, stating that deficiencies discovered by official investigation have already been corrected, recommends no further action in the case."

Irregularities acknowledged by General Eisenhower follow:

(1) Commanders used pressure to induce subordinates to join the Fellowship of United States-British Comrades. General Lee did not do this but his endorsement of the fraternity might have been interpreted as "a virtual command." General Wyche said General Lee had authorized the wearing of the fraternity's badge on the uniform, contrary to regulations, a practice that has been stopped.

Denying mass "black-jacking" of personnel to join the fraternity, General Wyche said less than 20 per cent of the command of about 20,000 men had joined.

(2) In the Theatre Disciplinary Camp minor offenders were placed in contact with hardened criminals, and the camp's routine was unduly severe in requiring an active day of seventeen hours. 10-4-47

(3) Indifferent or neglectful conduct by some officers in requiring chauffeurs to wait "unconscionably long hours to suit the social convenience of the officers," but this offense was "occasional" rather than "general."

(4) Two matters for which the War Department, not General Lee was at fault: (1) Complaints by enlisted men that promises of service in a theatre of their own selection were broken. General Eisenhower said he had long been giving personal attention to this problem as a serious breach of faith. General Wyche attributed "the grave need for enlisted men" in the Mediterranean as the cause.

(2) Unfair and unstable policy in taking soldiers' dependents to Europe. General Eisenhower said this was due to the failure of the War Department to explain why

orders and policies had been changed. General Wyche said uncertainty had arisen from the inability to predict the ratification of the Italian treaty, which might have happened as early as last April.

Notes Youth of Soldiers

General Wyche said that 60 per cent of the 20,000 men in Italy were youths between the ages of 17 and 20 years, and that they had been sent overseas, including the sensitive zone of Trieste, after only eight weeks of basic training.

These observations were offered by General Wyche as justification of what he regarded as the strict but not unreasonable discipline maintained by General Lee.

The Inspector General said he had caused the reassignment of the commanding officer of the 503d Military Police Battalion who was "a very strict disciplinarian" and "had not always used good judgment."

Of "Pauline's Pavilion," which Mr. Ruark said had been built at great expense for a single dance in honor of Pauline Morgan, daughter of Sir William D. Morgan, then the Supreme Allied Commander, General Wyche said it had been built as an addition to an officers' club and had been so used after the dance that inaugurated it. He also said Miss Morgan was convalescing from spinal meningitis and had danced for a few minutes at the party, which was a farewell to Sir William.

On the allegati n that "Leghorn was salute crazy," General Wyche said he had found that the prescribed regulations on saluting had been enforced but not overdone.

Col. Remington Orsinger had reprimanded soldiers for failing to salute while he was in a moving vehicle, in violation of a recent regulation of which the colonel was not yet aware, said General Wyche. Similarly he did not find excessive saluting on "Bent Arm Boulevard," soldiers' name for the street where General Lee's headquarters was situated.

Nothing Found Against Gen'l John C. H. Lee

Lighthouse's Informer

Army Inspector General Finds Picture False

Columbia, S.C. Sun. 10-12-47

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) — Charges made by Robert C. Ruark, a newspaper columnist, against Lieutenant General John C H Lee, commanding general of the Mediterranean theater, were found by Major General Ira T. Wyche, the Army Inspector General, to present a wholly false picture of conditions in that theater.

The report of the Inspector General, made public last Friday, concerned charges made by Mr. Ruark in a series of articles in which he described General Lee as a "rank-conscious luxury and pleasure-loving commander who, with his staff, subjects the enlisted men of his command to outrageously brutal and abusive treatment to a degree comparable to that practiced by the Germans on inmates of concentration camps."

A good percentage of the troops under the command of General Lee and their dependents, mostly officers' wives and their children, were colored. General Lee, however, had won a reputation among colored troops and colored people in the United States because he had been responsible for giving troops a chance to fight shoulder to shoulder with white troops in the European theater. 10-12-47

NO CONDONATION

The Inspector General's report admited that there had occurred a few isolated cases of maladministration and probably miscarriages of justice, but said General Lee had not condoned or fostered any of them.

Say All Treated Fairly in Afro-American Mediterranean Theater

Charges of Abuse Blasted After Inspection; Setting Up of Mixed Infantry in ETO Recalled

Baltimore, Md. 7-26-47

BY ARTHUR P. HATFIELD

LEGHORN, Italy (NNPA) — Charges of abuses in Lt. Gen. John C. H. Lee's administration in the Mediterranean Theater command have been blasted by most soldiers here, especially by the Tan Yanks who term him their friend.

The charges, made by Scripps-Howard Columnist Robert C. Ruark, were answered in the MTOUSA Press, GI newspaper, which carried a story revealing that newsmen invited to inspect General Lee's command found nothing on which charges could be based.

Mixed Infantry His 'Baby'

GI's point out that General Lee was responsible for the integration of colored and white troops for the first time in history. As head of the ETO Services of Supply, he issued the call which resulted in 2,500 Tan Yanks' volunteering for duty with the mixed infantry outfits.

Under General Lee's command in this theatre, there are 1350 colored troops assigned to this port, the supply base of American soldiers in Italy. They are assigned to 13 units, including 6 engineer, 2 military police, 2 quartermaster and 3 transportation outfits.

The general is considered as the "father" of the 90th Military Police Company, an all-colored unit which controls the entire province of Pisa. It operates a police station in the city, and its patrols cover an average of 150 miles every 8 hours. Sat.

All Facilities Open

In the theater headquarters, there are four colored officers, two in the judge advocate general section. One is a special investigating officer and another a public information officer.

Not only are all facilities open to the Tan Yanks, but Army theaters, as well as buses and beaches, are used by all. In addition, the Army disciplinary training center keeps prisoners of both races in the same companies.

Dependents of colored officers and enlisted men live in the same buildings with the others. In fact, the soldiers say, Army treatment of its personnel in the Mediterranean Theatre has been totally devoid of any discrimination, because of race or creed.

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Army of Occupation (Europe--Italy)

NEGRO MP COMPANY FOILS BLACKMARKET RING IN ITALY

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-21-47

PISA.—(NNPA)—A surprise raid by the all-colored Ninetieth Military Police Company here last Sunday netted 83 suspected Italian blackmarketeers, 22 AWOL soldiers and two surrendered enemy personnel, Army officials announced last Monday.

The Pisa raid, staged by the Italian Questura agents and 25 soldiers of the Ninetieth MP Company, brought the arrest of ten men and 73 women—all suspected of black market operations.

Twenty-two United States soldiers, surrounded in a "house" of ill repute," were taken in the same raid, along with both SEPs, who were described as Germans. 6-21-47

341(1) 1947 Army of Occupation (Europe--Ockenga Report)

Lax Social Conditions Facing U.S. GI's in Germany Revealed by Pastor

The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md. Sec 10-18-47

'Sex Morality Does Not Exist,' He Says; 2nd Cleric Condemns Troop Segregation

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Assailing what he calleld lthe "moral debacle of the German people," Dr. H. J. Ockenga, Boston pastor who visited U.S. troop installations in Germany last Spring, charged that reprehensive "conditions face American soldiers there."

10-11-47

In one of two reports made public Sunday by Secretary of War Kenneth Royall, the minister, one of 14 to make the inspection as a guest of the Army on June 23 through July 28, pointed out:

"In order to get food, clothes and shelter, the German will sell his souy. Black market transactions flourish. Thievery abounds. Loyalty has disappeared. Sex morality does not exist.

"For a few candy bars, a can of coffee or some cigarettes, most women are ready to sell their bodies.

.. Temptation Held Too Great ..

"Soldiers, white and colored, have whom they please. In Glessen alone there are 253 colored babies of white mothers, according to the highest military authority in men themselves.

"The temptation placed before the troops—officers and men—is too great, andthe majority have succumbed to the situation. The process did not begin with our troops; it was fostered and abetted by the Nazis during the war. 'Shacking up' is general."

Dr. Ockenga said the group of religious leaders with whom he traveled found "reprehensible conditions permitted" in some unit or class B clubs, conducted by the cleric declared.

"May I again call attention to a thing that is too common in American life, but which official government agents ought not to cultivate. Particularly, we ought not to cultivate our worst faults in Europe where in certain respects they are not so serious.

Asks Solution of Problem

"I would call attention to the fact that when colored troops are entirely segregated in a separate mess and separate clubs, we are perpetuating on new soil one of the least defensible feature of our American life.

"May I urge that full attention be given this problem and that everything possible be done to solve it."

Says Unit Was Without Work In Italian Zone

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun.
1-19-47

Low-Point Men Transferred To Other Units

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (NNPA) —The basic reason for the return of the 838th Engineer Aviation Battalion to the United States was lack of work for the men to do in Italy, Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, said last Tuesday.

At the time the unit was sent back, he said, men who lacked sufficient points for discharge were transferred to other units in Italy, and high-point men in other units were transferred to the 838th to be returned to this country for discharge.

He denied the outfit had been shipped back to the States because of clash with white soldiers over Italian women.

Findings of Mr. Ray, who was asked while touring Army installations in Italy to investigate incidents in which the unit was involved prior to their return to the States for deactivation last November were made public by the War Department last Friday.

2 UNITS INVOLVED

According to Mr. Ray, the first disorder involved two companies of the battalion. He attributed this disorder to the consorting of men of the battalion with women by passing through the rear fence of Company B's area. The situation, he said, had caused hard feelings between Company B and the guard maintained by Company C.

Mr. Ray reported that on June 2 a guard told an Italian woman on the outside to "move on." She refused and the guard fired once into the air and also threw a stone in her direction but did not hit her.

Mr. Ray said the shot caused men from both companies to congregate in the area of Company B and during the affray that followed about fifteen feet of the fence were torn down.

When Captain Arthur C. Brown, commander of Commander of Company C, came upon the scene, he withdrew the guards. By this time it had become quite dark and a number of men from Company B had gone through the fence into a wheat field.

Mr. Ray quoted Captain Brown as having stated that he heard the clicking of rifles being loaded and he heard shots fired. Captain Brown called Caserta to have military police sent to the battalion area for emergency action. He then took personal charge of the battalion military police, formed them into two groups and encircled the field. The Company B men, who had been hiding, returned to their quarters.

Sun. 1-19-47

RIFLES COLLECTED

Military police from Caserta arrived in twenty-five jeeps, collected the rifles from the enlisted men's quarters of Company B, and left. No one was seriously injured in this incident, Mr. Ray reported. Captain Brown received a slight bruise on the arm from a thrown stone.

A riot occurred in a square at Capodichino on July 14, resulting in the death of one soldier and the wounding of six others, Mr. Ray reported.

As a result of this incident, seven men were arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced for periods ranging from three to thirty years in prison at hard labor.

Daily World

Other Military personnel who otherwise were eligible for redeployment were kept in Italy as material witnesses. Charges have been preferred against seven other men as a result of the disorder of July 14.

Atlanta, Ga.

At no time during the investigation, said Mr. Ray, was any Red Cross worker placed in military custody.

Sun. 1-19-47

The 838th Engineer Aviation was activated in 1943 at Camp Gordon Johnston, Florida, and was shipped overseas late that year. On three occasions the battalion received commendations for "outstanding performance of duty in support of combat operations against the enemy."

Lt. Co. Ray Gets New Assignment

Daily World 9-2-47

FRANKFURT, Germany—(SNS) —Lt. Colonel Marcus Ray has been assigned as Negro troop adviser to General Lucius D. Clay in the U. S. Army's European command, announced Army headquarters here Saturday. Before the war Col. Ray was director of the South Central Clinical Laboratory in Chicago.

Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 9-7-47

Racial Enmity Involved in 2 Incidents, Civilian Aide Admits After Investigation

Afro American
1-25-47 Sat.
Baltimore, Md.

Evidence Not Sufficient to Substantiate Rumors About Return, Marcus Ray Insists

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Declaring that there was not enough work for the 838th Engineer Aviation Battalion to do in Italy, Marcus H. Ray, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, denied emphatically that the unit was returned to the States because of a clash with white soldiers over Italian women.

1-25-47 Sat

Mr. Ray, while touring Army installations in Italy, had been asked to investigate incidents in which the unit was involved before its return to the States for deactivation last November. His findings were made public by the War Department on Nov. 10.

Women Involved, He Admits

The first incident, Mr. Ray said, was due to the consorting of members of the battalion with women passing through the rear fence of Company B's area. The situation, he said, had caused hard feelings between Company B and the guard of Company C.

Mr. Ray reported that on June 2 a guard fired into the air when an Italian woman on the outside refused to "move on." The shot, he continued, caused men from both companies to congregate, and a minor fight ensued.

Company C's guard was withdrawn by Capt. Arhur C. Brown, commander, who then called Caserta for additional police in case an emergency rose.

Twenty-five jeep-loads arrived collected the rifles from the enlisted men's quarters and left, M Ray said. No one was injured seriously, Mr. Ray reported, adding that Captain Brown received a slight bruise on the arm from a thrown stone.

1 Killed, 6 Hurt in Riot

However, in a riot which occurred in a square at Capodichino on July 14, one soldier was killed and six others wounded, the civilian aide reported.

The riot, it was reported, followed a clash between S/Sgt William H. Johnston, white, and one of 20 soldiers who were in a bar on the square.

The soldier, T/Sgt. Hoyt H. Banks of the 838th, admitted slapping Johnson after the latter insulted him by saying, "There i one of those dirty 'n—s'." Johnson according to Mr. Ray, said tha he attack was not provoked.

mance of duty in support of combat operations against the enemy."

A TIMELY DEFENSE

Chicago Defender

The timely defense of the conduct of Negro troops by Marcus Ray, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War was most reassuring.

Mr. Ray's rejoinder came at a time when the smear campaign, initiated by the Meader report was beginning to gain considerable momentum at the expense of the reputation of Negro troops in Germany. Since this report had singled out Negro troops for caustic criticism, the War Department was under the compulsion of conducting its own investigation for the sake of the record.

1-4-47

Mr. Ray, who is a soldier by training and an able and honest man, was dispatched to the European scene for an on-the-spot investigation. At his press conference in Washington shortly after his return, he made it clear that Negro troops presented no special problems.

Chicago, Ill.

The implications are clear. Negro soldiers have no monopoly on misbehavior. Their conduct followed the general pattern of American soldiers. Any blanket indictment of their behavior is without a doubt the work of prejudiced minds. It is no more fair to level such a general criticism at black soldiers than it would be to condemn all white soldiers for the misdeeds of a few rascals. Ray's observations obviously should go a long way toward lessening the evil effect of the Meader report.

Sat.

Drawn From All Sections Of American Zone

Journal and Guide

Sixty Negro Officers On Staff Of Two Infantry Battalions

Norfolk, Va.

VILSECK, Germany—After several weeks of intensive training approximately 2,000 Negro troops assigned to the recently activated 370th and 371st Infantry Battalions will soon be ready to assume their new duties as part of the constabulary troops in the American Zone in Germany.

9-6-47

Drawn from all sections of the American Zone and from a variety of units including Transportation, Quartermaster and Engineer subjects, the men were given special military training to better equip them for their new assignment.

Two hours of each day were spent in classrooms ranging from

Most of the officers assigned to the 761st Tank Battalion, the 614th Tank Destroyer Battalion and the 92nd and 93rd Divisions. The battalions, presently attached to the 1st Infantry Division for training, will assume guard

Major Benjamin O. Davis, presently at Illinois and in command of the 371st is Major General Edward Gray of Chicago.

(United States Armed Forces Institute) courses

SIXTY NEGRO OFFICERS ON STAFF

Approximately sixty Negro officers comprise the all-Negro staffs of the two battalions. No soldier was exempted from this training and those who, during the 370th

Walter Dabney of Washington, D. C.

WHERE THEY VISITED—Major Steve G. Davis, General Staff Corps, points to areas that were visited by Marcus H. Ray (left), civilian aide to Secretary of War, on his tour of Army installations in the European and Mediterranean Theatres where Negro troops are stationed. Ray and party, which included Major Davis, arrived in Frankfurt, Germany, Headquarters, U.S. Forces, European Theatre, on Nov. 18. The tour included Army installations in Germany, Austria and Italy. Troop morale, community attitudes, housing and recreational facilities were observed. A specific interest studied was the implementation of the War Department postwar policy on utilization of Negro manpower. They returned to the States recently.

Name Marcus Ray General Staff Officer Abroad

Chicago Defender 11-8-47

WASHINGTON — Lieut. Col. Marcus Ray of Chicago, who resigned his post as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War to resume military status as Negro troop adviser on the staff of Gen. Lucius D. Clay in Frankfort, Germany, has been elevated to a General Staff Corps officer, it was learned through official army sources.

Ray, a former field artillery officer, is one of three Negro officers ever to be named a General Staff Corps officer, which is a Chief of Staff designation. The first ever to be named was Maj. Steve Davis, also of Chicago, who is presently assigned to the Intelligence and Evaluations Division of the army in Washington. The second was Maj. David A. Lane Jr., also assigned to National Army headquarters officer here.

General Staff Corps officers are those who work on the staff of the Chief of Staff.

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Army of Occupation (Europe--Walls Report)

BISHOP WALLS AND HIS MESSAGE

A considerable group of interested African Methodist Zion leaders gathered in Washington Tuesday, September 23rd, to formulate plans for presenting Bishop William J. Walls in various strategic centers of the nation, giving him the express opportunity there to present his thrilling story of what he saw and felt on his recent tour of American occupied areas of Europe. As the guest of the American government and the War Department Bishop Walls, in company with a distingushed group of American churchmen, was invited to study and report to the nation on conditions as he viewed them, and to tell what, in his opinion, could be done on the American scene,to improve the attitude of European nations toward our country and government. 9-18-47

Those who heard Bishop Walls at the Wilmington meeting know well enough what tremendous import and implications are implied in his message, and they realize that others througout the nation will want to hear his story. To further increase the interest and purpose of these appearences throughout the country it was decided that all funds raised, except of course, the bare expenses of travel and entertainment, will go first, to give food and other essential relief to the starving school children of the areas visited and otherwise give proof that the commission's visit had tangible results.

The leaders, who planned this intinerary for Bishop Walls had in mind not only the tremendous honor shown Bishop Walls and the African M. E. Zion Church, but also the equally challenging responsibility the church shares in giving Bishop Walls an opportunity to report to the nation.

Expression was made of the fact that through the years Zion Methodism has had great leaders, who in various ways and at sundry times have implemented the efforts of the church to assume its full responsibility in the total scheme of bringing to bear upon national and world affairs the influence of Christianity, as this was and is, inherent in the organized church. The project, as outlined and planned, is not only a deserved recognition of the outstanding leadership prol vided by Bishop Walls, but also the adequate comprehension of denominational responsibility in a matter of great international concern. The Star of Zion

And, although denominational leaders will spear-head the presentation of Bishop Walls. the plan calls for inter-racial and interdenominational committees in the various centers where he will speak, to the end that all the Christian forcces of the communities may feel the impact of the message and be challenged to decisive and responsive action.

In consideration of the important fact that Bishop Walls was far and above a representative of his own particular denomination, it is our conviction that Christians, irrespective of denominational affiliation, will be eager to participate in this wholly worthwhile effort, to the end that the results may be effective on a tremendously large scale. 9-18-47

Progress of the plans will be presented in fuller detail in subsequent editions of the Star of Zion,and we urgently request all denominational journals to lend their fullest co-operation in giving the fullest possible publicity to Bishop Walls' appearances, whenever and wherever he shall be scheduled to speak.

Hungry People in Europe Turn Backs on Religion, Bishop Walls Declares

Afro-American

Finds Church Playing Small Part in Helping to Rehabilitate Persons in War-Torn Areas

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 12-13-47

NEW YORK — "There is no emphasis on the fact that religion is essential to the reconstruction and stabilizing of culture and civilization" of the war-torn countries of Europe, Bishop W. J. Walls told a capacity audience at Mother Zion AME Church here on Dec. 1. Sat. 12-13-47

"I have found that the church is not playing a great part in the spiritual resurgence of these countries, the bishop, one of 14 American clergyman recently selected to tour European occupation centers by the War Department, declared.

This is true, he pointed out, at a time when religion is most needed to stabilize morale. A materialistic formality is found running through Germany because there is nothing to take its place, he said.

Rebuilding Churches Problem

Bishop Walls stated that disallusionment, mental paralysis, the economic situation, housing incapacity and a general feeling of helplessness seems to have its grip over the people. Afro

The big problem now is how to get these disillusion people back to church, he maintained, setting forth that the United States Government has helped every cause but the church. "Let us not forget, he said, "that churches are good business for democracy." American

Hunger is prevalent everywhere, he declared, advising that the president of Heidleberg University in Austria told him that of 4,000 students enrolled, 40% were tubercular and 20% of the faculty also had TB.

Would Accept DP'S

This is because of malnutrition arising from and the handicap to health resulting from a shortage of doctors and medicine,' he pointed out.

It is Bishop Walls' opinion that from 100,000 to 250,000 displaced persons from Europe should be allowed to emigrate to the United States. Baltimore, Md.

"It must be remembered," he said, "that DP's are constituted of all types of people and among them are some of the brightest minds and strongest characters in the world. Sat. 12-13-47

"They have seen all but 1,500,000 of their brothers, sisters and children destroyed, burned and buried and they have sickened of the thought of staying in such a land," he declared.

GI's Unfairly Treated

Bishop Walls, whose report to the War Department relating to colored soldiers in Europe already has been summarized in this newspaper, found those troo "more sinned against than s ning," as was set forth in t Meader Report, which shocked t nation.

He said he learned that color soldiers did not commit 35% the crimes as was attributed them by Meader; but that fr 17% to 27% of the prisoners courts martial were colored.

The prelate also attacked seg gation of U.S. troops by race Germany, stating that it was poor example of democracy wh the Army afforded German p ple by allowing a different sta to be attached to its soldiers the basis of race. 10-13-47

Wants Policies Corrected

"Before we vote for univers conscription of young manhoo we would do well to study h we may correct the trends a practices already infesting o Army," he declared. Sat.

Among other speakers at t mass meeting at Mother Zion l Monday were Dr. Samuel Cavert, general secretary of t Federal Council of Churches Christ in America, and Dr. B. Robeson, pastor of the church, brother of Paul Robeson, singe actor.

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FORGET BISHOP WALL'S PRAYER AT END OF CONFERENCE ON GERMANY WITH WAR SECRETARY

The Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Clergemen Report Says New Type of Leader Should Be Sent To Post War Germany

Sat - 8-16-47

SAYS NATION MUST SET HIGH DEMOCRATIC STANDARDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., July — (NNPA) — Bishop William J. Walls of the A. M. E. church, Chicago, contributed three ideas to a press conference held last Monday by fourteen celrgymen who had just returned from a 35-day European survey for the Secretary of War.

First. He wanted to open the press conference with prayer. Major General Luther D. Miller, chief of army chaplains, suggested that prayer be deferred until the end of the conference, but at its close prayer apparently was forgotten.

His other comments in the conference concerned spiritual and educational needs in Germany.

The bishop said the Germans are an educated people and that America needs to send to Germany a high type of leader and teacher if this country is going to teach the Germans democracy. He also stressed the importance of Americans setting an example of democracy.

Sat 8-16-47

While he did not say so, it was clear that his latter statement referred to race relations.

Bishop Walls said that colored civilian workers in Germany were good representatives of America and colored Americans.

There are only six colored chaplains to attend to the spiritual needs of 8,000 colored troops in Germany, he said.

Colored instructors and lecturers, he said, would help effectively by setting an example and testifying to the fair working of democracy on which unfortunate publicity and propaganda has impressed the German mind unfavorably.

Bishop Walls said this propaganda has been carried on by outside opponents of the United States and indirectly by inimical Army personnel, adding that it 'has mystified the German mind to a degree and may increase the difficulty of understanding democracy by those who need to be taught the way out of Semitic prejudice."

The future of democracy in Europe and the achievements of the United States, he said, "will be enchanced by this example of an impartial application of its principles."

Sat-8-16-47

Bishop Walls said Germany is a network of confusion, and some Germans were balking at American democratic methods in educating and handling youth. American soldiers and civilians, he explained, are working with youth groups with good programs for democratic indoctrination.

He specially noted the Red Cross clubs in Frankfurt, where there is no race segregation or discrimination.

"One wonders whether the trend toward segregation on the basis of race in Uncle Sam's army will bear the better fruit of goodwil and understanding," Bishop Walls said quizzically.

Some American practices, h stated, need to be restudied. H said "the tightly drawn patter of home practices, which alread are in chaos. will be bette placed on other people we serve

Concerning the crime rate a tributed to colored American sol iers, Bishop Wills pointed o that reports had indicated th while colored troops constitut about 8 per cent of the occupati forces, they were charged with

Responsible officers, he sai have restudied the crime situati and find that only 17 per cent the crime is charged against colored soldiers.

Sat-8-16-47

One factor is this high crime rate, he said, is the type of troops in Germany. He said most of the soldiers, white and colored, belong to service units and their educational level is lower that that of men in tactical units.

He pointed out that there are no colored soldiers in the constabulary. Colored soldiers, he said, constitute "a significant and increasing" part of the military police. There are efficient military police units in Frankfurt, Manheim and Giesen, he said, and similar units could be formed in Berlin, Munich, Vienna and other cities.

General Lucius D. Clay, commanding general of United States forces in Europe, directed his attention to a crack colored honor guard recently organized in Berlin, Bishop Walls said. General Clay is proud of this unit, the Bishop said, "and so was I when I saw them drill."

He said this honor guard is used in special occasions when General Clay receives and puts on a review for distinguished visitors.

There also is an experiment in Grafenwohr were fifty-five colored teachers are in training, h said, and two colored infantry units are planned for the occupation zone.

Sat-8-16-47

Bishop Walls and the other 1 clergymen in the group had breakfast in Bermuda and held their press conference at 1 p. m., th same day at the Pentagon Build ing.

Army of Occupation (Hall's Report)

Don't Let Women GI's Are Ad

-The Afro-American

By DOUGLASS HALL

BERLIN—"I will not advise you to do as many people have done in Africa, use their women, destroy their morals, disgrace them, declared AMEZ Bishop W. J. Walls to more than 300 soldiers that gathered to listen to him here recently. tly. "If you find yourself in a situation which involves the honor of a woman, do by her the honorable thing just as you would expect someone to do by your sister." With these words, Bishop Walls gave his views on interracial marriages as he stopped here on one leg of his 35-day tour of the European theater with a group of religious leaders in Germany. Later he was in conference with Gen. Lucius D. Clay, commanding general of the European Theater who said that he plans to use colored troops in combat and tactical units.

"A great mistake has been made by placing most colored soldiers in service units during peace-time," declared the general, who until then had been silent but not inactive.

New Setup in Progress

Already an honor guard platoon has been organized in Berlin, Germany and two infantry battalions are being organized in the American Zone of Germany. Explaining his action, General Clay said, "Men in these (service) units have generally a very low standard of soldiering—whether they are white or colored.

"I propose to place colored troops in combat tactical units where they will have an opportunity to display their qualities as good soldiers."

Amazed Over Devastation

During his tour of Berlin, Bishop Walls inspected troop installations, living conditions—among German civilians and displaced persons, and many other places of interest. The prelate, who had visited Germany before the war, was greatly impressed with the amount of destruction that has been showered upon Germany since his last visit.

A Lesson for Americans

As he walked through the "Reichskanzlei" former stomping ground of Adolph Hitler, he remarked that this was the product of a nation which had directed its military power in a wrong direction.

Army Not Disposed

So far, it seems not a single application has been approved by the American Occupation Army and there are many indications that the Army has a definite negative attitude towards such mingling. marriages.

As a result, the birthrate of colored children born out of wedlock is constantly increasing.

Combat Service Promised

Bishop Walls Praises Negro Troops In Germany, Says Jim Crow On Wane

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill. Sat 8-23-47

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Bishop William J. Walls of the AME Church, Chicago, contributed three ideas to a press conference held last Monday by 14 clergymen who had just returned from a 35-day European survey for the Secretary of War.

First. He wanted to open the press conference with prayer. Major General Luther D. Miller, chief of army chaplains, suggested that prayer be deferred until the end of the conference, but at its close prayer apparently was forgotten.

His other comments in the conference concerned spiritual and educational needs in Germany.

The bishop said the Germans are an educated people and that America needs to send to Germany a high type of leader and teacher if this country is going to teach the Germans democracy. He also stressed the importance of Americans setting an example of democracy.

Sat. 8-23-47

While he did not say so, it was clear that his latter statement referred to race relations.

Bishop Walls said that colored civilian workers in Germany were good representatives of America and colored Americans.

There are only six colored chaplains to attend to the spiritual needs of 8,000 colored troops in Germany, he said.

Colored instructors and lecturers he said, would help effectively by setting an example and testifying to the fair working of democracy on which unfortunate publicity and propaganda has impressed the German mind unfavorably.

Bishop Walls said this propaganda has been carried on by outside opponents of the United States and indirectly by inimical Army personnel, adding that it "has mystified the German mind to a degree and may increase the difficulty of understanding democracy by those who need to be taught the way out of Semitic prejudice."

The future of democracy in Europe and the achievements of the United States, he said, "will be enhanced by this example of an impartial application of its principles."

Bishop Walls said Germany is a network of confusion, and some Germans were balking at American democratic methods in educating and handling youth. American soldiers and civilians, he explained, are working with youth groups with good programs for democratic indoctrination.

Sat. 8-23-47

He specially noted the Red Cross clubs in Frankfurt, where there is no race segregation or discrimination.

ize, by observing the ruins of the peoples, who have tried that phony racial ideologies are insufficient foundations upon which to build a lasting peace for all the world.'

The clergyman also visited the Russian monument which stands in the shadow of the Brandenburger Gate and the Reichstag. He read of the breaking up of the conference in Paris.

He then visited the monument of Martin Luther and several other churches tin Berlin, most of them completely destroyed by bombing.

Bishop Walls Brands Tan GI Crime Report

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Back From Overseas Tour, Chicago Prelate Says More Chaplains Needed

Sat. 8-9-47

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—Bishop William J. Walls of Chicago branded as false recent claims that the ratio of crime among Negro troops in Europe was comparatively high, in his report to the War Department upon his arrival here from an European inspection tour.

It has been formerly reported that while Negroes constituted only 12 per cent of the occupation troops, they committed 35 per cent of the crime.

Bishop Walls revealed that this figure, on recheck by "responsible officers," had been disproved and that the incidence of Negro crime is only 17 per cent, which is just slightly higher than the ratio of white and colored troops.

This slight difference, said the Bishop, is accounted for by high theatre officers as a reflection of the relatively lower educational status of Negro troops now assigned to Europe.

These facts were revealed last Monday by Bishop Walls who was one of the members of the Clergyman's Commision sent to visit the occupation areas of Europe a month ago by then Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. Sat. 8-9-47

"CONDITIONS IMPROVING"

Bishop Walls was generally impressed by conditions affecting Negro soldiers in Europe pointing out that these conditions were being constantly improved by officers who were demonstrating increased interest in the problems facing the Negro in the Army.

In discussing the educational backgrounds of Negro troops in Europe, Bishop Walls pointed out that nearly all Negroes are in service units and that the general intelligence level of all service troops white or colored, is generally lower than that of tactical or infantry groups. This caused the average level among Negro troops to be lower, he pointed out.

The bishop, who was accompanied on his overseas trip by eleven high ranking white clergymen, pointed out that there are presently no Negro components in the constabulary, although he said that two Negro infantry units are being formed for that purpose. He asserted that Negroes constitute "a significant and increasing part of the military police. This, I believe, should be made general."

Bishop Walls noted that Negro chaplains are not very numerous in the theatre and he told the War Department: "I suggest strongly that more Negro chaplains be appointed." Sat-8-9-47

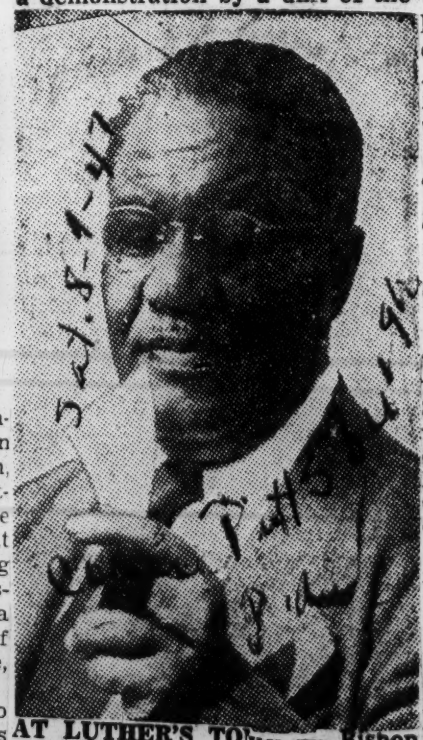
PRAISES GENERAL LEE

Bishop Walls was high in his praise of Gen. John C. H. Lee, commander in the Italian Theatre and well known among Negro GIs for his persistently liberal efforts in their behalf, while he was assistant to the supreme commander in England and in Europe during World War II.

He also paid a high tribute to Lieut. Gen. Lucious D. Clay, present Occupation Zone commander in Europe saying, "He . . . is mindful

Sat-8-9-47

BISHOP WALLS IN BERLIN—Flanked by Honor Guards Alfred May of Auguta, Ga., and William Bell of New York City, Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago, second from left, and Lt. Col. J. G. Reynolds witness a demonstration by a unit of the 111th TC Truck Battalion in Berlin



Sat-8-9-47

AT LUTHER'S TOMB — Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago is shown at the tomb of Martin Luther in Berlin where Bishop Walls, with other prominent clergymen from America, is observing conditions in occupied Germany. Sat-8-9-47

War Dept. Names Defender Bishop Walls For European Tour

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of War Robert Patterson last week announced that among the 35 leading American clergymen who will tour Europe and report on conditions there to the War Department is William J. Walls, of Chicago, Bishop of the AME Zion Church. Sat. 6-21-47

Patterson announced that the ministers will meet with him in the capital June 23 and proceed that afternoon by plane to Rome. From there they will go to Geneva, Switzerland, and thereafter to the major cities of Germany and Austria. They are to report on needs of the U. S. army in occupational zones.

Patterson said that reconstruction in Europe vitally concerns America and that since the United States is a Christian nation, he feels that "our religious leaders have a definite responsibility to familiarize themselves with all problems inherent in developing a program of international relations which will assure a permanent peace." 6-21-47

34L(1) 1947

No "Problem" In Yokohoma

Atlanta Daily World

YOKOHOMA, Japan — (NNPA) — Although colored troops comprise nearly 10 percent of Eighth Army strength, Army officers here take the view that there is no race problem.

"We have placed clubs and recreational facilities convenient to colored troops and they have naturally tended to favor those establishments." That is the Army's explanation for lack of friction between white and colored troops.

Lately, however, colored troops have been involved in 25 per cent of the delinquencies.

More than one-third of the colored soldiers are service troops

The principal missions of the 8th Amy at present include the maintenance of law and order, the security of military suppies and installations, rendering relief in the event of disaster, conducting continuous training of tactical troops, and maintaining combat preparedness.

Atlanta, Ga.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Jan 10-25-47

HE'S C.O.—Captain William O. Holmes of New York City, who is commanding officer of the 630th Ordnance Ammunition Company, Ikego Ammunition Depot, Zushi in Japan. He and his wife, Mrs. Annie E. Holmes, occupy quarters in adjacent Shinjuku.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Jan 2-1947

GUARDING THE EMPEROR—In the guard of military policemen surrounding Emperor Hirohito on a tour in Gifu, Japan, are T/Sgt. Claude R. Lyons (left) of Brooklyn, N.Y., 1st. Lt. Willie Haywood (right) of the Bronx, N.Y., and T/Sgt. Joe L. Searles (background, right) of Asheville. N.C.

Top Non-Coms Credited With 24th Infantry's Work

Afro-American

YOKOHAMA, Japan — Top-grade non-commissioned officers in the 24th Infantry Regiment represent 13 States and the District of Columbia.

Baltimore, Md.

These top-graders, holding the rank of master sergeant or first sergeant, are responsible for the majority of the administration carried on in the unit.

Sat.

On Extensive Field Maneuvers

The 24th Infantry is part of the 25th Infantry "Tropic Lightning" Division commanded by Maj. Gen. Charles L. Mullins Jr., stationed at Camp Majestic, Gifu, Japan.

As one of the Regular Army units performing occupation duty in the Far East, the 24th Infantry constantly participates in extensive field maneuvers designed to maintain the unit at peak efficiency for the performance of these occupational duties.

11-15-47

Following are the top-grade non-commissioned officers in the 24th Infantry:

Master Sergeants Leroy A. Brown, Augusta, Ga.; Donald Noble, Cleveland; Dean Russell, Pittsburgh; James D. Jackson, Pineville, La.; Alphonza Walker, Darby, Pa.; and Harold McLeod Washington.

The first sergeants are:

Wilbert Tanner, Lynchburg, Va.; Roy Herbert, Galveston, Texas; George E. Augustin, New Orleans; John Gunnells, Cincinnati; Julius Coleman, Navasota, Texas; Benjamin Smith, Landis, N.C.; Ben Thompson, Brackettville, Texas;

Calvin Battle, Port Huron, Mich.; Hubert E. McLeod, Wichita, Kan.; Lowhorn G. Ruple, Redboy, Ala., Emmett Dickerson, Camp Hill, Ala., Lawrence Griffin, San Angelos, Texas; Cullen Warren, Columbus, Ga.; Andrew Walton, Bridgeport, Conn.; Borthy Albert, Monticello, Ga.;

James Pirtle, Whiterville, Tenn.; John O. Herring, Garland, N.C.; William Bevens, Washington, D.C.; James L. Grier, Columbus, Ga.; William H. Holliday, Baltimore, Md.; Westley Dawkins, Columbus, Ga.; Harry L. Peppers, Marshall, Texas; and Flowers Horrie Jr., Brundige, Ala.

Afro American Baltimore Md

COMPUTES COST OF WAR CRIMES—Capt. Freeman M. Cause of Newark, N.J., has the task of computing the cost to the U.S. Government of the Eighth Army War Crimes trials. A graduate of Cornell University, he is on temporary duty with the War Crimes Commission from his post as commanding officer of Battery "C," 933rd AAA Battalion, Yokohama, Japan.

34L (1) 1947 Army of Occupation (Pacific)

24th Infantry Engages in Maneuvers in Japan

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Field Training Designed to Maintain Peak Efficiency of Occupational Work

Sat 8-9-47

HONSHU, Japan—In the shadow of storied Mount Fuji, more than 1200 troops of the 24th Infantry Regiment are participating in extensive field maneuvers designed to maintain them at peak efficiency for performance of their occupational duties.

Stationed at Camp Majestic, Gifu, Japan, the 24th is a part of the 25th "Tropic Lightning" Division.

3rd Bn. Goes First

First of the 24th Infantry units to reach the maneuver area near the city of Tomaha was the 3rd Battalion, reinforced by elements of the 24th Regimental Combat Team.

Commanding the battalion was Lt. Col. Gaston C. Eiekel, Sherman, Tex. Battalion executive officer is Maj. James H. Porter, Chicago, formerly commanding officer of the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Five companies compose the 3rd Battalion. Headquarters Company is commanded by Capt. Perkins Ford of Chicago, Company "I" by Capt. Thomas H. Wright, Dayton, Company "L," by Capt. Thomas Gardiner, Shrewsbury, Mass. and Company "M" is led by 1st Lt. Elsby B. Goffinet, Macon, Ga. Sat-8-9-47

Supported by Units

Four units of the 24th Regimental Combat Team are supporting the 3rd Battalion at Tomaha.

Among them are a Cannon Company, headed by Capt. Walter L. Linton, San Antonio, an Anti-Tank Company under command of Capt. James B. Dorwick, Washington, the 36th Medical Collecting Comnapy, commanded by Capt. Lawrence T. Miller, Albany, N.Y. and the 77th Engineer Combat Company led by 1st Lt. Sigismund D. Taylor, New York City.

To relieve the 3rd Battalion upon completion of its two-week maneuver tour is the Regiment's 1st Battalion which is presently at Camp Majestic, Gifu. Forty-five days have been set aside for the field exercise which will include tactical exercises for large and small units and practice firing on four combat-type rifle ranges.

All-Negro Combat Team In Japan Is Loaded With White Officers

Chicago Ill. Defender

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—When 700 men of the 24th Infantry Regiment, only Negro combat team assigned to the Pacific area, arrived at Gifu this week, white officer strength of the unit outnumbered that of Negro officers by a ratio of four to one, the Defender was authoritatively informed. Sat. 2-22-47

White officers aggregated 71 as opposed to the Negro officer strength which added up to a measley total of 18.

While commanding general of the Pacific Theater, Douglas MacArthur has stated he can use all of the qualified Negro officers assigned to the area, there is every indication that the majority of high caliber Negro officers want no part of the postwar Army under its present discriminatory organization.

20 Officers Training

A cadre of some 515 enlisted men and 20 combat officers are presently under going training at Fort Benning, Georgia. They will join the 24th in approximately two months. Moreover, it is expected that other Negro combat officers in Japan and the Pacific area will also be assigned to the 24th. This all-Negro combat team will comprise one of the components of the 25th Division in what has been termed by the War Department as the first integrated division. Actually, it is the first time a Negro regiment has been assigned to the same division with two white regiments.

Chief objection which qualified Negro officers have to enlisting in the Regular Army is the lack of a uniform policy in the assignment and recognition of all officers regardless of race. Sat. 2-22-47

Except in rare instances, as a matter of Army policy, Negroes are not assigned to command positions over white officers, regardless of their capabilities, training, and experience. This policy has existed as far back as 1943, and there is nothing which would indicate it has changed. Sat. 2-22-47

Major At Fort Bragg

One of these exceptions is to be found in the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, where a Negro officer, Major Porter, is assigned to the command position, with white lieutenants serving under him.

In the main, Negro Army officer strength—presently quoted as 1,573, of whom 47 are in the Regular Army—are assigned as chaplains and in medical detachments. In these branches, they have been able to get field ratings of major and lieutenant colonel.

Otherwise, Negro officers out of the Army have no desire to reenlist until the Army's policy and practices become sufficiently democratized to assure them an equal footing, based on qualifications, as that accorded other officers.

ETO Tan Yanks Get New Center

Afro-American

FRANKFURT, Germany—Headquarters Command has announced that the training center for tan trops at Grafenwohr, has been consolidated with a newer center at Kafertal, near Mannheim, Bavaria. Troops who had not completed training were shifted to Kafertal, others were used where needed.

The Command stated that six companies of the 370th and 371st Infantry Battalions, which had completed training at Grafenwohr, were assigned to essential duties requiring trained combat-type troops within the United States zone of Germany. Baltimore Md

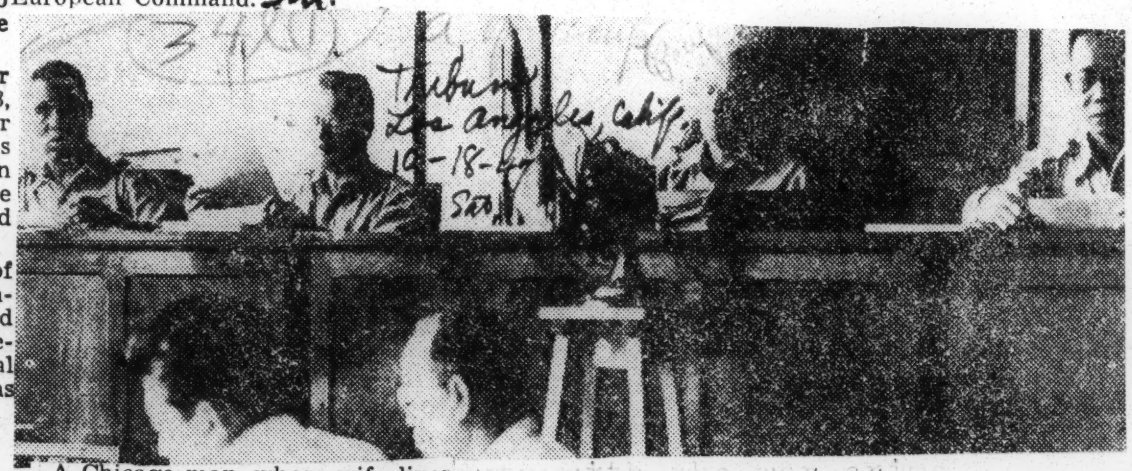
Reason for Shift

Two companies of the battalions, orginally planned for use as Constabulary Forces, which had not completed their training, were shifted to Kafertal. The shift, officials stated, was necessary because the climate and facilities at Granwohr were not suitable for winter training. 9-27-47

Kafertal has revised to receive tan replacements arriving from the United States. The center also will screen incoming replacements and provide for their training where required. Individuals who complete basic training here will be assigned to units within the European Command. Sat.

FIRST OF TWO—Negroes to serve as judge on a war crimes commission in Japan is shown at the left sitting with the commission which also includes a Filipino member. The Nego is Caption Clifford Allen, whose wife, a former Army nurse, lives in Los Angeles. The other Negro, not shown, is Captain Francis W. Potter, of Philadelphia. Los Angeles, Calif Tribune

Allen's wife, former Lt. Clara Henry, will join her husband overseas in January. Tribune Los Angeles Calif



A Chicago man, whose wife lives in Los Angeles, is the first of two Negroes to serve as judge on the war crimes commission in Japan, the Army public information division disclosed this week. Tribune

He is Captain Clifford Allen, husband of a former Army nurse, Captain Clara Henry Allen. Mrs. Allen served six years in the Army Nurse Corps, six months of the time in the African theatre where she was attached to the 25th Station hospital. Los Angeles, Calif.

The Allens met at an Army station. They have been married three years. Mrs. Allen, now in private nursing, will join her husband either the latter part of this year or the first of next. She is the niece of Mrs. Louise Broadus, of 732 E. 27th st., with whom she is making her home. She has a brother here, police officer Edward Henry, of 12829 McKinley ave. Sat.

Captain Allen, who has been in the Army five years, wants to make a career of it. He formerly worked for the Social Security Board in Chicago. 10-18-47

Col. McCormick Praises 24th Inf. for Racial Amity

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Watches Regiment in Review, Notes Harmony in Interracial Housing Area, Touring Orient

CAMP MAJESTIC, Japan — Terming the 24th Infantry Regiment "the Army's most successful example of postwar race relations," Col. Robert R. McCormick, Chicago Tribune publisher, told the troops they had honored their country in war and in peace.

Adressing the troops last Friday after they had marched past in a review held in his honor, Col. McCormick said: Sat.

"All I ask is that upon your return home you join with me and all others who look on Americans as Americans without regard to race." He said he was at their camp at his own request.

Civilian Responsibility

He continued, "the responsiblity for us in civilian life is to bear what we must so that in the end we will win a solid and cohesive United States." 10-11-47

Colonel McCormick recalled that the regiment, organized in 1869, fought heroically in the battle of San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War.

Earlier, Colonel and Mrs. McCormick, who are on a tour of the orient, had inspected the regimental area. In the Red Cross club, they met Wilda Parker, 6339 Champlain Ave., Chicago, a Red Cross worker. 10-11-47

Interracial Housing

In the camp's dependent housing area they found 119 white and colored families living in harmony, sharing recerational, school and shopping facilities. "Back home they would say it couldn't work—but it does," said a white officer.

Mrs. Thomas Wright, colored principal of a school which has 45 pupils—25 colored and 19 white—said the school personnel consisted of five white and seven colored teachers. Wife of a Dayton, Ohio, captain, she has had 18 years of teaching experience.

The kindergarten teacher is Vivian Pryor, 233 E. 60th St., Chicago. After the review Colonel and Mrs. McCormick and their party were guests at a luncheon given by 24th Infantry Regiment Officers.

McCORMICK PRAISES 24TH'S DEMOCRACY

Daily World

CAMP MAJETIC, FIU PREFECTURE, Japan—(NNPA)— Troops of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment, which General Douglas MacArthur brought to Japan earlier this year from Ie Island, near Okinawa, to demonstrate the practical workings of democracy, were praised last Friday by Colonel Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of the Chicago Tribune.

Addressing the troops after they had marched past in a review held in his honor, Colonel McCormick told them "you have honored your country in war and in peace."

Atlanta, Ga. He said he was at their camp at his own request "because I have heard so much about you." He recalled that the regiment, organized in 1869, fought heriocally in the battle of San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American war.

He told the regiment, "All I ask is that upon your return home you join with me and all others who look on Americans as Americans without regard to race."

UNITY RESPONSIBILITY

"The responsibility of us in civilian life," he said, "is to bear what we must so that in the end we will win a solid and cohesive United States of America."

Sat 11-15-47

Earlier, Colonel and Mrs. McCormick, who are on a tour of the orient, had inspected the regimental area at Camp Majestic, 250 miles southwest of Tokyo. In the Red Cross club they met Wilda Parker, 6339 Champlain Avenue Chicago, a Red Cross worker.

In the camp's dependent housing area they found 119 white and colored families living in harmony, sharing recreational, school and shopping facilities. "Back home they would say it couldn't work but it does," said a white officer.

Land Grant College Heads Get Behind Adult Education Project

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 11-15-47

COMPUTES COST OF WAR CRIMES FOR U. S. — Captain Freeman M. Gause of Newark, New Jersey has recently been given the task of computing the cost to the U. S. Government of Eighth Army War Crimes trials. Captain Gause is on temporary duty with the 8th Army War Crimes Commission from his post as commanding officer of Battery "C" 933rd Battalion, Yokohama, Japan. He is a graduate of Cornell University. (U. S. Army Photo from Public Information Division.)

341(1) 1947

MP Unit in Yokohama Marks 1st Anniversary With Program

Afro American, Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-24-47

YOKOHAMA, Japan—The 212th Military Police Company (Corps) known as "Lightening Company," activated May 3, 1946, recently held an organization day program with field events climaxed by a party in the Club Ron-Day-Voo. Robert G. Remley is commanding officer of the company.

In completing its year of duty, the chorps has been led by the following officers, Capt. Norman P. Glass, Lieutenant Anderson, Lieutenant Harris, Lieutenant Crawford, Lieutenant Herb, First Lieutentant Darwin C. Smith, commander; Lieutenants Gallion, Knopea and Gilliespie. Enlisted men with the company are:

T/Sgt. George A. Rozzelle. S/Sgts. Willie L. Henry, Anthony Gregory, Walter H. Jette, George F. Pune; Sgts. Frank Brown, William Flemming, Ventura Garcia, Robert Jenkins; T/4 Joseph Morse; Cpls. Bishop Broadnax, Johnnie Hornbuckle, John Jordan, James McLemore, Peyton Randolph, T/5 John Jenkins;

THREE IN C.I.D.

T/5 Anderson Prevost, T/5 Clarence Washington;

Pfcs. George Backus, Harold Bryant, Carl Childrus, Edaniel Crawford, Aaron Coleman, Hulen Gregory, Shepherd Heard, Hubert Lipscomb, Mallard Singleton, Samuel Vanager; Pvts. Richard Cuffie, James Gray, John Gibson and Theodore Tripp.

Formerly serving with the company and now with the C.I.D. are B. S. Williams, former first sergeant; J. Henderson, former provost sergeant, and W. Bryant, former platoon sergeant. Sat. 5-3-47

Specialist Unit Set Up in Hawaii

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Operates Radar and Searchlights

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Hawaii—Select and specially trained troops now comprise the 88th AAA Searchlight Battery, which was activated early in January, under command of Capt. Edmund Eaman of Benton Harbor, Mich.

Drawn from various units throughout the island, a number of the men were sent to the Signal Corps School at Fort Schafter and to the ordnance school to acquire the specialized knowledge for smooth operation of the battery. Others are trained in maintenance and operation of radar and searchlight power units.

The outfit had exhibits at the industrial exposition at McKinley High School, and at Fort DuRussey during Army Week.

On Easter Sunday morning, the crosses atop Kole Pass in the north sector of the island and Punchbowl Hill in the south sector were illuminated by crews of the 88th Searchlight Battery. Sat. 5-3-47

GI's In Pacific Don't Like MacArthur

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

MANILA, P. I — (ANP) —Why is it that Gen. Douglas MacArthur is made the butt of all complaints by Negro GI's stationed in the Pacific? Ask any of them and they will say "I don't like MacArthur." Perhaps this is the reason why: Sat. 3-15-47

When a GI assaults or kills a civilian in or around any of the various Pacifics, he automatically receives the maximum punishment of death in most cases. The verdict is handed down through the chains of commands, either directly or indirectly from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters.

But when situations are reversed—that is, a civilian decided to kill a few soldiers, a frequent occurrence around these bases—there is never any mention of exacting the death penalty by top brasses. Seldom has the decision, either in military or civilian courts, been death.

A typical example of what happens to a civilian found guilty of murdering soldiers is revealed in the recent case of Alberto Fernandos of Pasay. A Philippine court of appeals found him guilty of homicide in selling wood alchohol as whiskey to U. S. Army Pvts. Ernest Robinson, William E. Lee, and Robert L. Beckett. The three soldiers died after consuming the stuff in April, 1945.

A US-CID report stated that Fernandos concocted the drink out of alcohol found in an abandoned hospital. For this crime, Fernandos received a mimimum prison term of two years.

23,000 Enlistees With Eighth Army

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Criminal Investigation One of Many Tasks

KEEPING THE PEACE—Military police patrols in Yokohama are manned by colored, white and Japanese personnel. Here, Pfc James W. Lloyd, right, of St. Petersburg, Fla., transmits a radio message to headquarters, while Sgt. William D. Baker of Walton, Ind., left, and Shoichiro Kamata look on. Lloyd is from the 212th Military Police Co., while Baker is from the 519th. Sat. 4-19-47

12 LAUNDRY UNITS

Bakers, Fire Fighters Also Have Work to Do

TOKYO, Japan — Assignments ranging from criminal investigating, fire fighting, guarding, to repairing, supplying and providing clean clothing for the army of occupation are being performed by colored personnel with the Eighth Army in Japan.

Most of the 23,000 enlisted men elected to make a career of the Regular Army. Many of them are combat veterans of the war and wear decorations for heroic services.

Following are the 71 Army units to which they belonged and their locations as of June 1:

212th M.P. Co., 51st Criminal Investigation Detachment, 933rd AAA (Automatic Weapons Bat.), 543rd Escort Guard Co., Yokohama—217th Eng. Dump Tr. Co., 768th Eng. Dump Tr. Co., Haneda Air Field—1225th Eng. Fire Fighting Pl., 1250th Eng. Fire Fighting Pl., Tokyo—585th Eng. Dump Tr. Co., Atsugi Air Field—136th Eng. Dump Tr. Co., 3127th Eng. Fire Fighting Pl., 3159th Eng. Fire Fighting Pl., Yokohama — 571st Eng. Dump Tr. Co., Tachikawa — 630th Ordn. Ammun. Co., Zushi—16th AGF Band, 589th QM Laundry Co., 91st QM Railhead Co., 3257th QM Serv. Co., Tokyo.

94th QM Cloth. & Equip. Rep. Det., 355th QM Laundry Det., 359th QM Laundry Det., 440th QM Laundry Det., 515th QM Salv. Coll. Det., 3521st Trans. Corps Tr. Co., 3524th Trans. Corps Tr. Co., 3528th Trans. Corps Tr. Co. (3rd Pl.), Tokyo — 567th Med. Motor Ambul. Co., 631st Med. Prophyl. Det., 632nd Med. Prophyl. Det. 633rd Med. Prophyl. Det. 634th Med. Prophyl. Det., 289th AGF Band, 124th Trans. Corps Tr. Batt. HQ & HQ Co., Yokohama.

610th Port Co., 611th Port Co., 3387th Trans. Corp Tr. Co., 3442nd Trans. Corps Tr. Co., 3443rd Trans. Corps Tr. Co., 3444th Trans. Corps Tr. Co., 3446th Trans. Corps Tr. Co., 3529th Trans. Corps. Tr. Co., 3774th Trans. Corps Tr. Co., Yokohama. Sat. 4-26-47

I Corps

567th Eng. Dump Tr. Co., 3063rd Eng. Dump Tr. Co., Fukuoka, Kyushu—3073rd Eng. Dump Co., Amagasaki, Honshu— 1222nd Eng. Fire Fighting Pl., Gifu, Honshu—1223rd Eng. Fire Fighting Pl., Fukuoka, Kyushu — 1224th Eng. Fire Fighting Pl., Hozono, Honshu —636th Ord. Ammun. Co. (1st Pl.), Sendai, Honshu—369th QM Laundry Co. (2nd Pl.), Gifu, Honshu—369th QM Laundry Co. (3rd Pl), Fukuoka, Kyushu.

524th QM Bakery Pl., Gifu, Honshu—246th QM Laundry Det., Kyoto, Honshu; 247th QM Laundry Det., Fukuoka, Kyushu — 580th QM Office Machine Rep. Det., Kyoto, Honsuh—538th QM Sales Det., Gifu, Honshu — 263rd QM Sup. Det. Sakai, Honshu — 3528th Trans. Corps. Tr. Co., Kyoto, Honshu—291st AGF Band, Gifu. Honshu.

IX Corps

1221st Eng. Fire Fighting Pl., 3160th Eng. Fire Fighting Pl., Sendai, Honshu.

Kobe Base

1226th Eng. Fire Fighting Pl., 3161st Eng. Fire Fighting Pl., 118th Malaria Central Det., 710th MP Co., 15th AGF Band, 369th QM Laundry Co., Kobe, Honshu — 369th QM Laundry Co. (2nd Pl.) Gifu, Honshu—369th QM Laundry Co. (3rd Pl.), Fukuoka Kyushu — 283rd QM Laundry Det., 67th Trans. Corps Tr. Batt., HQ and HK Det., 3523rd Trans. Corps Tr. Co., 3525th Trans. Corps Tr. Co., 3581st Trans. Corps Tr. Co., Kobe, Honshu.

346th Transportation Unit for Work in Japan

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-3-47

Organized at Fort Warren in 1941, Company Has Twice Received Presidential Citation

YOKAHOMA, Japan — Twice awarded the Presidential Unit Citation, the 3446th Transportation Corps Truck Company, one of 70-odd colored trucking units assigned to the Eighth Army, goes quietly about the vital work which began June 10, 1941.

The unit's present commander Captain Edward A. Windebank, Houston, Texas, a veteran of three campaigns in the ETO.

Hudson Roberts, 34 Wood St., Trenton, N.J., is first sergeant. Organized at Fort Francis E Warren, Wyoming, in 1941, the unit sailed on March 19, 1942, for Australia. While stationed at Mt. Isaac, it first received the coveted Unit Citation for outstanding services.

Active in Pacific

Upon completion of its missions in Australia, the unit was sent to Milne Bay, New Guinea, and to Oro Bay, as well as to various sections of the Philippines.

Ordered to Japan in September, 1945, the 346th was again awarded the Unit Citation. Following this the Meritorious Service Unit Plaque was officially presented to the unit on May 12, 1946.

A veteran of 18 months' service in the ETO, Sergeant Roberts served in Italy, France, and Austria, with the Seventh Army's 497th Quartermaster Laundry Company. Among other members of the company are:

ALABAMA: Selma—Pvt. John T. Harris; S/Sgt. Henry A. Lamar; T/5 Charles Lyles; Pvt. Jack S. Payne, Walter W. Murray; Sgt. Lloyd M. McFadden.

TENNESSEE: Murfreesboro—S/Sgt. Shirley Mitchell.

VIRGINIA: Farmville — S/Sgt. William den Vernon; Tuskegee—Pfc. Hubert Jenkins; Newnan, Pvt. Connie Gooby; Augusta—Pvt. Frank Latson.

MARYLAND: Baltimore — T/4 Crockett Forman; T/5 Robert L. Ashley, 1532 West Fairmount St.; Pvt. Charles Lyles; Pvt. Jack S. Payne, Walter W. Murray; Sgt. Lloyd M. McFadden.

TENNESSEE: Murfreesboro—S/Sgt. Shirley Mitchell.

VIRGINIA: Farmville — S/Sgt. William

GEORGIA: Savannah—T/4 Ezekiel Brown, 6238 Banks Pl.

FLORIDA: Sanford—Sgt. Wallace Little; Pompano—Pvt. Dennis Wooten; Bay Harbor—Pvt. Alex. Tripp Jr.

WASHINGTON: S/Sgt.

Stewart J. Knight; Petersburg—Sgt. Julian W. Johnson; Pvt. William Bonner. Sat. 5-3-47
760 West Franklin St.

MASSACHUSETTS: Pvt. Richard S. Forbes.

MICHIGAN: Detroit—Pvt. Thomas J. Coleman; Pvt. Thomas P. Hall.

NEW JERSEY: Bayonne — Pvt. Noah Thomas Jr.; Trenton— 1st Sgt. Hudson Roberts; Bridgeton — T/5 Hubert H. Pierce; Pvt. Frank T. Pierce; Orange—Pvt. Grace Virgil; East Orange — Pvt. Henry Cowan; Carl M. Gallimore.

NEW YORK: New York City—Sgt. John S. Thompson; Pvt. George Allen; Pvt. Charles F. Anderson; Pvt. Leon Melvin; Bronx—Pvt. Jimmies L. Harper, 116 Lenox Ave.; Pvt. Charles D. Shepherd; Pvt. Etheridge White; Pvt. Stanley Stephens; White Plains—T/5 Boisy Mindingall; Roslyn Heights—Pvt. James Mack.

NORTH CAROLINA: Elizabethtown—Cpl. Leo Ballard; Concord—T/5 Andrew W. Robinson; Wilmington — Pvt. Elijah Frazier; Winston-Salem—Pvt. James Russell; Plymouth—Pvt. Frederick D. Smith; Pvt. Joseph Wilson.

OHIO: Cleveland — Pvt. George Welch Jr.; Pvt. Jerome Davis; Rockland—Pvt. Jerry L. Davis.

PENNSYLVANIA: Darby — Pfc. Geane S. Trent; Philadelphia—Pvt. Harold T. Moore.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Loris — Sgt. Booker T. Ellison; New Berry — Pfc. Henry R. Glasgow; Forreston—Pfc.

The Saga of the 24th

Interesting news recently came from the Far East that the Twenty-fourth Infantry, the famed regiment of colored soldiers, was being sent to Garrison three of the choicest Japanese districts.

This brought to mind again the remarkable history of this regiment, which came into being eighty years ago and has participated since then in hundreds of engagements during the Indian Wars, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine insurrection, the Mexican Border troubles and World Wars I and II.

Despite the brilliant record of this regiment, the U. S. Army has always seemed to be in somewhat a dilemma as to how and where it should be used.

Even in World War II, when the fate of the Nation hung in the balance, there was still some doubt regarding its proper unionization. Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

No sooner had it had some action in the Southwest Pacific, and things began to look brighter for the United States, than this regiment was converted into a labor unit and ended the war doing stevedore work on Okinawa. Sat. 2-22-47

Now it has been ordered to Gifu, Japan, and it is explained that this movement is part of the implementation of the Army's decision to integrate colored units into larger white units: that is, the Twenty-fourth Infantry will be a part of the Twenty-fifth Division in the Eighth Army, while a contingent of twenty officers and 515 men from the Twenty-fifth Infantry Combat team, now situated at Fort Benning, Ga., will be sent in later to join the Twenty-fourth Infantry.

This is really not integration as it is usually understood, because these segregated regiments are just as much segregated as they ever were and, as usually in the past, they are assigned to divisions consisting largely of lily-white units.

A sincere carrying out of the policy of integration would be the assignment of colored and white soldiers alike to squads, platoons and larger units.

All the Army has done is to do away with solid Negro divisions (none of which has ever been fully officerd by Negroes) possibly for fear that the Army might be embarrassed by the necessity of appointing Negro Generals. Sat. 2-22-47

Be that as it may, it is heartening to see that this honored body of fighting men has been permitted to drop shovels, picks and hooks and become a fighting unit once more.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-16-47

567th Medical Motor Co. Sets Records in Japan

30 Ambulances Travel 114,267 Miles to Evacuate 897 Patients in Month

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, YOKOHAMA, Japan—During the month of June, 30 ambulances of the 567th Medical Motor Ambulance Company travelled 114,267 miles in evacuating 894 patients in the Tokyo-Yokohama area, Headquarters, Eighth Army has announced.

The 567th, commanded by Capt. Elliott J. Willams of New York, handles all emergency ambulance cases in the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

Included among the patients which the unit transports are United States military and allied personnel and their dependents, and Japanese nationals who reside in the metropolitan area. The 567th is the only unit of its kind in the Eighth Army.

Handles Air Evacuations

Its special operations include at least a dozen air-evacuations each month—evacuations to and from hospital ships and the evacuation of persons who have fallen ill at sea.

The four officers who assist Captain Williams in maintaining the high rating of the outfit are:

Ist Lt. Charles E. Harris of Toledo, Ohio; 1st Lt. John E. Foster, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Ist. Lt. Marion Mann of New York City; and 2nd Lt. Robert T. Allen of Los Angeles. Sat. 8-16-47

"Topkick" is 1st/Sgt. John Walton Jr. of Baton Rouge. Of incalcuable value as a morale builder is Miss Josephine Griffin of Rocky Mount, N.C., group command librarian who recently began operating a 463 volume library in the 567th's area.

Topkick in Japan Served 8 Years With French Legion

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.

JAPAN — One of the most colorful figures currently serving with Eighth Army troops at Fukakusa near Kyoto, Japan, is Ist Sgt. Herbert H. Kemper of Bell, Calif., topkick of the 3528th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment, who served eight years with the Legion Etrangere, the French Foreign Legion, in Morocco, French Indo-China and Syria.

He was a member of the First March Regiment and the Second Mounted Cavalry during his service. Sat. 3-22-47

3 Permanent Units

Making their permanent station at Fukakusa are three units, the 3528th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment, the 246th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment (M) and the 263rd Quartermaster Supply Detachment.

Most of the personnel assigned to the units arrived in Japan recently, and the largest number are Regular Army enlistees. A partial roster of the personnel manning the units is as follows:

DELAWARE

263rd Quartermaster Supply Detachment: Laurel — Isaac N. Jefferson, Gen. Del.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

246th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment: Washington — Calvin L. Harris, 733 Kenilworth Terrace, N.E.

3528th Truck Company: Washington — Matthew Means, 22 Hanover St., N.W.; Charles Powe, 3025 11th St., N.W.; Melvin Todd, 216 I St., N.W.

FLORIDA

246th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment: Winter Garden — James Horne, 173 10th St.

263rd Quartermaster Supply Detachment: Tampa — John Larkins, 1510 Ninth St.

3528th Truck Company: Citra — Roland Druden, Box 23; Clewiston — Joseph Koon, Route 1, Box 121-A; Palmetto — Samuel Walker, 336 Church St.

MARYLAND

246th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment: Pocomoke City — James Schoolfield, Route 2.

3528th Truck Company: Laurel — Ralph Clark, Oak Forrest.

MASSACHUSETTS

3528th Truck Company: Plymouth — Samuel Gale, 179 Ellsworth St.

MICHIGAN

263rd Quartermaster Supply Detachment: Flint — Jimmie L. Clark 1419 Harrison St.; Detroit — Frank Johnson 534 Theodore St.

3528th Truck Company: Muskegon — Acy Davis, 125 Henl St.

NEW JERSEY

246th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment: Newark — Kenneth Smallwood, 29 South 14th St.;

263rd Quartermaster Supply Detachment: Salem — Wesley N. Nichols, 465 Union St.

3528th Truck Company: Freehold — Cornelius Oliver, 13½ Court St.; Newark — Nathaniel Phillips, 98 Badger Ave.

NEW YORK

246th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment: White Plains — Stanley Gallimore, 9 Minerva Pl.; New York City — Robert E. Maynor, 307 West 126th St. Sat. 3-22-47

263rd Quartermaster Supply Detachment: New York City — Ezzie J. Brown Jr., 507 W. 24th St.

3528th Truck Company: New York City — Clifton Adams, 201 W. 145th St.; Fred Bradley, 221 W. 135th St.

NORTH CAROLINA

263rd Quartermaster Supply Detachment: Yanceyville — Flenough Walker, Star Route.

3528th Truck Company: Raleigh — Maurice Alston, 1230 S. Bloodsworth; Walstonburg — James Battle, Route 1; Durham — Irving Bolding, 1410 Knox St.; Black Mountain — Charles Burnett, Route 1, Box 144; Conway — George Lassiter 1039 Harlem Ave.; China Grove — Robert Lowery, Box 685; Halifax — Henry Marrow, Route 1, Box 735; Wilmington — James McAllister, Route 1, Box 135; Halifax — Walter Suggs, Route 1, Box 131; Monroe — James Wanamaker, Route 2 Box 68; Durham — Eddie Williams 510 Martha St.

PENNSYLVANIA

246th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment: Carnegie — Charles J Wright, 18 Vine St.

263rd Quartermaster Supply Detachment: Chester — Laurence T. Guy, 37 E. Second St.; Johnstown — George R. Hemphill, 428 Middle Ave.; Philadelphia — William S. Marshall, 160 W. Price St.; Pittsburgh—George Williams, 703½ Kedron St.

3528th Truck Company: Philadelphia — Prentice Cole, 959 N. 45th St.; Maurice Wood 2210 Manton St. Samuel Young, 2124 N. Carlisle St. Port Kennedy — Charles Clarke Ehrets Rd.; Linwood — James Davis P.O. Box 52; Pittsburgh — Herbert Kemper, 1918 Irving Ave.; John Yates, 2154 Elmore Sq.; Clearfield — David Rockmore, 520 Fourth St.; Conshohocken — Charles Wilson, 16 Forrest St. Sat. 3-22-47

RHODE ISLAND

3528th Truck Company: Newport — Ernest Brown, 98 Levin St.

SOUTH CAROLINA

3528th Truck Company: Darlington — Ernest Byrd, Route 1, Box 33-D Forest Town — Walter Murray Route 1, Box 3; Carlisle — Charles Sims, Gen. Del.

TENNESSEE

246th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment: Chattanooga — Jacob Tyson, 2415 Baldwin St.

263rd Quartermaster Supply Detachment: Knoxville — Hugh E Banks, 2203 Alvin St.; Chattanooga — Calvin Ramsey, 210 Carter St.

VIRGINIA

246th Quartermaster Laundry Detachment: Lynn Haven — Roy M Alexander, Box 131, Route 1.

263rd Quartermaster Supply Detachment: Richmond — Lyman H. McCauley, 516 N. Adams St.; Roanoke — Hugh D. Turner, 55 Fifth Ave., N.E.

3528th Truck Company — Lynchburg — Laurence Banton, 807 Owen St.; Charles City — Earl Jones Gen. Del.; Suffolk — Joseph Rodger, P.O. Box 179.

WEST VIRGINIA

3528th Truck Company: Charleston — Fulton Washington, 206 N. Rand St.

Lieut.-General Eichelberger Praises Troops

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 1-26-47

Sees No Reason Why It Shouldn't Be Snappiest Unit

GIFU, Japan—(NNPA)—A Colored regimental combat team will take over three of the choicest Japanese districts soon when the 24th Infantry Regiment joins the occupation forces.

Already the third battalion of the the 24th, 1,100 men, is training at a camp ten miles from Gifu and 250 miles west of Tokyo. The regiment will be near its full strength of 5,000 soon with the scheduled arrival of the first and second battalions.

Here January 20 on an inspection trip, Lieutenant General R. L. Eichelberger, commander of the 8th army, praised the colored troops and told them, "I see no reason why you should not be the snappiest outfit in Japan."

TO REPLACE 27th

The new combat team will take over Gifu, Shizuoka and Aichi districts, now policed by the 27th Infantry. The 27th will replace the Fourth infantry, which will be inactivated. The regiments are part of the 25 Division under the command of Major General Charles L. Mullins Jr., with headquarters in Osaka.

The 24th was the first sizeable colored unit to see combat in the war in the Pacific theater. After some action in the southwest Pacific, it was converted into a labor unit and ended the war in Okinawa. Daily World.

Its incorporation into the 25th Division will be the army's first implementation of a report on the use of colored troops, made by a board headed by Lieutenant General Alvin C. Gillem and adopted as War Department policy May 6.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The report recommended that colored troops be recruited in the one to ten ratio—the same as the proportion of colored people in the population—and that colored units be integrated into white outfits. The Army contemplates no future all colored divisions, such as the 92nd and 93rd. Sun. 1-26-47

General Eichelberger said a cadre of 20 officers and 515 men from the 25th Infantry Combat Team stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, would arrive in February to strengthen the new regimental combat team. Recruits have been added rapidly since the original cadre, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Gaston Eiker of Sherman, Texas, flew in from Okinawa in October. Atlanta, Ga.

NEW EXPERIMENT

Bill Costello broadcasting "News of the World" from Tokyo over the Columbia Broadcasting System January 20th, gave the following description of the inspection of Camp Majestic, a former Japanese air base in Central Japan, where the 25th Infantry Combat Team will be stationed:

"Today in Japan I saw the beginnings of a new American experiment in race relations. If the experiment succeeds, the United States Army in the 24th Infantry Regiment will have its first regular regimental combat team composed entirely of Negro soldiers.

"I saw the regiment taking form and establishing itself at the west Honshu city of Gifu during a 24-hour inspection trip with Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, commander of the Eighth Army.

"The adjective that best describes General Eichelberger is fatherly, and it was a father's enthusiastic interest which he took this morning in his first visit to the 24th Infantry. He tramped through the mud to watch them drilling, to visit their barracks and mess halls, and canteens, to see the new houses under construction for their dependents. Daily World

PERFORM SAME JOB

"And he reminded the troops he reviewed, as well as we who made the trip with him on his special train, that the Negro troops of the 24th Infantry will now perform the same job as the white regiment they are relieving and will receive exactly the same accommodations and treatment as any other unit of the American Army. Atlanta, Ga.

"Today there were about 800 troops or one battalion on the post. Some 2,000 more will arrive next week from Okinawa and another crack cadre from the 25th Infantry at Ft. Benning, Georgia, is scheduled to complete the outfit in February. When its organization is completed, the 24th will be a completely self-contained tactical regiment, a permanent Negro organization taking its place with two other white regiments as an integral part of the 25th Division.

"General Eichelberger this morning echoed the sentiments of millions of Americans when he said he expects the new regiment to make every American, as well as every Negro, proud of its conduct and achievements. Sun. 1-26-47

Afro American Baltimore Md. Sat. 5-24-47

STAND GUARD AGAINST FIRE—Shown in a routine drill on their fireboat in Kobe harbor, members of the 3161st Fire Fighting Platoon direct a stream of water o nan imaginary blaze. Left to right, Pfcs' Tommy Hall Jr., Chicago; William T. K. Hinkson, Flushing, L.I., N.Y., and Lownie Baker, Lincoln, Texas.

3161st Unit Has Fought More Than 400 Blazes

Afro Americas, Baltimore Md.

1226th Platoon, Made Up of 18 Men, Inspects Equipment and Keeps Extinguishers in Order

KOBE, Japan — Serving at Kobe Port, largest harbor in Japan, are the 3161st and 1226th Fire Fighting platoons, which have established good records for effective operation.

During the last inspection of fire-fighting groups in Japan, the 3161st was the only unit which received a "superior" rating. One member of the organization has lost his life, and many others have received burns and injuries in fighting more than 400 fires.

Besides combatting fires, the 1226th Platoon, composed of 18 men, is charged with conducting regular inspections of equipment in its zone and with the maintenance, in usable order, of more than 1000 portable extinguishers each month.

Texan Commands Units

The 3161st embarked from Fort Lewis, Wash., for Manila, Philippines, in March, 1945, operated at Base "M," Batangas, and arrived at Nagoya, Japan, in October, 1945. The 1226th was activated at Kobe last August.

Commanding the units, which work as a team, is 1st Lt. L. A. Woolridge Jr., of Mineral Wells, Texas. Assisting Lieutenant Woolridge are 2nd Lt. Stradford G. Folkes, Richmond, Va.; and S/Sgt. Acie Flemings, Dallas, Texas.

Among those in the fire-fighting platoons are:

ALABAMA

1226th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon: Centreville, T/5 Richard T. Thurston.

FLORIDA

1226th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon: Seffner — Sgt. James L. Franklin; Pensacola — Cpl. Leroy Schutz.

NEW JERSEY

1226th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon: Morristown — Pfc. William Wall, 71 Madison St.

NEW YORK

3161st Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon: Flushing — Pfc. William T. Hinkson.

1226th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon: Turkey —Pfc. Clinton M. Warren.

OHIO

1226th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon: Columbus — Sgt. Melvin C. Hoston; Youngstown — T/5 Calvin Kennedy; Canton — Pfc. Robert Holt; Toledo — Pvt. Leo Gates.

3161st Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon: Columbus — T/5 Freddie Tanner; Springfield — Pfc. James E. Clarke.

PENNSYLVANIA

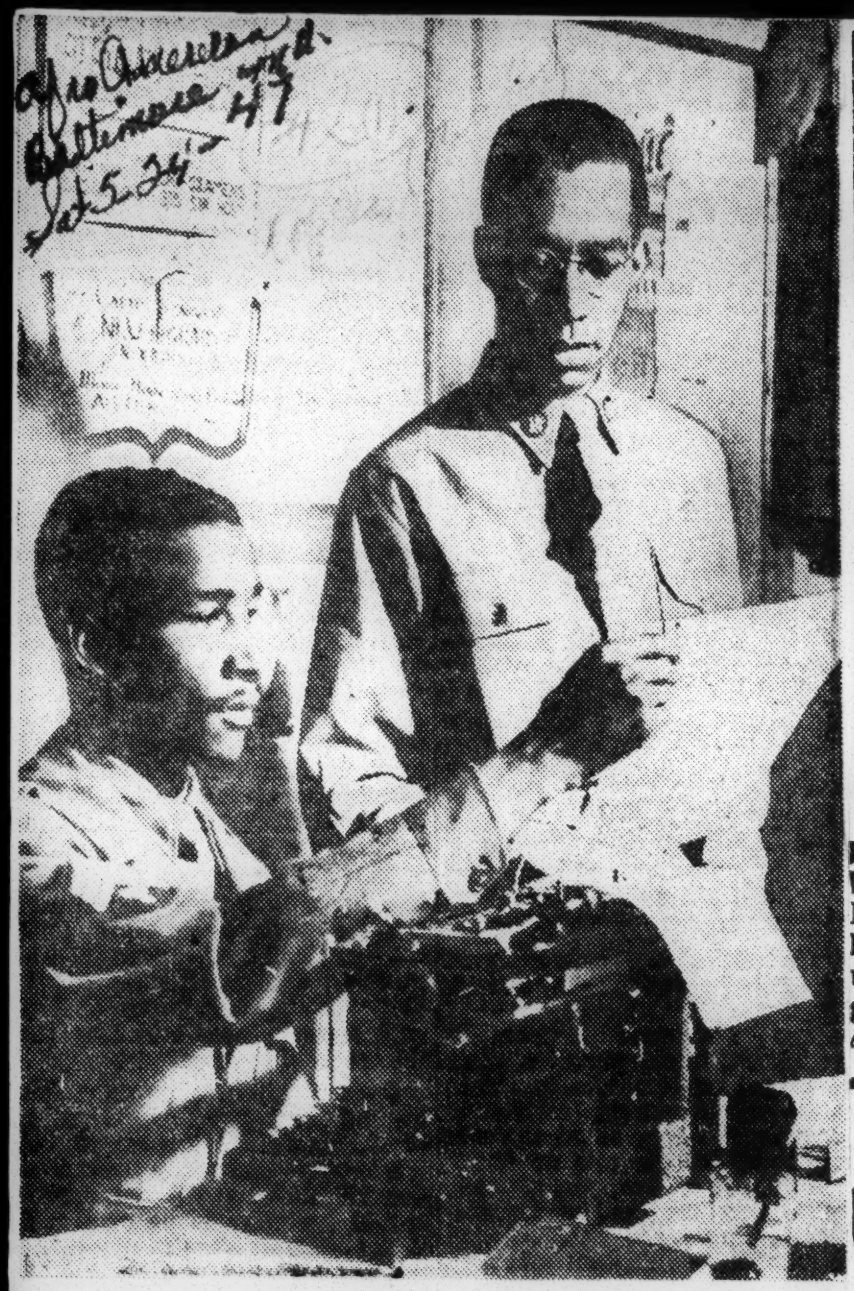
1226th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon: Erie — Pfc. Robert A. Thompson, Pittsburgh — Pfc. Alphonso Washington.

3161st Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon: Philadelphia — Pfc. Warren D. Daniels, 1709 W. Columbia Ave.

VIRGINIA

1226th Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon: Portsmouth — T/5 Davis.

3161st Engineer Fire Fighting Platoon: Richmond — 2nd Lt. Stradford G. Folkes.



Afro American Baltimore Md. Sat 5-24-47

NEWS DISPENSERS—Keeping troops informed is the job of these two staff members of the Daily News published for the men of the 98th Quartermaster Battalion in Kobe, Japan. Shown preparing copy for the publication are, left to right, T/4 Wilbert G. Mills, 625 N.J. Ave., and Cpl. Randolph J. Taylor, 12 Forty-seventh St., S.E., both of Washington.

Afro American

KEEPING ORDER IN JAPAN—Officers of the 710th Military Police Company, now maintaining order and discipline in Kobe, Japan, are presented above with 1st Lt. William L. Fowler, seated, of Leavenworth, Kan., commander of the unit. Standing are, from left: 2nd Lt. Louis E. Oliver, Morganfield, Ky.; 1st Lt. William E. Porter, Lima, O.; and 1st Lt. Anderson McGruder, Columbus, Ga.

710th MP Outfit Patrols U.S. Base in Kobe, Japan

Afro American

KOBE, Japan—The 710th Military Police Company has maintained effective patrol of Kobe Base, supply hub for all United States forces in the Southern Japan occupation area, since July, 1946. Baltimore, Md.

Heading the unit are three combat veterans, Lt. William E. Porter, Lima, Ohio, executive officer; First Lt. William L. Fowler, Leavenworth, Kansas; First Lt. Anderson McGruder, Columbus, Ga., and Second Lt. Louis E. Oliver, Morganfield, Ky., recently assigned.

Lieutenant Porter was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in Italy in December, 1944, with the 366th Infantry. Lieutenant Fowler, a graduate of the University of Kansas, wears the Unit Citation, and spent 23 months in the Pacific.

Won Battlefield Honor

Lieutenant McGruder was awarded the Bronze Star and won a battlefield commission while with the 92nd Division's 365th Infantry Regiment. He also holds the Combat Infantry Badge and the Purple Heart.

Lieutenant Oliver, formerly a first sergeant of the 710th M.P. Co., was commissioned last January, and is traffic officer of the unit. First Sgt. Thomas McLaurian Jr., former University of Kansas student, is top enlisted man in the outfit. Sat 5-24-47

50 Soldiers Get Certificates From Army School in Hawaii

Afro American

Baltimore Md.

HAWAII — Approximately 50 Tan Yanks were among the 134 soldiers who, late last month, received completion-of-course certificates after five weeks of study at the area school here.

Twenty-six of the 50 GI's, who received certificates are members of the 88th Searchlight Battery, which was recently organized on the island with a complement of picked men from various units. Sixty members of the unit are now in attendance at the school.

Baltimore Md.

The certificates were awarded the troops at exercises, at which talks were made by Brig. Gen. Wayne C. Smith, commanding officer of Schofield Barracks; Lt. Col. John P. Dicks of the information and education section; and Col. H. C. Fellows, director, information and education section in the area. Sat. 5-24-47

The area schools are an outgrowth of the Army educational program. This part of the War Department program is set up to permit men to continue their education while in the Army.

Two Daring GIs End Jap Gang's Black Marketing

Mich. Chronicle

Detroit, Michigan

YOKOHAMA, Japan—Quick and daring action by two young American soldiers here recently resulted in effectively breaking up a black market ring suspected of having international ramifications and led to the detention of six Japanese ringleaders of the plot, according to announcement of Col. H. R. W. Herwig, depot commandant.

Pfc. Clarence Q. Hill and Pvt. Edward Terrill, both of Philadelphia, were the heroes of the Security detachment "scoop" which landed the Jap suspects in the hands of U.S. army authorities and the CID. Sat. 1-18-47

Hill and Terrill were approached by Japanese who told them they "could make some big money if they would work with the gang."

The soldiers, both 19 years old, reported the proposal at once to Lt. Col. P. D. Harter, security officer of the QM base, who told the two to maintain their contact with the outlaws.

The youths, members of 4077 2M Service company, met several times with a Japanese contact man who claimed he knew the "gang" but was not a member of it. A plan was worked out whereby the two U.S. army men would take a truck and a jeep, a pistol, army uniform and M.P. army bands. The Jap said he was to wear the uniform and act as interpreter during the subsequent proceedings.

They were to pose as army M.P.s and raid a Japanese warehouse and a home in both of which were stocked stolen American and Japanese goods. The goods were to be turned over to the "gang" and the two soldiers would get their "cut" of proceeds from sale of the merchandise on the black market.

The Q.M. Security office contacted the Civilian Intelligence department which requested that the two army vehicles that the soldiers would "steal" be marked so that the CID could trace them easily and follow behind. On this mission the CID would be accompanied by soldiers of the 720th M.P. unit.

When final plans had been laid in the security office, the two vehicles left the depot, the truck driven by Lt. Upshaw Sams of the Security unit, disguised as an enlisted man. The contact man was picked up at the designated point to lead the Ameircans to the warehouse and home to steal the goods. While driving down an alley the CID party lost the vehicles, but the lead truck and jeep proceeded as scheduled and began the raid. As they were loading goods onto the truck, members of one of the gangs began to gather and surround the three soldiers, who decided at this point to start making arrests. They rounded up the six Japanese and prisoners and goods were turned over to the CID. According to Col. Herwig, it consisted of large quantities of silk, watches, cigarettes, and oil. Sat. 1-18-47

Hill, the first hero of the affair, lives at 827 Alden Pl., Philadelphia, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hill, while Terrill, his equally daring companion, gave his address as 1011 Oger Place and his next-of-kin as an aunt, Miss Marie Francis.

The Courier

Gls in Japan Give School $2,000

Pa. Sat. 1-18-47

WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY IN OSAKA, Japan.—Members of the non-commissioned officers' club of the Twenty-fourth Infantry Regiment recently donated the sum of $2,000 to the American School for Dependents' Children at Camp Majestic, Gifu, Japan. The school will have grades ranging from kindergarten through the eleventh grade.

341(1)

Crack MP Unit Guards 8th Army Headquarters

212th Company Found Efficient and Courteous in Performance of Police Duties in Yokohama

WITH THE 8TH ARMY, Yokohama, Japan—A carefully selected group of colored MPs stand guard over Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's 8th Army Headquarters at the Customs Building, nerve center of all occupation force operations in Japan.

Commanded by Capt. Robert G. Remley, Russellville, Mo., who wears the Bronze Star, Croix de Guerre and five battle stars, the 212th Military Police Company has established itself as an efficient and courteous unit.

Assisting Captain Remley are 1st Lts. Frank E. York, Oakland, Calif.; Charles F. Herb, Philadelphia; Doyle W. Mills, Washington, Pa.; Nobiling Emerit of Kewanee, Ill., and 1st Sgt. Harold W. Brown, Great Falls, Mont.

On Duty Since Last May

The 212th has been keeping order in central Yokohama since last May. Eight motor patrols are dispatched daily to check violations of traffic regulations. Six men are stationed at Kotibuki police substation.

In addition the 212th checks Japanese carabets and off-limit areas, and performs other law enforcement duties. Its personnel has been qualified for its assignments by on-the-job training under the constant supervision of five officers.

34I(1)

Daily World Atlanta Ga. Dec. 12-3-47

AT THE SIBONY AMERICAN SCHOOL--Colonel Robert R. McCormick, Editor and Publisher of the "Chicago Tribune," discusses the progress of the Siboney American School with the principal, Mrs. Thomas H. Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, and the Commanding General of the 25th Infantry Division, Major General Charles L. Mullins, Jr. Colonel McCormick recently completed an inspection of American troops in the Far East. The Siboney American School is for the dependents of personnel of the 24th Infantry Regiment stationed at Gifu, Japan.—(U. S. Army photo from Public Information Division).

34L(1) 1947

viation

90 PILOTS REMAIN OUT OF 909 TRAINED DURING WAR

Tribune
Los Angeles Calif.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Out of 909 Negro pilots trained and graduated from Tuskegee Army Air base during the war, 90 pilots and 12 other rated officers remain in the Army Air Forces, the War Dept. has announced. The flying officers are stationed at Lockbourne Army Air Base, Columbus, Ohio, with the 477th Composite Group. Six pilots are assigned to Air ROTC units at Howard university and Tuskegee Institute. Two are with the War Dept.

Sat. 7-5-47

341(1) 1947

Conscription

1,154,720 Negroes Served In Armed Forces

Sat. 3-22-47

The National Selective draft recently released a report showing the accumulated inductions and enlistments of Negro soldiers in the armed forces of the United States. It is written,, "By their deeds ye shall know them," and it is a fine argument to present to such un-American organizations as the Columbians and the Ku Klux, now operating in certain sections of the United States to have them know that 7.7 per cent of the Negroes in the United States, or in round figures, 1,154,720, have served since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, either by enlistment or draft under the Stars and Stripes. Black Dispatch

Of this vast horde of Negro manhood the report shows 80,637 volunteered, 1,207 of this patriotic group came from the plains of Oklahoma. In all, the report shows that Oklahoma contributed in draft and enlistment a total of 14,845. They served in battle strength on every continent in the world, and in distant island atolls, and their records in more or less degree is likened to Dorie Miller, the valorous Texas youth, who though untaught in the use of naval guns on his sinking vessel, went down to an ocean's grave battling the enemy with weapons foreign to the training of a Negro messmate. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Negroes fought in the air in the 99th Persuit Squadron and in every branch of the armed services before the war ended. Progress in America's social outlook since the first World War was shown in that Negroes fought along side American white soldiers, whereas in 1918 Negro soldiers drafted in the United States were forced to fight in the French sector. American prejudice would not allow a white soldier from Mississippi and born on the same plantation to fight beside his black brother, in Flanders Field.

It might be interesting to know that the Selective draft report shows Mississippi, with its vile Bilbo and its unspeakable Rankin, sent a larger number of black youths to protect Ku Klux democracy in that state than any other. Mississippi drafted 84,009, while from Bilbo's state where there are a million Negroes, only 69 more enlisted than from Oklahoma. We wonder whether or not there is anything in those figures indicating that persecution and terrorism as practiced in Mississippi has something to do with toning down the patriotism of black citizens. Here are the figures; Mississippi with a million Negroes had 1,276 enlistees, while Oklahoma with its 176,000 Negroes had 1,207 enlistees.

Texas follows Mississippi with 74,000 draftees and South Carolina is next with 66,396. It is a very interesting table. For instance, New York, with far less Negroes than Mississippi, had 4,069 enlistees and Ohio 7,558. The simple figures seem to indicate that in states where there is fairer treatment of minority groups there was far more inclination to rush to the support of the colors, than in those sections where civilization hardly stirs. North Dakota drafted 14 while five enlisted.

WASHINGTON—National Headquarters of the Selective Service System this week released the following information regarding the enlistment and induction of Negroes into the armed forces of the United States from Nov. 1, 1940 to Aug. 1, 1946: Sat. 3-22-47

Negro Accumulated Inductions and Enlistments by State
Aug. 1, 1946

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

	Inductions	Enlistments*	Total	Per Cent of All Races
U. S. & Territories				
United States, cont.	1,074,083	80,637	1,154,720	7.7
First Army	108,263	10,406	118,669	3.7
Connecticut	4,277	261	4,538	2.1
Delaware	4,131	75	4,206	13.1
Maine	115	42	157	.2
Massachusetts	3,931	1,326	5,257	1.0
New Hampshire	47	61	108	.2
New Jersey	26,166	3,372	29,538	5.7
New York City	56,128	4,069	60,197	6.6
New York State	12,423	1,001	13,424	2.0
Rhode Island	1,023	193	1,216	1.4
Vermont	32	6	28	.8
Second Army	239,605	20,863	260,468	7.3
District of Columbia	24,096	2,070	26,166	26.2
Indiana	11,744	1,073	12,817	3.4
Kentucky	19,038	1,267	20,305	6.8
Maryland	31,635	1,930	33,565	14.8
Ohio	36,618	7,558	44,176	5.5
Pennsylvania	49,337	2,217	51,544	4.2
Virginia	56,669	3,856	60,525	19.6
West Virginia	10,468	892	11,360	5.0
Fourth Army	186,428	14,870	201,298	13.3
Arkansas	30,767	2,062	32,829	16.3
Louisiana	67,528	4,342	71,870	27.6
New Mexico	450	62	512	.9
Oklahoma	13,638	1,207	14,845	5.8
Texas	74,045	7,197	81,242	11.0
Fifth Army	101,252	9,787	111,039	3.3
Colorado	1,032	115	1,147	.9
Illinois	46,898	3,332	50,830	5.5
Iowa	1,179	246	1,425	.6
Kansas	5,757	1,117	6,874	3.6
Michigan	21,513	1,164	22,677	3.7
Minnesota	654	130	784	.3
Missouri	21,773	2,739	24,512	6.2
Nebraska	1,201	205	1,406	1.1
North Dakota	14	5	19	.03
South Dakota	23	4	27	.05
Wisconsin	1,124	110	1,234	.4
Wyoming	84	20	104	.4
Sixth Army	17,381	1,581	18,962	1.3
Arizona	1,630	215	1,845	3.0
California	14,604	1,172	15,776	1.8
Idaho	85	4	89	.1
Montana	54	22	76	.1
Nevada	74	7	81	.5
Oregon	289	49	338	.2
Utah	122	10	132	.2
Washington	523	102	625	.3
Seventh Army	421,154	22,130	444,284	22.9
Alabama	66,396	4,860	71,256	24.0
Florida	48,051	3,416	51,467	22.7
Georgia	61,971	4,544	66,515	21.5
Mississippi	81,099	1,276	85,375	38.5
North Carolina	68,501	3,622	72,123	19.6
South Carolina	52,427	2,975	55,402	28.1
Tennessee	37,709	2,437	40,146	13.1
Territories				
Alaska				
Hawaii				
Puerto Rico	49,414 (as of Dec. 31, 1945) Inductions only			
Virgin Islands	807 (as of March 1, 1946)			

*Tentative

Sat. 3-29-47

Mississippi Led All States During War in Providing Manpower

1,259 Violators Of Draft in Jail

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Figures released last week by the bureau of prisons revealed that 1,259 violators of the Selective Service Act still are in Federal prisons.

Since the passage of the act, 11,551 violators had been sent to prison and 3,000 more had been placed on probation. Sat. 2-8-47

Those still in prison include twenty conscientious objectors, 281 Jehovah's Witnesses, and 957 miscellaneous violators of the act.

One thousand persons were sent to prison under the category of conscientious objectors, 4,500 as Jehovah's witnesses and 150 were Puerto Rican nationalists, Japanese-American, Negroes and American Indians, the latter claiming treaty rights as exemption from compulsory military duty. Two or three of the Negroes were imprisoned for resisting the jim-crow Army. Sat. 2-8-47

341(1) 1947

Court Martials

AWOL After Southern Beating, Gets 4-Year Sentence By Army

Chicago, Ill. defender

Sat, 5-31-47

CAMP KILMER, N.J.—(ANP)—The maximum penalty for desertion from the Army during time of war is death or hard labor for life, but Pvt. Stanley Jones, formerly assigned to the 372nd Regiment, escaped with a light sentence here recently.

Jones, who was found guilty by a general court-martial, was given a four-year prison term. The reason for the unduly light sentence centered around extenuating circumstances leading to his desertion and brought out during the trial by his defense counsel, Atty. Curtis F. McClane.

McClane told the court-martial board that Stanley had been beaten by a civilian mob shortly after he was sent to a Southern camp and, for fear that he would suffer additional mistreatment by the same mob, did not return to his unit.

Sat 5-31-47

Though found guilty of failing to return to camp, the light sentence was imposed because the court was satisfied that his reasons for not returning to his unit were valid.

Attorney McClane announced, however, that he would appeal the case for further leniency to the reviewing authority, with the hope that the sentence might be reduced even further.

Veteran's Sentence Reduced 7 Years

Norfolk, Va. Journal

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The NAACP has been informed by the War Department that as a result of consideratio nof a petition for clemency which was submitted on behalf of Calvin Baker, former serviceman tried by General Court-Martial sitting at Ausburg, Germany, on June 9, 1945, his sentence of confinement has been reduced from 25 years to 18 years.

341(1) 1947 Domestic (Cemeteries)

'New' Policy Termed Insult to Men Who Gave Their All

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Records Fail to Disclose Any Previous Written Order Calling for Segregation in Cemeteries

Sat. 4-12-47

WASHINGTON

The War Department's "new" policy of segregation of grave sites in national cemeteries, disclosed Saturday, was condemned this week as a direct insult to thousands of service men who gave their lives to rid the world of racial bigotry and hatred. The policy was made public by the Office of the Quartermaster General.

The order, entitled "New Policy," was contained in the War Department's Information Bulletin No. 11, and read as follows:

"1. Present regulations, procedures and policies pertaining to segregation of grave sites in the national cemeteries will be continued.

"2. The establishment or redesignation of all burial sections in the national cemeteries will be as directed by the Office of Quartermaster General.

Four Classifications

"3. In new national cemeteries or expansions of existing national cemeteries, separate sections or expansion of existing cemeteries, separate sections will be developed for the burial of the following:

"a. white officers
"b. colored officers
"c. white enlisted men
"d. colored enlisted men."

Major General Thomas D. Larkins, chief of the Quartermaster Corps, when approached by the AFRO contended that he was "too busy to talk" and referred reporters to a Gen. George Horkins, who assured the AFRO that he would look into the situation.

Despite the fact that the order was labelled a "new policy," William N. Hines Sr., chief of the Army's Information Section told the AFRO that the policy of graves of colored and white service men was not a new one, contending that it was an existing custom.

Continuing, he said, "The only new policy was in paragraphs, 4 5, and 6." which read as follows:

"In existing national cemeteries, burial sections already established will conform to plans and practices previously approved and now in effect. Additions to burial sections already established will conform to plans furnished by the Office of the Quartermaster General.

"Layout plans for new burial sections will be prepared in the Office of the Quartermaster General. The standard size for all such grave sites will be 6 by 12.

"The size of grave sites in established sections of existing cemetries will conform to the size of presently occupied grave sites.

No Changes in Old Sites

"Such additional sections will be laid out in existing cemeteries in which the size x 12 grave sites could not be used without detriment to the overall symetrical layout of the cemetary, grave sites will conform to those previously utilized in other established sections."

Sat. 4-12-47

The order was signed by Maj. O J. Murray, administrative officer in the Office of the Quartermaster General.

Asked by the AFRO whether the policy of segregation would continue, Mr. Hines, who said he was responsible for publicity on its issuance said, "That is a matter to be referred to the Secretary of War, not to the office of the Quartermaster General."

A careful check of records revealed to disclose any previous order calling for the segregation of graves on national cemeteries.

In the past the bodies of American service men and veterans have been assigned to graves in national cemeteries without racial distination.

Alleged Army Deserter Reveals High Adventure

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

LEGHORN, Italy — (NNPA) — One of the most unusual tales of the war was revealed when the Army disclosed that United States Military police of the Ninetieth Military Police Company had recently taken into custody Lee R. Young, 30, of Elizabeth, Penna.

Arrested in the war-shattered mountain village of Montignose, Young's case may prove to be one of the most unusual of all of the returned lost-soldier incidents of the war. Wed. 2-19-47

At the time he was taken into custody, he was shabbily dressed in civilian clothes and dirty. It was believed that he deserted a United States quartermaster unit in January, 1945, but fought in support of United States combat units as a member of an Italian Partisan group until the end of the war when he began life as a civilian olive oil laborer. He, his wife and child were living in Montignose.

ROVING ADVENTURE

Frequently lapsing into Italian the GI told military policemen a tale of roving adventure which began when he feared a threatening court martial so much that he preferred to face the dangers of the front line to what seemed certain confinement in an Army stockade.

Young said he left the 110th Quartermaster Battalion and made his way to the Fifth Army zone, where he mingled undiscovered with the men of the Ninety-second Division. Considered an Abyssinian by most of the doughboys, Young explained he was able to take the role of a Partisan and attached himself to a group of them.

The combat experience that Young related even puzzled Captain Henry T. Morgan of Pittsburgh, commanding officer of the Ninetieth Military Police Company and a tank veteran of the campaigns to which Young referred.

At the termination of hostilities Young reported he drifted south from the Fifth Army zone, which touched Austria, and settled in Montignoso, where he was arrested finally by Lieutenant John E. Browne of Pittsburgh, officer in charge of the Viareggio detachment of the Ninetieth's MP's, and civilian authorities.

Another War

92nd's Heroism Recalled in Italy

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Natives Honor Soldiers Who Brought on V-E Day

LEGHORN, Italy—During the recent celebration here of V-E Day, May 8, Italians recalled May 2, on which day, two years ago, the Allied Armies, among them the 92nd "Buffalo" Division, brought Nazi troops in Italy to total surrender at Caserta.

Sat. 5-31-47

Crossed Arno River

First 92nd element to arrive in the combat theater, the 370th infantry Regiment arrived in Italy in August, 1944, and was attached to the First Armored Division, United States Army.

Before advance elements of the Division arrived, the 370th had engaged in the successful Arno River crossing, in the occupation of Lucca, Montecatini and San Marcello and had taken part in the penetration of the Gothic Line.

After serving as "Task Force 92," the 370th helped take La Spezia on April 24, and Genoa on April 27. By April 29, all resistance had collapsed.

Tale Unfolded

Baltimore, Md.

GI Musicians Forced to Shovel Coal Also

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Bit by bit, the story of the colored troops in the war is finding its way to the surface.

Members of the famed 95th Engineers, who first built the Alcan highway, and then went to Europe where they did the same type of work, had everything but a bed of roses if some of the stories now leaking out are to be believed.

And if these stories are true, the part the minority will play in the next war, now fully believed to be in the making, is problematical. Sat. 6-21-47

Morale Low

This bit of fluff is interesting and indicative of what the colored troops had to put up with.

Morale in the outfit was low. Although several members were musicians, they were assigned to pick and shovel details.

Finally, a Red Cross worker was told of the men's plight and one man needed only a mouthpiece for his horn to make it usable.

So the Red Cross man got a mouthpiece and the soldier was happy.

Form Band

Several others joined with the trumpeter and pretty soon there was the neucleus of a musical organization.

Kept on Sober Detail

Working on the commander, the men were given first, an hour to practice; then they got half a day to practice; then when the band got good, they were given all day and rated as musicians.

The commander, rather than see that theey were accorded the privileges given musicians, forced them to work an hour a day on a coal pile detail—to remind them, perhaps, that they were colored.

This, the Red Cross worker says, happened to the musicians, although the War Department issued official orders creating the band. The commander was just too ornery, they said, to honor the order and forced the fine musicians to do the dirty work of coal pile labor. Sat. 6-21-47

Here's Another Story of Anti-Negro Hate in War

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

WASHINGTON (ANP) —Bit by bit, the story of the colored troops in the war is finding its way to the surface. Members of the famed 95th Engineers, who first built the Alcan highway, and then went to Europe where they did the same type of work, had everything but a bed of roses if some of the stories now leaking out are to be believed. And if these stories are true, the part the American colored people will play in the next war, now fully believed to be in the making, is problematical. Sat. 6-28-47

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34L(1) 1947 Foreign Service (Europe--Mannheim, Germany)

Bodies Tossed Into Rhine In Hoodlum Terror Reign

Montgomery Advertiser-Sun 2-9-47

34L(1) Montgomery, Ala.

MANNHEIM, GERMANY, Feb. 8.—(AP)—Tossing their victims into the Rhine in a year-long reign of murder, smuggling and sex crime, lawless gangs of international hoodlums have turned this ruined city into postwar Germany's "crime capital."

Violence and robbery rivaling Chicago's bootleg era, American and German police said, hold Mannheim in terror—although at least 12 gangs operating amid the rubble have been smashed.

Gangmen — Germans, Poles, Russians and men without countries— are costing the U. S. government thousands of dollars a day by organized looting of American Army depots, and American troops have not been left uncorrupted. White and Negro troops also have robbed and assaulted.

Hundreds of criminals are in jail. Hundreds more are sought by American and German authorities.

Mannheim's crime, American officials said, centers around a smoky, dirty harbor area known as Rheinau and dubbed "Little Cicero" by Americans.

Gangs which kill, carouse and clash among themselves in Rheinau use the area as a base to plunder Mannheim's dozens of American supply depots—the most concentrated in Germany. Three thousand freight cars daily carry food and equipment from the harbor and freight yards to all parts of the U. S. zone.

In the past few months, American and German police, together with French gendarmes across the Rhine, have: 2-9-47

Found 10 bodies nude and bound in the Rhine—apparent victims of the gangs; handled four reported murders in a month, including ax slayings and street killings and investigated a number of assaults of German police and depot guards; and fought gun battles on the Rhine with armed smugglers shiping U. S goods across the stream to the French zone. 2-9-47

341(1) 1947

Figures Prove Our Men Formed Big Part of Services

Afro American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-22-47

WASHINGTON

Charges made by Southern bigots and others who would discredit minority group participation in World War 11 are refuted decisively by figures issued by Selective Service showing that a total of 1,154,720 colored Americans were inducted into the Armed forces or enlisted between Nov. 1, 1940, and Aug. 1, 1946.

Of the total, 7.7% of all processed through Selective Service, 1,074,083 were inductees and the remaining 80,637 were enlistees.

They do not, however, constitute the total number of all who served, for the figures exclued the members of National Guard and Reserve Officer units, as well as those who were members of the Regular Army and other branches of the service.

Southerners Did Part

The particular targets of the bigots' comments, the Southern States which made up the Seventh Army gave, for the most part, more than 25% of their populations.

Mississippi, the most backward State and one which leads in depriving some citizens of their rights, sent 38.5% of her minority group population to war. Of the 85,375 handled by Selective Service there, 84,099 were inducted and 1,276 enlisted.

12 Gave over 50,000 Each

Altogether, 12 States gave more than 50,000 men through Selective Service. After Mississippi was Texas with 81,242. Close behind were New York State, with 73,621, of whom 60,197 were from New York City alone, and North Carolina with 72,123.

The other eight in order were Louisiana, 71,870; Alabama, 71,256; Georgia, 66,515; Virginia 60,525; South Carolina, 55,402; Pennsylvania, 51,554; Florida, 51,467, and Illinois, 50,830.

74 from 3 Others

Three States gave only 74 men altogether. They were North Dakota with 19, South Dakota with 27 and Vermont with 28.

For the most part, the States gave in proportion to their population ratios, 11 holding to the population percentage rigidly.

More Than Fourth in D.C.

In the District of Columbia, where 28.8% of the population is colored, according to the 1940 census, 26.2 of the total taken were colored.

Two of the U.S. territories, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, gave more than 50,000. Puerto Rico alone gave 49,414 inductees, as of Dec. 31, 1945, and the Virgin Islands, 807, as of Mar. 1, 1946.

Although more than 80,000 enlisted, more might have had it not been for restrictions generally limiting minority group members to one-tenth of the total and placing educational requirements upon them.

Here Is Proof Positive

State	Inductions	Enlistments	Total	Per Cent
FIRST ARMY				
Connecticut	4,277	261	4,538	2.1
Delaware	4,131	75	4,206	13.1
Maine	115	42	157	.2
Massachusetts	3,931	1,326	5,257	1.0
New Hampshire	47	61	108	.2
New Jersey	26,166	3,372	29,538	5.7
New York City	56,128	4,069	60,197	6.5
New York State	12,423	1,001	13,424	2.0
Rhode Island	1,023	193	1,216	1.4
Vermont	22	6	28	.8
SECOND ARMY				
District of Colum[illegible]	4,096	2,070	26,166	26.2
Maryland	[illegible]635	1,930	33,565	14.8
Pennsylvania	[illegible]337	2,217	51,554	4.2
Virginia	[illegible],669	3,856	60,525	19.6
West Virginia	[illegible]0,468	892	11,360	5.0
FIFTH ARMY				
Michigan	21,513	1,164	22,677	3.7
SEVENTH ARMY				
Alabama	66,396	4,860	71,256	24.0
Florida	48,051	3,416	51,467	22.7
Georgia	61,971	4,544	66,515	21.5
Mississippi	84,099	1,276	85,375	38.5
North Carolina	68,501	3,622	72,123	19.6
South Carolina	52,427	2,975	55,402	28.1
Tennessee	37,709	2,437	42,146	13.1

officers'

341(1) 1947

Birmingham, Ala., Post

August 20, 1947

Negro Named Clay Aid

FRANKFURT, Germany, Aug. 20 —(AP)—Lt. Col. Marcus Ray, a Negro, has been assigned as Negro troop adviser to Gen. Lucius D. Clay in the U. S. Army's European command, Army headquarters here announced Saturday.

A chemist in civilian life, Col. Ray before the war was director of the South Central Clinical Laboratory in Chicago.

341(1) 1947

102 Wacs Render Service at Lockbourne Air Base

Groups Represents About Two-Thirds of All Women GI's in Service; Most Re-enlisted

COLUMBUS, Ohio— Representing 26 States of the nation, 102 WAC enlisted women and two officers are currently stationed at Lockbourne Army Air Base. The group represents approximately two-thirds of the Wacs presently in service.

Assigned to the 318th Base Unit, members of Squadron "W" have served as an allied unit of the 477th Composite Group since being attached to the fighter-bomber team at Godman Field, Ky., in 1945, shortly after Col. B. O. Davis Jr. assumed command.

A recent survey of Squadron "W," conducted by the air base public relations officer, revealed that all but 14 of the Wacs looked with anticipation to Congressional legislation incorporating the WAC into the Regular Army.

Six Served Overseas

The WAC unit, headed by First Lt. Oleta Crain, Wewooka, Okla., and First Lt. Verdia M. Hickambottom, adjutant, Pasadena, Calif., is largely composed of re-enlistees, many of them veterans with more than three years' service.

Former officer at the New York Port of Embarkation, Sgt. Lenore Gourdin Claxton, Ossining, N.Y., is another re-enlistee serving with the unit. Six members of the squadron served in an overseas theater with a postal unit commanded by Major Charity Adams.

Lockbourne Wacs fill an important position in the normal duty day at the Ohio base. A cross section of specialized WAC duty assignments includes, among others, parachute packing, operation of teletype machines and duty as medical, dental and X-ray technicians.

Perform Varied Duties

Less skilled, but equally as important, are the tasks of driving motor vehicles, serving as hospital attendants and various administrative and clerical duty assignments, all of which are given to WAC personnel.

Wacs at Lockbourne represent in almost equal number, the Eastern Seaboard, New England States, the South, the Middle-West and Southwestern areas. The lady-GI's count one master sergeant, one first sergeant and four staff sergeants among their number.

Also holding ratings indicative of proven specialist ability are 25 sergeants and 33 corporals. Thirty-seven privates first class and one private complete their roster.

Army Air Field at Tuskegee Declared Surplus, to Be Sold

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—The town of Tuskegee, Ala., will have first choice in the purchase of land and buildings of the Tuskegee Army Air Field, now surplus and in the hands of the War Assets Administration, it was learned last week.

Under the regulation governing disposal of surplus Federal property, an airport must be offered first to State and local governments. However, Tuskegee has informed the WAA that if it must maintain the 985 acres recommended for a local airfield, it is not interested. It has no funds for that purpose.

Recommendations also were made that the hospital building at the airport be sold to the town for a 50-bed hospital within the city limits, that 31 acres be sold as a residential area, and the remaining 690 acres be sold as farm land.

TAAF Land Sells For Farm Uses

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) Federal land at the Tuskegee Army Air Base has been turned over to the Farm Credit Administration for sale as farm land, it was learned last Friday.

The War Assets Administration said the airport property had been turned down by Federal, state and local authorities for use as an airport and that the property will probably be resold to its original owners who will be given priority in its resale.

The WAA said the buildings and installations located at the airport will be demolished and sold in "off site" sales.

Disposition of the hollow title buildings on the base, known during the war as Mitchell Village, has not been determined, the WAA said.

34L (3) 1947

U.S. Army Sergeant Knighted By Liberia

Chicago, Ill.

Defender - Sat. 4-26-47

FORT DIX, N. J.—T-Sgt. Isaac J. Davis of the Fort Dix Replacement Center, holds the distinction of being the only enlisted man in the United States Army to be a Knight of a foreign government.

Sergeant Davis, field sergeant of Company "C" 101st Training Battalion and in the Army five years and eleven months, served overseas in North and West Africa and was knighted while in West Africa by William S. Tubman, president of the Republic of Liberia, in May, 1944.

34L (3)

Sergeant Davis also holds the Legion of Merit, presented by the United States Government for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service as an instructor in the Officer's Training School, Liberian Frontier Force, from September, 1943 to April 1944."

Howard Student Gets Bronze Medal

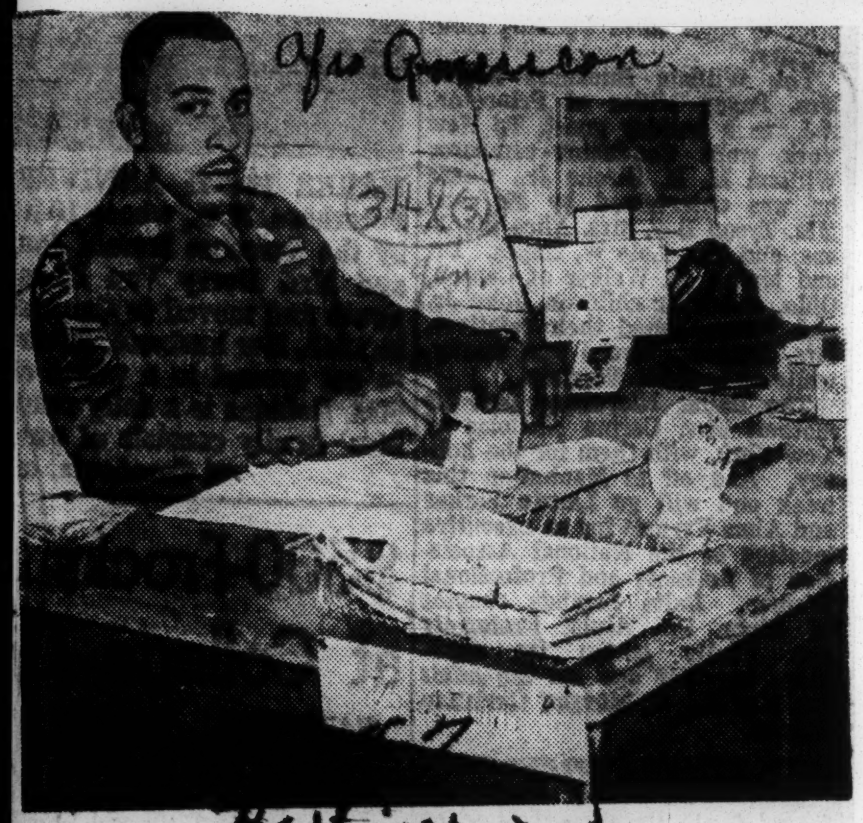
34L (3)

Sun. 11-9-47

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — William H. Rumsey, 24, Howard university sophomore, was awarded the Bronze Star medal in a special service here Wednesday. The award, which was presented by Col. T .W. Swett, commander of the ROTC unit at Howard, was given for "meritorius service" as a platoon sergeant of a group of engineers for work in preparing 15 bridges over the Meuse river for demolition near Verdun-France, in December, 1944.



KNIGHTED—T/Sgt. Isaac J. Davis, now stationed at Ft. Dix, N.J. Replacement Training Center, who is only known enlisted man to have the distinction of being knighted by a foreign government. He was thus honored by President Tubman of Liberia in May, 1944. Sergeant Davis served in North and West Africa during the war. His home is in Trenton, N.J., where his wife, the former, Blanche Means of Bowling Green, Ky., also resides.

Gets French Cross

FORT KNOX, Ky.—First Sgt. Julius H. Dean of Detroit, Headquarters Section 2126th Army Service Unit, was recently awarded the French Croix de Guerre with Branze Star for "exceptional service" rendered during the liberation of France.

FIRST SERGEANT Joe Barnes stands erect as Capt. G. H. Quick, commanding officer of the 636 Ordnance and Ammunition Company, IX Corps, pins the World War II Victory Medal on his chest in Sendai, Japan. The sergeant has seen 19 years in the Regular Army and is a resident of Detroit.

WHAT PRICE GLORY?

Civilians Get High Medals, GI's None

By JAMES L. HICKS

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Bishop John A. Gregg, who is too fat to sleep in a foxhole, gets the War Department's Medal for Merit for visiting colored troops in the Southwest Pacific and the European Theatres.

The Rev. William H. Jernigan, who is too old to sleep in a foxhole, gets the President's Certificate of Merit for his visits to chaplains and men in the Pacific.

Lester B. Granger of the National Urban League, who fought a great war from his swivel chair in his New York offices, also gets the Medal for Merit from the Navy for taking a nice long boatride over the blue Pacific after the war was over.

No Congressional Medals

And yet not in one instance has the War Department or the Navy Department seen fit to give the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award to fighting men, to any one of the thousands of Tan Yanks who took the long boat rides during the war.

And the thing that really makes this writer warm, is the fact that I have not yet heard any one of our decorated "leaders" raise his voice in protest over the Navy and War Department's omissions.

During the past war, the Navy bestowed 135 Congressional Medals of Honor on its gallant white sailors.

The grateful War Department gave the award to 289 of its brave white soldiers.

Few Got Navy Cross

Despite the fact that thousands of colored men died fighting in the Army's khaki, and despite the fact that the colored dead in the Navy spreads over a list of some 250 typewritten pages, not one of them was gallant enough or brave enough to receive the highest recognition of his country, even posthumously, to say nothing of those who fought and lived.

Less than a half dozen received the Distinguished Service Cross or the Navy Cross, the second highest awards for fighting men.

Can you imagine how a colored veteran feel when he sees a civilian who merely passed through his bivouac, after the war was over now receiving the highest award his country can give a civilian?

Who can blame the veteran if his mind wanders back to his pal who was blown to bits by a German '88 or who sits armless and legless in a jim-crow veterans' hospital having one helluva time trying to collect some of his veterans' benefits.

What price Glory?

The radioisotope program will be carried on during the next year in six VA hospitals, namely: Framingham, (Cushing), Massachusetts; Bronx, New York; the Crile Hospital in Cleveland; Hines General in Chicago, and the VA hospitals in Minneapolis and Los Angeles.

DECORATED FOR GALLANTRY — Brigadier General C. M. Milliken, deputy commander of the 9th Infantry Division, Fort Dix, N. J., is shown pinning the Bronze Star on the chest of Captain Robert Cunningham, North Vallejo, California. The son of Mrs. Olivia Cunningham, North Birmingham, Ala., Captain Cunningham merited the award for gallantry in action in the Pacific Theatre of Operation during World War II. (U. S. Army Photo)

341(3) 1947

Here To Yonder

Langston Hughes

Chicago Defender

Heroes

HERO, SAYS THE dictionary, is "a man of distinguished valor or intrepidity; a prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event." Chicago, Ill.

Dorie Miller was a hero, the first Negro hero of World War II. He was a naval mess man and not supposed to fire a gun, but, "In company with two officers and several enlisted men, Miller was on the signal bridge of a battleship when the commanding officer of the vessel received a fatal abdominal wound. While the others sought to construct a stretcher to lower the captain to a safer location, a naval reserve lieutenant and Miller manned a pair of machine guns and fired upon the attacking planes until fires started by bombs rendered the machine guns useless."

Before the war's end, Dorie Miller was killed in battle in the Pacific. In Chicago on Monday night, October 6, the third annual Dorie Miller Memorial program will be held at the Pilgrim Baptist church. Chicago's leading gospel singers will participate. Against a background of flags of the United Nations, a painting of Dorie Miller will be unveiled. Melva Williams will recite the story of his life and death. The choir will sing, "Going Home" and hundreds of candles will be lighted in honor of Sailor Dorie Miller. 10-4-47

Role Of Films

WHAT A ROLE the life and death of Dorie Miller would be for that splendid actor of stage and screen, Canada Lee. I have just seen the new John Garfield film, "Body and Soul," in which Canada Lee plays an intrepid Negro boxer, old and beaten down, but still fighting with courage and honesty. Canada Lee's artistry in this film should put him way up in the running as a candidate for this season's Hollywood Oscar as the best male supporting player. I have long admired Canada Lee's abilities as an actor. His work in "Body and Soul" increases my admiration. A film biography of Dorie Miller would give this fine performer a chance to star as he deserves on the screen.

"Body and Soul" breaks an old Jim Crow stereotype of the Hollywood films. In the past in American motion pictures, almost never did a Negro character call a white character by his first name. But in "Body and Soul" Canada Lee as the colored fighter, Ben Chaplin, calls the white boxer whom he helps train by his first name, Charlie, throughout the picture. The white fighter, played by John Garfield, and the Negro fighter are portrayed as friends, real friends, with no bowing and scraping on the part of the Negro. Enterprise Productions and Robert Rossen who directed the picture are to be congratulated for this advanced treatment of Negro-white relationships on the screen. Sat.

In "The Long Night," too, for a brief moment a Negro worker, played by Robert A. Davis, is shown in friendly and sympathetic relationship to the star, Henry Fonda. Here again the old "Yas, sah, boss" convention is broken. When Fonda says to the colored man, "Give me a light, Freddie," the colored man answers as any normal human being would to a friend, "Here you are, Joe." A very little nuance, it is true, but a very big one for racially backward Hollywood afraid of the Southern box office. I am happy to note these steps forward on the screen.

John Brown

BUT HOLLYWOOD'S great step forward will come when it makes up its mind to produce films of Negro life, or better still **American life** in which the Negro plays a decent and heroic part—as did Dorie Miller on the bridge of that battleship at Pearl Harbor. Hollywood's democratic day will dawn when film biographies are made not only of Al Jolson but of Bert Williams, not only of Woodrow Wilson but of Frederick Douglass, not only of Sister Kenny but of Mary McLeod Bethune, not only of Andrew Johnson but of John Brown and the courageous men, Negro and white, who died with him at Harper's Ferry.

October 16 is John Brown's birthday. Just as we are celebrating Dorie Miller's heroism, so have we good cause to remember and to celebrate the great heroism of white John Brown, who died, too, long ago that men might be free. I call to the attention of Hollywood a young Negro sailor and an old white preacher who believed in liberty and freedom enough to die for it and who, either one, would make great subjects for the screen—GREAT in great big letters.

Conscientious Objectors

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ADAM C. POWELL, JR.
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 27, 1947

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the New York Herald Tribune of January 5, 1947:

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

Just before Christmas President Truman appointed an Amnesty Board, headed by former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, to examine appeals for executive clemency from 11,000 violators of the Selective Service Act. Some 5,000 of these are conscientious objectors. Some were convicted when they refused either noncombatant service or work in public civilian service camps.

For the 25,000 conscientious objectors who served in the armed forces as noncombatants and about 12,000 who served in the civilian work camps there is no necessity for amnesty, no question of abrogation of civil rights. Those convicted, however, have lost their civil rights, including the right to vote and to hold public office. The principal functions of the new Board will be to pass on applications for restoration of those rights. It will not exercise any jurisdiction over men still serving a prison term. But all these will be automatically paroled after serving 12 months (now the period for Army service of draftees) and may appeal for clemency on their release.

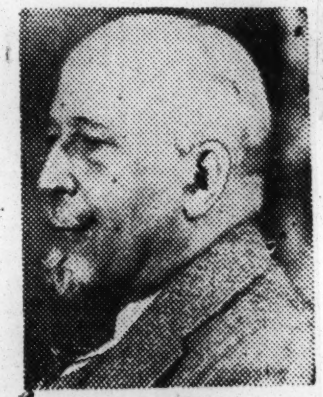
"Freedom of conscience is basic in our American tradition of individual liberty," the President said in establishing the new Board. It may be expected to recommend pardons and restoration of civil rights by setting up approved categories so that all convicted on similar grounds may receive the same treatment. Its task is, however, a ticklish one. The courts themselves have divided in passing upon objections based on moral and philosophical rather than on purely religious grounds. Forgiveness now to all bona fide objectors impelled by conscience to refuse war service seems to us in keeping with the American tradition of individual liberty.

W. E. B. DuBois

The Winds Of Time

Illiteracy

THE UNITED STATES had great difficulty in fighting the second World War because so many of its young men were illiterate. This is an astonishing statement for a country which has yelled itself red in the face concerning its extraordinary educational system. Herbert Aptheker has brought out the facts concerning this situation in the January, 1947, number of the Journal of Negro Education. He shows us that of all the men registered in the army before Pearl Harbor, 347,000 could not write their names and of these 125,000 were white and 220,000 Negroes. Thereupon new regulations were introduced declaring that no one could be registered in the army who had not completed the fourth grade of an American Elementary school.



Special Training

SIX WEEKS AFTER this rule, 55,000 registrants were deferred because they were illiterate and by September this number had increased to 140,000 of whom 60,000 were white and 80,000 Negroes; by October 1942 the Senate was informed that the army had inducted 135,000 Americans who could not read and write.

Thereupon an experiment of special training, intended for eight to thirteen weeks, was given in order to do away with illiteracy. The classes were small and expenses were not limited. Negro teachers were employed extensively for Negro students.

Schools

IN THESE CLASSES from June 1943 to October 1944, 180,000 men were placed, and 150,000 completed their training and attained a basic degree of literacy. Of these, 96,670 were Negroes.

The evidence was as General Hersey said, that the higher rate of Negroes as compared with whites existed not because Negroes could not be educated but because educational opportunities had not been made available for them. This was proven in these special schools; 87% of the Negroes successfully completed the work, while among the whites the percentage was 84%; of the Negroes 71.7% completed the training in less than sixty days and among the whites the percentage was 75.6%.

As a result of these figures, it is clear: first, we have a wretched system of public schools; secondly, the children of the nation, white and Negro, are not attending them regularly, and third, the attempt to do away with illiteracy among Negroes in the United States has never been thoroughly attempted and is not being attempted today.

Discrimination in education by race and color is a serious and despicable thing but denial of education is worse and that is the problem which faces American Negroes.

Federal Aid

WE HAVE PLENTY of money for war. We have money to give to Germany, Greece and China. We have funds for military training and experiment but we have only a pittance for Federal Aid to Schools. In 1948, vote neither for Taft or Truman, Dewey or Eisenhower. Vote for schools with funds distributed without discrimination as to race.

ARE THE BONES OF DEAD MEN BLACK AND white? This question is suggested by the objections of Representative John Rankin to a measure authorizing War Department use of federally owned lands for national cemeteries. Some time ago, the War Department issued an order forbidding race segregation in such cemeteries. Annoyed by this, Mr. Rankin induced Representative Richard Welch of California to agree that the new authorization measure would have no application in the Southern states. The "white boys" of the South, as Mr. Rankin put it, will now be buried in local, segregated graveyards. No additional federal lands in the South will be used for burying veterans. That not a single member of the House had the decency to object to this, the crassest of Rankin's bigotries to date, is some measure of the mentality and moral fiber of the Eightieth Congress.

Ex-Soldiers Must State Race To Be Aided By V. A.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 2-16-47

WASHINGTON— (ANP)—An ex-serviceman must state his race, if he applies for aid from the Veterans administration.

VA application forms carry a blank space designated for the purpose of racially identifying the veteran who applies for his GI bill of rights. Puerto Ricans cause considerable embarrassment for VA clerks by using the alphabet "b" to abbreviate the word "blanco" which the clerks misinterpret for "black"

According to reports, a number of leading national Negro and white organizations plan a joint protest of the VA's racial identification on its application blanks on the ground that it paves the way for the execution of anti-Negro policies.

In 17 southern states, which supplied the majority of Negro troops during the recent war ,the Veterans administration employs less than 150 Negroes, statistics reveal.

J. H. Lieb Victorious in Fight To Eliminate Caste System in Army Cemeteries

Congressional Record
EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. KARL E. MUNDT
OF SOUTH DAKOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, April 25, 1947
Washington, D.C.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday of this week, Secretary of War Patterson announced that hereafter all veterans of the armed forces will be accorded the same consideration and honor when they are laid to rest in a Government cemetery.

This week's directive brought to a gratifying conclusion a controversy which has been waging for over a year in an effort to stop the caste system that has existed in the national cemeteries of this Nation. Many of us have long felt that when that greatest of all levelers—death—makes its appearance, all distinctions among our heroic dead should disappear. Each has then given equally of himself in the cause of his country, because each has then given his all.

At this time, I desire to present some interesting facts on the history back of his new War Department order. Something over a year ago my colleague the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement by J. H. Lieb then legislative director of the Amvets, in which Lieb went into detail concerning the discriminations existing in our national cemeteries in a report entitled "Is There a Caste System in Arlington?"

On April 28, 1946, the Washington Sunday Star featured a long front-page story under the heading, "Military caste system divides officers and GI's even in death—Separate sections of national cemeteries are provided—Arlington marker sizes differ." In this article, pictures were carried showing how officers and enlisted men were buried, how they were separated in the cemetery, and how their graves were marked.

This was followed by a resolution adopted by the American Legion national executive committeee on June 12, 1946, calling upon Congress to wipe out the existing discrimination in the assignments of burial plots. The campaign to eliminate the continuance of the caste system posthumously gathered momentum and was endorsed and urged by individual posts of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Amvets, and others. Secretary of War Patterson's directive of last Wednesday is in wise conformity with this year-long campaign.

In concluding the issue, Secretary Patterson released the following statement as it appeared in the Washington Evening Star of April 24, 1947:

PATTERSON ORDER ENDS CASTE SYSTEM BURIALS, SEGREGATION OF GRAVES

The so-called caste system in the burial of the Army's officers and enlisted men in national cemeteries today is a thing of the past.

A directive by Secretary of War Patterson at the same time ended racial segregation in national-cemetery burials.

The order issued yesterday applies to future burials in only the new sections of military cemeteries now being developed because of the large number of veterans for whom graves must eventually be provided. It ended the traditional policy which caused the segregation of the graves of enlisted men and officers, white and colored.

The new procedure means a general may be buried beside an enlisted man, a practice that is common in the American cemeteries overseas.

Washington, D.C.

EXPLANATION ISSUED

An explanatory statement issued by the War Department said:

"In accordance with a directive issued today by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, no distinction will be made in location of graves and burial facilities for deceased officers and enlisted men in new sections of national cemeteries. The policy providing uniform burial facilities without distinction as to rank or race of deceased veterans will be effected progressively as new sections are laid out.

Congressional

"Burials in remaining grave sites of established sections of national cemeteries will continue under present policies until these sections are filled.

Record

"Because of the large number of veterans entitled to burial in national cemeteries, a material expansion of cemetery facilities has become necessary. For the present this will be accomplished largely through the establishment of new sections in existing national cemeteries. Post sections will be authorized in national cemeteries to serve nearby garrisons where it is impractical to establish military cemeteries within the military posts.

Apr. 4-25-47

Army Recalls Afro-American Burial Order

New Study of Problem Ordered by War Dept.

Baltimore, Md.
PROTESTS HEEDED
Sat. 4-19-47

Other U.S. Agencies Against Segregation

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The War Department has recalled a bulletin by the Quartermaster General's Office announcing a segregation policy in national cemeteries, and a new study of the question has been ordered, it was learned here last Friday from an authoritative source.

The story on the proposed policy to segregate deceased soldiers in national cemeteries by race and rank, carried exclusively in the AFRO last week, resulted in a flood of protests to Secretary of War Patterson.

The bulletin disclosed that sections of new national cemeteries were to be set apart for the burial of white officers and enlisted personnel, and for colored officers and enlisted personnel.

It was learned that the War Department is the only agency concerned with Government cemeteries which carried out segregation even in death.

Policy of Other Agencies

The Navy Department, the Veterans' Administration and the Interior Department, other agencies which control Government cemeteries, said no segregation was practiced in the cemeteries under their control. The Navy added that it segregated its dead personnel according to neither race or rank. Sat. 4-19-47

No Army regulation requires segregation of dead soldiers in national cemeteries. The War Department's Public Information Division said that such segregation was simply an old Army custom.

Protests to Patterson

Jesse O. Dedmond Jr., secretary of veterans' affairs of the NAACP, telegraphed Secretary Patterson that his organization was astounded at the practice which is "un-American and undemocratic." He requested its discontinuance.

Leon A. Ransom, attorney and chairman, Committee for Racial Democracy, told the Secretary:

"The bulletin was the 'first official order giving sanction to a practice which, in our opinion, should never have been allowed to develop.

"We know this new policy will be a great shock to people throughout the world now struggling for peace through unity across national and ethnic barriers, and to families of colored men and women who died on far-flung battlefields of World War II. Sat. 4-19-47

"To many people, this will be the first knowledge that the heroes buried in the great Arlington National Cemetery within sight of the Capitol Dome are classified and separated according to color.

"Under your administration, Mr. Secretary, the War Department has made notable strides toward the elimination of racial inequities in battle.

"We urge you now to rescind the unholy order which sanctions the segregation in burial of those who were brought together in death a new order ensuring democracy for our war dead."

War Department Continues Segregation—Even After Death

Chicago Defender

WASHINGTON—A War Department order calling for continued segregation of Negro grave sites in national cemeteries, set off massed protest here Friday shortly after the order was issued.

Marcus Ray, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, asked the matter be reopened with the view of establishing a non-segregation policy in the deposition of the honored dead. Sat. 4-19-47

Ray told the Defender that the Quartermaster General's office, is no "new order, made public by the Quartermaster General's office, is no "new policy." He said the War Department has no policy on burials in national cemeteries, but that the practice of segregating grave sites by rank and race is a "tradition" which has been accepted as policy.

Conference Asked

The Civilian Aide has asked for a conference with Secretary Patterson to discuss the "practice" and it is believed he will strongly recommend the immediate removal of all grave-site differentials, both in rank and race.

The order reaffirmed the segregation regulations, and stipulated that the expansion of existing national cemeteries and the development of new ones. It has been recalled by the War Department.

Specifically, the order required: "Present regulations, procedures and policies pertaining to segregation of grave sites in national cemeteries will be continued."

War Department Assailed

The only new provision in the order was one which removed the discriminatory differential between the size of grave-sites for officers and those for enlisted men.

The order was signed by Major Murray, administrative officer in the office of the Quartermaster General, Major General T. B. Larkin. However, it is learned from sources in the War Department that it came down from the office of the Secretary of War and was

Secretary of Veterans Affairs, protested to Secretary Patterson. He said, "Our organization is astounded at the issuance of such an order believe the same to be un-American and undemocratic know-ing that members of all races gave their lives for the protection up their lives for the protection and continuation of democratic principles."

Women Voice Protests

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, stated, "The Council has always taken a firm stand against all forms of discrimination and segregation, and therefore protests this heinous order which now deals an unjust blow to those gallant heroes who died for all for justice, freedom, and American democracy."

Mrs. Christine Smith, president of the National Association of Col-

Army Brass Threaten German Girls Who Want to Date GI's

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

BREMERHAVEN, Germany — German girls here are afraid to speak to or be seen with colored troops. Several explained that they have no personal objection to such fraternization, but have been threatened by high U.S. Army officials with three months jail sentences if caught even talking with the soldiers. Sat. 5-3-47

White troops walk with German girls, but the colored soldiers are grouped to themselve. When the latter try to talk with the girls they would find business elsewhere. Sat. 5-3-47

Gen. Clay Denies Qualified Captain Position on AMG on Racial Grounds

Sat. 2-22-47

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Applicant With Battlefront Experience

Rejected, Reprimanded for Seeking Post

BERLIN, Germany (NNPA) — A captain, on duty with the Army in Europe, has charged General Lucius D. Clay of the United States Military Government in Germany with sanctioning a policy which prohibits officers who are not white from serving with the American Military Government in occupied Germany.

The captain making the charge is a former member of the famous 761st Tank Battalion and spent 183 days at the front with that unit when it cracked the Siegfried Line and linked up he the Russian Army at Styer, Austria, on V-E Day in 1945. Sat. 2-22-47

Rebuked for Applying

The officer said he was transferred to the AMG by official orders, last October, but when he reported at Munich for duty, he was informed that it was not the policy of AMG to use colored officers.

He states that in addition to that, he was reprimanded by the chief of military personnel for not having stated he was not white in his letter of application.

(At Washington, last Friday, the War Department would neither confirm nor deny that such a policy exists in the AMG in Germany. One official admitted, however, that such a policy might exist there "depending on local conditions.")

Qualified Officers Needed

The captain, whose name is withheld for obvious reasons, said he applied for transfer to the AMG in May, 1946, while he was still commander of the 761st Tank Battalion.

In September, he received a reply to his application stating that "Military Government is in need of officers of your qualifications." The reply stated that a request would be made for his immediate transfer. Sat. 2-22-47

Cites AMG's Actions

The captain said:

"On Oct. 19, I received orders from Continental Base Section transferring me to the Military Government. I reported for duty on Oct. 30 to the Chief of Military Personnel of the Military Government Headquarters at Munich, Major Pugh.

"He asked me for my orders and qualification card, then invited me into his office, where he inquired as to how I had received the orders, and I explained that I requested them. He then excused himself and left the room.

General Ordered Refusal

"After an hour or more had passed, he returned. He said he had been into the front office and had conferred with the colonel and general, which led to a telephone call to Berlin, where General Clay was consulted about my admittance to Military Government. Sat. 2-22-47

"The General's decision was 'No,' and I was to be immediately transferred back to the Continental Base Section. I asked, 'Why?' Major Pugh stated that the policy of Military Government was not to use non-white officers at all.

"He added that 22 white officers were accepted earlier that day. Then he proceeded to reprimand me for not having stated in my letter of application that I am not white."

Race Group Sues

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier 341(5) 9m.

War Memorial for White Citizens

Sat. 6-28-47

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — (ANP) — Incensed at the temerity of the City Council authorizing the construction of a World War II Memorial Recreation Building for use of whites only, Negro citizens through the local branch of the NAACP have entered a suit in the U. S. District Court at Norfolk requesting an injunction requiring equal facilities for Negroes.

The suit names City Council members and City Manager J. C. Riggins as defendants and Bernard L. Watkins and James L. Hill as plaintiffs. Sat. 6-28-47

Colored citizens first sought an opportunity to have use of the recreation building when constructed. The petition was made by an official of the NAACP branch. Afterwards legal action was planned and the court suit was decided on as a means of forcing equal recognition for sacrifices and services made in the war by Negro civilians and military units during the war.

The injunction plea states that the City Council of Newport News amended in February, 1945, the ordinance providing for construction of the War Memorial stipulating that its equipment and the building "shall be for the use of white citizens residing within the city of Newport News."

Representing the plaintiffs as counsel are W. Halo Thompson, Hampton, Va.; R. Wendell Walker, Newport News, and Leon A. Ransom, Washington.

The Highway

341(5) 9m.

by Charles H. Houston

There is a bill pending in Congress for incorporating the WACS into the Regular Army.

It is rumored that certain of our women are willing to accept the War Department program of segregating colored WACS on the theory the War Department will not stand for white WACS and colored WACS in the same unit, and the only way to get a substantial number of colored WACS into the Army is not to fight Army segregation. Afro-American

If that is so, then our women who are thinking of an Army career had better wait on the outside until the battle of segregation is fought and won. Baltimore, Md.

Separate Units Wrong

I confess in 1940 I supported the idea of a separate colored combat division on the theory the only way to get a substantial number of colored combat officers and men was to get it through a separate division. I was wrong.

We got our separate divisions: the 92nd and the 93rd. They had the worst assignments, worst treatment and lowest morale of any colored combat troops. Sat.

Finally, they were broken up and put on noncombat duties. They were never built up as fighting men; they were always being reminded they were slightly different and could not expect the same treatment white combat soldiers received. 11-15-47

The best fighting colored soldiers did in World War II they did as part of integrated white combat teams and as component parts of white units. Why?

Because as parts of white units they got better treatment, better support, and more consideration all around; they could feel they were one step nearer first class citizenship without distinction or discrimination.

Marshall to Blame

Colored soldiers would have been completely integrated on an individual basis in white combat units in 1945 in the European Theatre except for the decision of General Marshall, who as Secretary of State is now trying to sell the world the slightly odorous American brand of democracy.

General Marshall and the Marshall men do not believe in the colored man as a soldier, and we know it goes against their grain to see a colored WAC.

If they can discriminate against her they will; and the best way to tie their hands is to tie the colored WACS so tightly in with the white WACS that the Marshall men cannot hit one without the blow bouncing on the other.

There is no emergency facing colored women today, with a take-it-or-leave-it status. The experience of the colored WACS in separate units in the last war certainly was nothing any sane woman would want repeated.

As long as our women are Saturday's children and have to be sent to separate posts and provided with separate barracks, separate recreation clubs and other facilities, they will never get any place in the Army.

Integration Best

It will be much better to have 3 or 30 WACS today on an integrated basis than 300 or even 3,000 in Jim-Crow units. We shall at least have the correct base for expansion in the next national emergency.

The time for compromise is past. All forces today are moving away from segregation. Segregated WAC organizations will receive no support from the colored population. 11-15-47

A colored woman in a WAC uniform has no novelty value either as an enlisted woman or an officer.

Either she is 100% as good as any other WAC and recognized and treated as such, or she can leave her uniform off.

Our sororities, woman's clubs and other organizations should be very critical of any person who comes to them soft-pedalling the fight against jim-crow WAC organizations.

Only one out of 8 Negro GIs gets VA loan

Los Angeles, Calif. Tribune

34L(5) Sept. 7-19-4

CHICAGO — Veterans Administration-sponsored loans to ex-GIs are harder to get possession of than a beachhead under fire; and for Negroes, it is even harder than for whites, an article in the August issue of Ebony magazine claims.

Only one out of 8 Negro applicants is successful, the article says, and most successful applicants are in the North, while 63 percent of all Negro vets live in the South.

A survey of the 13 largest cities in Mississippi discloses only two Negroes okayed by VA for loans out of a total of 3,229 granted in the state. Sept. 7-19-47

Only 960 veterans of either race have failed out of 59,450 who have obtained loans. Bankers insist, the article says, on "24-caret, gilt-edge collateral and previous business experience" in granting a loan.

The Terminal Leave Pay

Daily Worker New York, N.Y. 34L(5)

LAST WEEK, the House of Representatives decided to pay terminal leave in cash and give veterans another year in which to apply for it. Mon. 7-14-47

Under the present law, the deadline for such applications is September 1 of this year.

The Senate has yet to act on this extension, which is far more important to the nation generally than appears on the surface.

Some 6,000,000 vets have not yet applied for this pay. A very large part of these are Negro vets living in the South who have been deliberately prevented from applying by the Southern white aristocracy.

This aristocracy is fearful that the $250 or so which the Negro vet will receive will enable him either to escape the cruel exploitation of the plantation and sweat shop, or to become bolder in resisting it.

Thus they have tried to bar all information about the pay law from getting in, and have made it extremely tough for Negro vets to put in their applications.

The fact that this will cut off hundreds of millions of dollars in income to the poverty-stricken South cuts no ice with those who keep the Negro people in bondage.

Communist vets were the first to raise the demand that the period for applications be extended. Other progressive vet outfits like United Negro and Allied Veterans of America picked it up and sent delegations to Washington. Mon. 7-14-47

The House did not dare reject their demand. Now the fight shifts to the Senate.

The fight for the measure ought to be stepped up. This is made more urgent by the omission of this measure from the list of "non-controversial" legislation scheduled by Senate Republican leaders for action before adjournment July 26.

The House has already passed such a bill.

Yesterday the Senate Armed Forces Committee also approved. Thu. 7-17-47

The decks are clear for the bill's passage, provided the Senators hear from back home.

Otherwise, there is a danger that Congress will adjourn without acting on it. Thu. 7-17-47

You and your vet friends should communicate with your Senators.

Justice for Veterans

SIX million vets have not yet filed applications for their terminal leave pay. 34L(5)

Most of these vets are Negroes, unable to file because of local Jimcrow terrorism. They have been refused official blanks. They have been warned not to ask for their due. Daily Worker - Ny, N.Y.

A fight has been going on to extend the final date for applications from Sept. 1 of this year to September, 1948.

The United Negro and Allied Veterans of America and the Communist Party, among others, have been actively urging that Congress let the vets collect their terminal leave pay in cash and that the date for applications be extended to permit the vets to get their due.

NAACP CHARGES
VA DISCRIMINATES

March 14, 1947

The Press Service of the NAACP

The NAACP today directed a strong protest to the American Red Cross over the case of a Negro veteran who lost his leg in the war and whose claim for vocational rehabilitation was denied by the Veterans Administration. New York, N.Y.

The veteran, Pete Brown, now at 369 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., presented his claim while he was living in Jackson, Miss., with the local Red Cross office holding his power of attorney. Brown applied for vocational rehabilitation and a disability pension. He was granted a 40% disability rating, plus the statutory award for a single amputation, but his application for vocational rehabilitation was denied. 3-14-47

Franklin H. Williams of the legal staff of the NAACP, declared in his statement of protest to the Red Cross, "It is obvious to me that in this case there has been a gross and most disgraceful miscarriage of justice. I would go so far as to say that there appears to have been a clear violation of all of the administrative practices and legislative ideals of the Veterans Administration as they have been explained to me many times.

"In view of the locale of this adjudication and considering the almost ludicrous grant given to this veteran, there is no doubt in my mind that the decision upon this claim was substantially affected by rank racial prejudice existing in the minds and hearts of the Veterans Administration's officers in Jackson, Miss. To hold that a veteran who has suffered the loss of a leg as the result of honorable service to his country is not qualified to receive vocational rehabilitation is almost unbelievable. In my judgment, it would appear that any individual who has had one of his major extremities amputated is qualified for such rehabilitation without concern for his prior training, profession or type of employment.

"Although it is true that your office may press this matter until it is ultimately rectified by granting the logical amount of disability and vocational rehabilitation rights, I believe that the original adjudication was such an obvious injustice and farce as to warrant your reporting this matter to higher authorities in the Veterans Administration, and if necessary, to General Omar Bradley himself. You may be assured that this organization, which is concerned with obtaining for Negro citizens the rights which by law belong to them, will not allow this matter to remain unsettled until this veteran, Pete Brown, has received what is justifiably his due."

341(6) 1947

Tip to Veterans

341 (6)

Deadline Near for Reinstating Policies

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 6-28-47

With the deadline approaching for reinstating the National Life Insurance available to veterans of World War II, the Government is stepping up its efforts to acquaint former GIs with the benefits and features found in the policies, which, until Aug. 1, 1947, can be reinstated without physical examination and upon payment of only two months' premiums.

Acceptance of reinstatements without physical examination makes the policies more desirable than ever, especially to disabled veterans.

The policies held during wartime can be reinstated at a minimum of $1,000 for each policy, up to the maximum amount of $10,000 in multiples of $500 each.

Premium rates per thousand dollars are the same as they were during the service period of the veterans. The policies allow conversion to any one of six permanent types at a later date.

SIMPLE METHOD

Reinstatement of lapsed policies is extremely simple. Only two things are necessary. The veteran must complete Application Form 353A, which can be secured from any VA office, and pay only the premiums for two months at the same rate he was paying when the policy was in effect. The Veterans Administration has stressed the fact that no premium payments are required for intervening months up to the two months immediately preceding reinstatement.

Enclosure of the insurance certificate and number, or any premium notice, will facilitate issuance of reinstated policies, but serial numbers will be accepted if that information is unavailable. The forms must be received within forty-eight hours after the date of signature.

Sat. 6-28-47

FULL PAYMENTS

Recent changes made by Congress allow full payments to beneficiaries in lump sums, along with other benefits which were not included during wartime.

The National Life Insurance policies now draw dividends, and payments to beneficiaries are tax exempt and free from claims by creditors of either the insured or the beneficiary.

For further information about GI Insurance contact your nearest Veterans Adminstration Office, or write The Public Relations Department, The Pittsburgh Courier, 205 Triangle Building, Liberty and Smithfield Streets, Pittsburgh (22), Pa.

Naming and Launching of Ships

CAPT. HUGH MULZAC and top officers of the S. S. Booker T. Washington were welcomed to Boston last week by the city's Mayor and prominent Negro leaders. From left to right (seated): Otis A. B. Skinner, a chief engineer for the bridge and ferry division of the Boston public works department; Rep. Laurence H. Banks, Dr. Walter O. Taylor, and George Warren. Standing (left to right): Joshua H. Jones, editor of the City Record, Captain Mulzac, Mayor James M. Curley, James Martin, ship's purser; James Brown, chief officer; Percy Griffith, chief engineer; and Carl D. Willis, assistant secretary of the Mayor's office.—Photo by White.

planes.

As the ship's flag—tattered from its faithful service—was folded up by the crew of 38 at ceremonies in Brooklyn, Capt. James H. Brown, Jr., a Negro who succeeded Mulzac, remarked, "We wanted to keep operating as a symbol to the world of democracy in action."

The crew, which had appealed to the Maritime Commission to keep the vessel in service, had always been free of segregation. The crew had consisted of Americans, both white and Negro, Britons, Danes, Norwegians, Belgians, Irish and Filipinos.

Captain Hugh Mulzac Guest Of Boston Mayor

BOSTON — Captain Hugh Mulzac and three of his chief officers from the S.S. Booker T. Washington were guests of Boston Mayor James M. Curley here last week.

Captain Mulzac and his officers were escorted from the ship to Boston's City Hall by a group of leading Negro citizens, headed by Otis A. B. Skinner, a chief engineer for the bridge and ferry division of the Boston public works department. The guests were each presented a gold key to the city.

Others with the Mulzac escort were Chief Officer James Brown, Purser James Martin, Chief Engineer Percy Griffith, Joshua H. Jones, editor of the Boston City Record; Carl D. Willis, assistant secretary in the Mayor's office; State Rep. Laurence H. Banks, Dr. Walter O. Taylor and George Warren.

Mulzac, first Negro captain of a mixed crew aboard a Liberty ship, led a delegation of Boston citizens through every compartment of his vessel. Among the group were Otis B. Skinner, Rev. Samuel S. Laviscount, Rev. Merchant, George Warren, Dr. W. O. Taylor, George W. Williams, Hon. Joseph S. Mitchell, Hon. G. Bruce Robinson, Dr. Samuel A. Long and Joshua H. Jones.

First Ship With Negro Skipper Ends Gallant Service For U. S.

THE good ship Booker T. Washington has ended its active and honorable service.

The vessel, of 10,500 tons, was the first large American merchant ship to be commander by a Negro skipper. He was Capt. Hugh Mulzac, New York, assigned to the vessel in 1942 shortly after receiving his master's papers. He held the post throughout the war and in postwar trips until September, when he entered a hospital for treatment. The ship will be laid up in a reserve fleet.

The Booker T. Washington was operated during the war as a troop transport by the Luckenbach Company, as general agent for the War Shipping Administration. Last spring, Luckenbach chartered the vessel for carrying relief coal cargoes to Europe.

During the war the ship carried 14,000 troops without any injuries. She was credited with shooting down two enemy

Roanoke, Va. Times
January 19, 1947

Two Chaplains Appointed For Veterans' Hospital

(34L(9))

Rev. Joseph B. Cassell

Rev. Robert J. Smith

Appointment of the Rev. Joseph B. Cassell, of Roanoke, and the Rev. Robert Johnson Smith, Negro, of Malden, Mass., as chaplains at Roanoke Veterans Administration hospital has been announced by Dr. Peter A. Peffer, hospital manager.

The Rev. Mr. Cassell, Lutheran chaplain, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, Baptist chaplain, increase the number of full-time chaplains at the VA hospital to four. Other chaplains are the Rev. William B. Gold, Presbyterian, senior chaplain, and the Rev. Neal W. Ellis, Baptist. Part-time chaplaincy service for minority groups of different faiths is provided at the hospital by clergymen from churches in the community.

Graduate of Roanoke

A graduate of Roanoke college, the Rev. Mr. Cassell received his B. D. degree from Lutheran Southern Theological seminary, Columbia, S. C., and also studied at the University of South Carolina. He was pastor of the Mt. Tabor Lutheran church, West Columbia, S. C., for 15 years prior to serving as a navy chaplain during World War II.

The VA chaplain was with the ecclesiastical arts department of the United Lutheran publication, Philadelphia, last year. He is the son of the late Rev. C. Willis Cassell, prominent Lutheran and secretary of the Lutheran Synod of Virginia for 20 years.

The Rev. Mr. Smith is a graduate of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., and Andover Newton Theological school, Boston, Mass. He has completed studies at Boston university and Andover Newton for his S. T. M. degree in pastoral psychology to be conferred in June.

He was pastor of Calvary Baptist church, Haverhill, Mass., for four years prior to World War II service in the army chaplain corps. During two years overseas in the Pacific theater he was awarded four battle stars and the bronze star for meritorious service in three campaigns.

THIS GROUP OF RED CROSS WORKERS is shown with Jessie O. Thomas, assistant to the director of domestic activities of the American Red Cross, shortly before it left Washington on Monday for assignment to Red Cross installations in Japan and on Guam. The young women shown, who will boost the number of Negro Red Cross workers now serving in the Pacific to more than 150, are (left to right): Misses Minnie E. Wood, Cora Elaine Hubbard, Wilmer Smith, Mildred Mosley, Beatrice Halloway, Ruth Nichols, Irene Woodruff, Wilda Parker. Miss Parker is a native of Chicago, Ill., where she has been employed as a social worker for a number of years. Her grandmother worked with Military Relief, the predecessor of the American Red Cross, in helping wounded Negro soldiers during the Civil War. Her mother served with the Dover, Del., chapter of the American Red Cross during World War I.

GEORGE W. CLEMENT, first Negro director of an American Red Cross club in Italy, has returned to Washington due to troop evacuation, following the Italian peace treaty. The Military Club of Leghorn in which Mr. Clement directed the white and Negro workers making up the Red Cross staff closed Oct. 24.

"From the time of its opening on May 18, 1946," Mr. Clement said, "this club had more activities, by actual statistics, than any other American Red Cross club in the Mediterranean theater. From 55 per cent to 99 per cent white troops used the club during its period of operation, and we had a record of no disturbances from any cause."

CHICAGO GIRL CITED BY RED CROSS FOR WORK IN PACIFIC

Melvyne Louise Sanders, 4544 S. Evans ave., has returned to Chicago to serve on the Red Cross staff here after 25 months in the Pacific.

She came home with four hash marks but they did not tell of the splendid work she did in the Philippines, Japan, Korea and the Aleutians.

For six months she was at the Poro Beach club at San Fernando La Union, Luzon, in a building under the palms. 15 feet from

MELVYNE SANDERS

Lingayen gulf.

When she arrived in Yokohama, there was an old building which might be renovated for recreation—and despondent troops with no pursuits for leisure hours. Miss Sanders changed all that. The building became one of the most attractive of club houses. With the aid of two co-workers and a lot of eager GIs, she transformed the place into snack bar, library, photo lab and game room.

Lt. Col. Gaetan M. Zucco, commanding officer, 2806th Engineer batallion, said:

"Miss Sanders has done a superior job. Much of the good morale is due to Red Cross personnel in the area."

Equally fine work was attributed to her in her other stations.

IN YOKOHAMA — L. Chappelle Glenn, Plainfield, N.J., is director of the Ron-Day-Voo Club, an American Red Cross installation in the area occupied by the 212th Military Police Co. in Yokohama. He previously served in New Guinea, England and France.

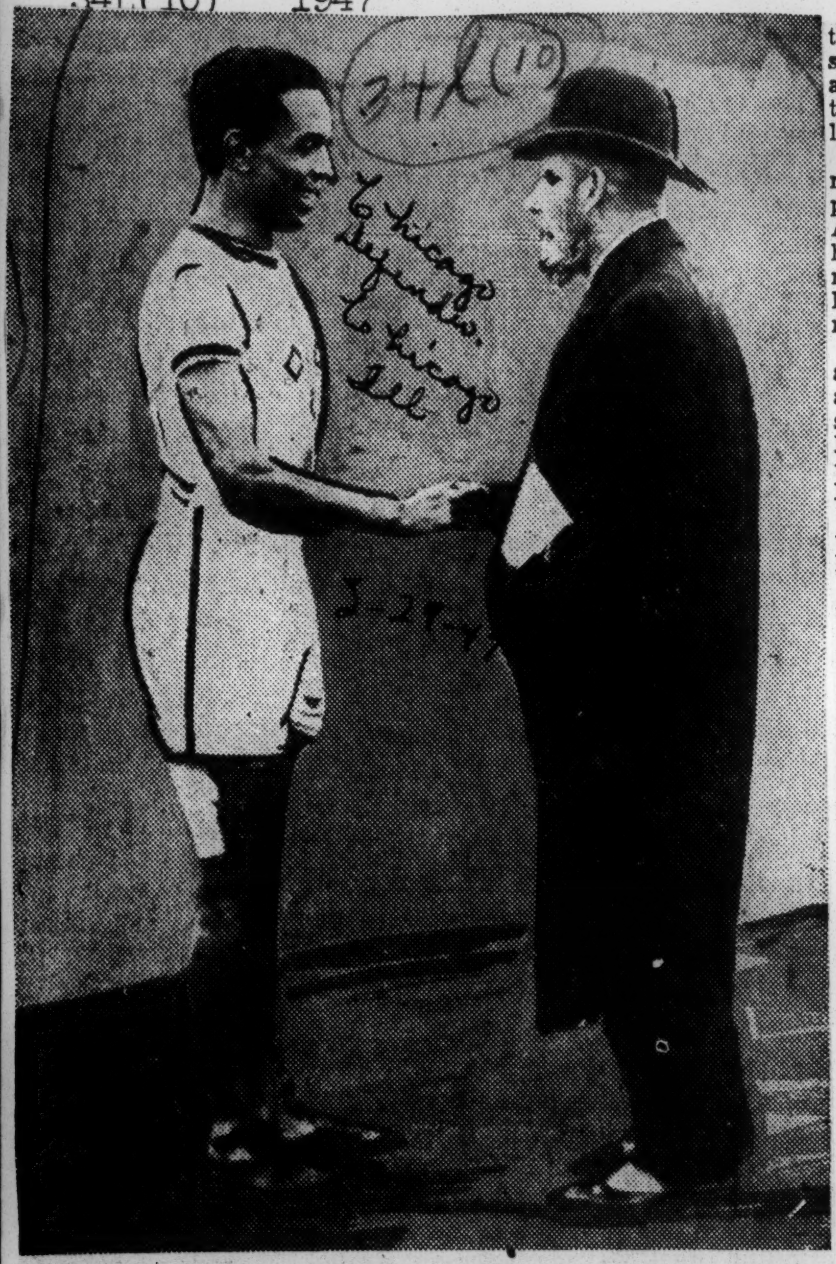
341(10) 1947

Dr. J. P. Brawley Named To Foreign Relief Post

BUCK HILL FALLS, Pa.—President J. P. Brawley of Clark University, Atlanta, was elected a member of the Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief at the recent meeting of the committee held here.

Dr. Brawley was elected to succeed V. W. Hodges, white, Atlanta newspaper editor.

The committee will distribute $1,200,000 next year for relief work among Methodist institutions all over the world. This money was raised by special contributions in Methodist churches this year and through funds appropriated from the Crusade for Christ, Methodism's recent successful financial campaign which has surpassed the $26,000,000 mark in cash receipts.



A YOUNG ATHLETE, recently released from a German concentration camp, Harry F. V. Edwards receives congratulations from the late King George V of England, for his showing in a British athletic meet in London. In 1920, Edward won three places in the Olympic games at Antwerp, Belgium. His varied career brought him to this country in 1923. During the war he supervised oil rationing for New York county, and later took a position with UNRRA.

UNRRA Officer Warns Against Arrogant Acts

H. F. Edward Tells Story Of People On Return From Greece

(Defender New York Bureau)

NEW YORK—A former UNRRA official recently returned from Greece, Harry F. V. Edward, warned yesterday that all segments of the Greek population heartily accepted UN aid and there is now a danger in arrogant action.

Prior to the dissolution of UNRRA, Dec. 31, Edward served in Greece as a UNRRA shelter rehabilitation officer.

As to the U. S. policy, the wealthy royalists made the appeal to this country he said. "We should remember that the Greeks are politely very astute and that goes, too, for the plain peasant . . ."

They have always had to do not what they wanted, but what some big power wants. Press reports indicate that the royalists were jubilant over our new policy. "As to the alleged Communist element, he stated definitely that many Greeks are anti-Royalists and ignorant of the ideologies, and should not be labeled 'Communist'."

Edward is a former Olympics runner, having gained two third places at the Olympic Games in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920. The handsome forty-nine year old former sportsman was born in Berlin of British parents and spent most of his early years in Britain.

From 1915 to 1918 he was held in a German concentration camp as a British prisoner of war. Now he says with a slight smile, "This time I was able to receive prisoners of war for UNRRA which gave me a lot of pleasure."

After the war he attended Polytechnic Institute in London where he made the team.

A year and a half later he entered competition against the world's champions at Antwerp.

He came to America in 1923. When World War II came, he organized all Harlem rationing and eventually became supervisor of fuel oil rationing for New York county. He worked in the Rent Control office and in 1945 went to the UNRRA staff.

Edwards believes that the most important thing about himself is that, "I like to work with human beings." If the UN sends a force to Greece, he'd like to go back to help complete the job UNRRA started.

HARRY F. V. EDWARD in the uniform of a UNRRA Shelter Rehabilitation officer.

BELOVED FOR CHINA WORK—Herman "Honey" Holiday, former all-American football player, poses with one of the Chinese youngsters with whom he has been working for the past year with UNRRA in China. "Honey's" work as UNRRA repatriation officer won admiration of the Chinese, who want him to remain, but he is returning to the United States to help the people of his own race. Wed. 6-25-47

(UNRRA Photo by Ping)

34A(10) Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

"HONEY" HOLIDAY, BELOVED UNRRA WORKER RETURNING

Wed. 6-25-47

SHANGHAI, China—(Airmail) — A tall young Negro welfare worker, Herman "Honey" Holiday, former all-American football player from Tuskegee Institute, is on his way home to the United States after more than a year of service with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in China.

"Honey," who earned his nickname when an admiring coach whistled and said "There's a honey of a player!" hopes to go back to Tuskegee to join the coaching staff there. Although his work in China has been highly commended by UNRRA and Chinese welfare workers, who have urged him to stay, he believes he can do the most good working with Negroes in the Southern States.

Holiday, a former recreation and community center leader in Indianapolis, joined UNRRA in December, 1945, and landed in Shanghai in April, 1946. His work with the refugee division took him throughout interior and southern China.

DESTITUTE FAMILIES

His first duty was in Hankow, Hupeh province, in central China then a center for homeless Chinese coursing down the Yantze River to reach their pre-war homes They were destitute and traveled on foot, on trucks and on river barges, as many as 5,000 of them flooding Hankow in one week.

Holiday helped set up refugee camps along the river and organize a system whereby UNRRA registered, sheltered, fed and provided further transportation for the more than 100,000 Chinese on their way home to eastern China from Chungking, Chengtu and other areas in Free China where they had fled during the war. Wed. 6-25-47

When the work of the Hankow center lessened, Holiday was sent to Foochow, Fukien province on the southern coast of China, where he helped in the repatriation of Chinese displaced from South-East Asia during the war. He also worked in Hongkong and Canton and made special missions to Singapore Panang, Ragoon and Bangok to arrange for the shipments of repativities in Indiana and served with repatriated more than 20,000 Chinese to their homes in South-East Asia to date

The six-foot three-inche height of the Negro athlete and his muscular grace first drew the attention of the Chinese. But it was his good humor and his efficiency in handling repatriation operations that attracted their attention.

His Chinese colleagues in Hankow are still asking when 'Mr Herman' will return.

Holiday received his bachelor's degree from Tennessee State Teachers College in Nashville, his master's degree from Butler University in Indianapolis and a trade certificate from Tuskegee Institute. During the war he directed USO activiteis in Indiana and served with the special service branch of the Armed Forces Wed. 6-25-47

34L(10) 1947

USO (and Other Service Centers)

250 Hostesses Served Day And Night Shifts

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
34X(10)
Fri. 2-7-47

The USO-TA Lounge for Negroes at Terminal Station, one of the busiest in the nation until crowds fell off some months ago, closed January 31. In contrast with the opening February 4, 1942, when men in uniform—headed for camps and overseas destinations—packed the place to capacity, there were only a few GI's waiting to go home on furlough.

But volunteer workers, faithful to the last, were on the job, serving the few soldiers with the same Southern hospitality that endeared them to the crowds before and after V-J Day. Mrs. Mattie M. Weaver, 194 Rosser Street, S. W., the beloved supervisor, was also present when final good-byes were said.

Among the 872,942 members of the armed services served there were men from every state of the Union. The hostesses added up to 250 and their day and night volunteer work included checking baggage, serving refreshments, sewing on buttons and chevrons, waking up sleeping GI's in time to catch trains, supplying matter and writing materials and making the men feel at home generally.

NATIONAL POLICY

Closing of the lounge, it was officially stated, is in line with national USO's policy of terminating operations no longer needed as it continues essential services in this country and overseas.

Ongoing operations include 450 USO clubs and USO Camp Shows for overseas forces and patients in military and veterans hospitals.

The clubs are located at strategic points in the United States, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the Antilles, Newfoundland and Labrador.

The Atlanta lounge, like all other USO Lounges, was operated by The National Travelers Aid Association, one of the six peacetime agencies that make up the USO.

The other agencies are the Young Men's Christian Association, the National Catholic Community Service, the National Jewish Welfare Board, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Salvation Army. Fri. 2-7-47

USO Entertainer

Daily World

Finds Touring In Japan Fine

Atlanta, Ga.
34X(10)
Tues. 2-4-47

"Philippines Are Dangerous," Singer Has Observed

NEW YORK. (ANP)—Japan is a pleasant country to tour but the Philippines are fraught with danger from the Huks, guerilla partisans, according to Bunny Barnes, who has just returned to his home in Orange, N. J., after touring the Orient with a USO-Camp shows' company to entertain occupation forces.

Barnes made the trip after three years in the army.

"In Tokyo and throughout the home islands, I got to know a great many Japanese and, except for those in Nagasaki, found them eager to be friendly. In Nagasaki, we could feel a subtle antagonism. People there went out of their way to be polite but we just could not make friends as we did elsewhere."

The Huks, however, are keeping the Philippines, especially Luzon, in turmoil, Barnes reported.

HIDING WAR EQUIPMENT

"They're taking all the war-making equipment they can get their hands on and hiding it in well-concealed dumps," he added. "Filipinos told us that they plan to overthrow the Roxas government just as soon as the United States withdraws occupation troops."

The highlight of his tour of Japan, Barnes says, was a sukiaki party at the home of a wealthy Kobe family.

"They set low tables in the form of an oblong in the center of the floor and sat each of us guests at an individual table, with a geisha girl behind us. The meal lasted an hour and a half, with a new course coming every few minutes — and it seemed to be the geisha girl's job to see that we know how to eat it all right. Sukiaki turned out to be quite a dish. It consisted of three strips of beef, brussels sprouts, peppers and onions—all done in a frying pan right at the table. When the concoction was properly fried, the geisha girl took it out, dipped it into a bowl of beaten eggs and then fed her guest.

"The high point of the evening was the entertainment—our host's effort to make the party really 'American.' After the geisha girls put on an oriental dance, our hosts brought in a Japanese orchestra, all set to play American music, and then some Japanese girls from a nearby dance hall put on a jitterbug show—and believe me, they knew how."

MET EAGER SCHOOL TEACHER

The most eager Japanese he met was a school teacher, who rode from Kyoto to Kobe with him, Barnes recalls.

She taught music in a Catholic school and bombarded me all the way with questions about Cole Porter, Gershwin and other American composers. She loved Chopin, she told me, but just couldn't stand jump or jive—all this in faultless English." 2-4-47

A native of Cambridge, Mass., Barnes was graduated from Colburn academy in Waterville, Maine and the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. He served from July 1, 1942, until Nov. 9, 1945, as a member of the 331st Army Service Force band—the first band ever used in the army's experiment in musical therapy.

Savannah Ga. News
April 6, 1947

Negroes Succeed In Georgia

Fruitful Racial Co-operation in Savannah — Chairman Fred A. Davis and His Associates Led In Serving Men In the Armed Forces — Through the S. S. S. S. Center the Two Groups Worked Effectively Together to Make Our Community More Progressively Recreation Conscious

BY BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

Robert Quillen, widely read and appreciated columnist, says "Why expect different races to agree when there isn't a single land in which leaders agree on principles?"

It has always been my honest conviction that there is little need to send leaders to conferences, far away, with the hope of devising ways and means for concrete, definite, workable racial co-operation when there is not the will and the desire to co-operate at home. The Good Book well says, "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

As a youngster, it was impressed upon me that "Charity begins at home and spreads abroad!" In order to have generous, national and international co-operation, where men and women differ widely in race, ideologies and background, there must be "heart-thinking" at home. There must not only be "heart-thinking" of the right kind, by the leaders in every community, but there eventually must come the right kind of "heart-acting" before there will ever come the "heart-warming" experiences between the races of people who should be progressively and helpfully at work together everywhere. Here in Savannah we are constantly reminded that men and women of "good will" can always find common-ground, where they can think, plan and act together for the common good.

The Colored Soldiers' Center

White men and women in Savannah started the first voluntary citizens supported soldiers' social service center during World War II. This forward look on the part of the white citizens was evidenced first in the interest manifested in the white service men in the armed forces. They wanted young white men who visited Savannah from other parts of the world to feel here a wholesome welcome.

It occurred then to some of these same white leaders that they had an obligation and responsibility to the colored young men who were also serving their native land. Nothing had been done for these men of color in Savannah prior to that time. These representative white leaders of Savannah, the late Rabbi George Solomon and Mrs. Lucy B. McIntire, turned to Georgia State College, for advice and co-operation in their thinking and planning for colored service men. Many conferences were held between leaders of the two race groups.

In the background, working hard, was Fred A. Davis, the general chairman of the committee of public-spirited citizens of Savannah, known as the Savannah Soldiers' Social Service, who determined to do their part by helping these boys feel at home while in Savannah and Chatham county.

Always in the minds of the responsible colored leadership, there was the objective of generating, stimulating and infusing into white leaders a desire and determination to do something tangible and worthwhile for colored soldiers, and if possible, provide an all-time oportunity for all the colored folks of Savannah and Chatham county.

Colored leaders had quietly convinced the white leaders that something practical should be done. Mr. Davis and his associates readily saw that there was no suitable place and building in Savannah that would meet the needs of the situation. He then gave the colored leaders the job of finding a suitable location for a central building. Every section of the city was visited. In most of the trips, Mr. Davis and some of his associates were with the colored committee. Mr. Davis finally said, "We must have a place removed from every possible suggestion or invitation to our soldiers to become part of lawlessness and vice. We should have this center in a homelike atmosphere where there will be opportunity to make these men feel at home. We want to help build the morale of these boys who are away from their own homes."

The colored committee finally recommended the present site at Ogeechee road and Thirty-seventh street, which was approved by the general committee of the SSSS. Now the question of a building was raised. It was put squarely up to Mr. Davis and his general committee to provide a suitable building for colored men in the armed service.

No one ever worked harder — even in his own business—than did Mr. Davis, to bring this project to full fruition. He explained and sold this proposed site to his own overall committee. He then sold the site and the proposed buildings to the local federal authorities, to the regional office in Atlanta and to the Washington authorities. There were endless reports to be prepared. Mr. Davis practically gave up his business, for the time, working for the colored SSSS. It was most refreshing to me and to the other colored men and women to have Mr. Davis, active head of the Merchants' Council of Savannah, give so much of his valuable time to the detailed work of this Soldiers' Service Organization.

"They Did the Job Together"

It would have been comparatively easy to throw up some makeshift of a building as is so often done for colored people. Mr. Davis, the federal officials, Will Artley, the contractor and a few faithful colored leaders were assembled in a conference together. We were making plans for the proposed building. The committee was thinking about beds for men who remain overnight in Savannah. The conferees also wanted some room for recreation but seemed not to know exactly what was needed. We said to the committe, "Gentlemen, there is not a single gymnasium for colored people within 100 miles of Savannah, except the gymnasium at Georgia State College, which was built by money raised by students and teachers and from private sources. Colored people need some place indoors where they can play basketball and other indoor games. They need a wholesome place to dance and an auditorium for plays and other public meetings. Why can't we construct this building so as to be able to provide for a long-felt need of the colored folks of Chatham county and of this whole area?" These busy men, of broad sympathies, sensed the need immediately and agreed to a plan that would satisfy this large and necessary service.

Mr. Artley, director of the construction work, seemed to think of this building as an opportunity for him to render a unique and distinctive service to the present and future citizens of our community. He brought, by truck from Florida for this job, the best possible ash flooring—very expensive and not obtainable in Savannah at that time. As a result, the quality of the floor of this gymnasium excells that found elsewhere.

There was much "heart-warming-thinking" by every one who had a part in the planning and construction of this attractive and serviceable recreational center for the underprivileged. Certainly these colored and white people who worked together to make possible this social center for colored people have increased the mutual respect and confidence of both race groups, by the simple fact that they did this fine job for underprivileged human beings by working to-

gether. This could not have come about without "generous right-thinking in the heart." The operation of this facility for the whole war period was a liberal inter-cultural educational affair.

It is the man next door, regardless to color or condition, who really counts! He is our neighbor! We should certainly want him to understand us and to realize that we are happy to know that he thinks of us in his heart in a most helpful and fruitful way! Let's agree on fundamentals in Georgia and to learn to work harmoniously and effectively for common goals!

USO Troupe Draws Acclaim

SAN PEDRO, Calif. — An all-colored group of artists, organized and managed by Nicodemus Stewart, popular comedian of stage and screen, furnished almost three hours of entertainment for the benefit of more than 1000 men at the U.S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Terminal Island, here last Friday evening.

Acting as emcee was Nicodemus himself, who scored with his original comedy.

Then there was lovely little Julie Webb, singer of sweet songs. She was followed by Earl and Frances, still one of the smoothest dance teams in the business, despite three years of inactivity due to the former's turn in the army.

Next came sultry Mae Johnson, who gave out with blues and torch numbers with such gusto she was forced back three times. Furnishing the musical background was Red Mack and his red hot five-piece orchestra, featuring Kenny Bryan at the piano.

The unit leaves for a three-month tour of Alaskan bases the latter part of this month, according to Nicodemus, and then will head for another three months in the Caribbean area.

USO Clubs to End Operations Day After Christmas

NEW YORK—All USO clubs and other operations for Army and Navy personnel that have used USO funds will close on Dec. 26. This announcement came after the USO Board of Directors approved a plan for termination along with a streamlined organization to act as liquidating trustee.

The day after Christmas will mark the end of operations that started Feb. 4, 1941 and found itself in 1944 with 3,035 clubs and other operations. Altogether more than 4,000 clubs extended to all parts of the world.

THE UNO CAPITULATES

Chicago Defender

We had no sooner congratulated ourselves in these columns last week about the good sense of the UNO in declining to sign a lease for restricted housing at the Peter Cooper Village and the Stuyvesant Town housing projects when the announcement was nade that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company had coerced the UN into breaking its own charter and compelled that august body to sign the lease anyway. Ed. 7-26-47

Now, note carefully the statement of Shad Polier, vice president of the American Jewish Congress, when he heard about this: "Americans have long been aware that 'private governments' like the Metropolitan Life are sometimes more powerful than are public governments and our Constitution. But the world will learn with amazement that such American private governments can also be more powerful than all the governments organized in the United Nations." 7-26-47

It is a terrible thing when a private company such as the Metropolitan imposes its will upon all international body such as the UNO. It is a commentary on what government now dominates and virtually owns the international organization. As we go to press we understand that 2,500 workers at the UN have called a meeting to consider repudiating the action which linked the Metropolitan with the UNO and Jim Crow.

A LAUDABLE STAND

Chicago, Ill. Defender

We read last week with a great deal of satisfaction the decision of the United Nations Secretariat to cancel rental agreements with the Metropolitan and New York Life Insurance companies. Sat. 8-21-47

Tentative agreements had been entered into with the Peter Cooper Village in Manhattan which is owned by the Metropolitan Insurance Company and the Fresh Meadows Project in Flushing which belongs to the New York Life. These contracts involved a total of 912 apartments and more than $1,000,000 in annual rentals. Because these companies refused to delete the Jim Crow selective clauses in the contracts, the United Nations officials were forced to discontinue negotiations. Defender

The decision to cancel the agreements resulted from the determination of the United Nations to live up to the provisions of its charter which stand for racial, religious and color equality between all members of the organization. Since the insurance companies insisted that they retain the right to refuse accommodations whenever they deem it advisable, the United Nations was fearful that its Negro members might be subjected to unpardonable segregation. 8-21-47

For two months, Byron Price, assistant secretary general in charge of administrative affairs has attempted to persuade both companies to delete or expunge the selective clauses and substitute in their stead clauses that would exclude the possibility of racial segregation to no avail. Chicago, Ill.

We, therefore, salute Mr. Price and other officials of the United Nations for their unwillingness to compromise with racial bigotry and thereby endanger the sound principles upon which the United Nations was founded. Sat.

U. N. HALTS DEBATE ON SOUTH AFRICA

Times

Trusteeship Committee Calls for Specific Proposals by Midnight Wednesday

New York, N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 27—The United Nations Trusteeship Committee decided today to postpone until at least Thursday further discussion of the Union of South Africa's mandate over South-West Africa. It called for specific resolutions by midnight Wednesday on whether the Union was legally obliged to propose a trusteeship for the area in dispute.

South Africa has not complied with a resolution approved last year by the Assembly calling for submission of a trusteeship agreement for South-West Africa, a League of Nations mandate. Debate in the committee has been on the issue of whether the Assembly action was a legally binding decision or merely a recommendation.

The discussion of the issue brought from the chairman, Sir Carl Berendsen of New Zealand, today an observation that the United Nations Charter was "now not noted for its clarity but for the profundity of its ambiguity."

Eight More Voice Disapproval

Sixteen nations had expressed varying degrees of disapproval of South Africa's omission to carry out the resolution. Eight additional nations expressed disapproval today, while four held that South Africa's course was optional.

H. G. Lawrence, delegate from South Africa, spoke again in defense of his country's view, reiterating previous arguments. He paid his respects to Raja Sir Maharaj Singh of India, who had introduced the question of South Africa's treatment of racial minorities. Sun. 9.28.47

"I submit this is not the forum for debate of this question," Mr. Lawrence said.

"It is a danger to introduce a matter not germane. The distinguished Indian delegate has given a distorted and jaundiced view of racial discrimination. I would not suggest that South-West Africa is a modern utopia, but I submit the introduction of extraneous matter is a dangerous way to tread. Half-truths or less than half-truths get us nowhere in international relationships."

South African Chides Russians

The South African delegate, apparently with tongue in cheek, posed a question for the Soviet delegation, which has maintained that South Africa is bound legally to submit a trustee agreement. He asked whether the Soviet Union had considered that under the Charter it was bound to submit trustee agreements for territory it had obtained from Japan, Poland or Germany as a result of the war.

S. K. Tsarapkin, representative of the Soviet Union, termed the point gratuitous and cited the specific sections of the Charter that provided for the transfer of former enemy territory.

He suggested that South Africa accept the Soviet recommendation.

"This legal confusion is due to the failure of South Africa to place the territory under trusteeship," he declared.

The committee will meet again Monday to discuss other matters and will resume discussion of the South African trusteeship after Wednesday.

RISING OBJECTIONS HIT SOUTH AFRICA

Times New York, N.Y.

Trusteeship Committee Hears 16th Nation Score Union on South-West Territory

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 26—For its failure to submit a trusteeship agreement on South-West Africa in accordance with last year's United Nations General Assembly resolution, the Union of South Africa was again condemned today as nine more nations, including the Soviet Union, took the floor in the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee.

At the end of the session, a tally showed that in two days of committee discussion sixteen nations had expressed varying degrees of disapproval of the government of Premier Jan Christian Smuts for ignoring the recommendation. Compliance with the request would have set whels in motion for the transfer of South-West Africa to the jurisdiction of this international trusteeship system.

For the Soviet Union, Dr. Boris E. Stein said the action of South Africa was "shattering and undermining" for the United Nations. Seconding the views expressed by India, Poland and Yugoslavia, he said it was "imperative" that the committee should recommend a resolution to the Assembly denouncing the Union Government's action as well as insisting on the implementation of last year's resolution. Sat. 9.27.47

A principal problem confronting the delegates seemed to be the manner in which South Africa could be made to comply.

Emil Adel Arslan of Syria said the best way to handle the matter would be to give the South African Government a time limit within which it should comply with the Assembly's resolution, and if by then the resolution had not been implemented the Assembly could reconsider the question.

Speaking for France, Rene Mayer subscribed to the views presented yesterday by John Foster Dulles of the United States, which called for committee study of information from South Africa.

The French spokesman urged, however, that the Trusteeship Council and not the Assembly Committee be the body chosen to examine the South African documents. The Council, he said, was the competent and logical successor to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, to which South Africa had submitted its reports in the past.

Tribe Sends Petition to U. N.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 26—Since they are not permitted to go themselves to Flushing Meadow to address the General Assembly, leading members of the Herero tribe in South West Africa have deputized a white man to go in their stead bearing a petition to the United Nations.

He is the Rev. Michael Scott, militant Angelican parson now in Johannesburg awaiting a United State visa.

The Hereros, who stand out among African tribes for intelligence and dignity, were noted for their sustained resistance against the ruthless former German colonizers of South-West Africa. Their paramount chief with half the tribe is still in self-imposed exile in the British protectorate of Bechuanaland. Those remaining in South-West Africa oppose the Union of South Africa as steadfastly as they resisted the Germans.

In their petition they ask for United Nations trusteeship or British protectorate. Failing that they ask "that South-West Africa should be placed under the protection of the United States of America."

SOUTH AFRICA HIT ON TRUSTEE STAND

The Times

Delegates of 7 Nations Assail Refusal to Submit Plan on Mandate to the U. N.

New York N.Y.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Sept. 25—The Union of South Africa was denounced by seven nations here today for its failure to submit to the United Nations a trusteeship agreement for Southwest Africa in accordance with a resolution approved last year by the General Assembly.

Delegates of the United States, India, China, Poland, Yugoslavia, the Philippines and Guatemala took the floor in the Assembly's fifty-five-nation Trusteeship Committee to voice in varying tones of disapproval South Africa's decision to disregard the United Nations request. The Assembly had asked the Union Government to submit an agreement for placing the mandated territory of Southwest Africa under the international trusteeship system. Fri. 9.26.47

Only the Netherlands, through W. J. A. Kernkamp, Professor of Constitutional Law at Utrecht University, came to the defense of the Union's position. After a long juridical analysis of the case, Professor Kernkamp reached the conclusion that the Union Government could not legally be forced to submit a trusteeship agreement, that it could not be blamed for not submitting one and that his Government would be a party to no resolution condemning the Union Government's action or inaction.

He suggested reference of the is-

sue to the International Court of Justice.

Dulles Criticizes Refusal

Speaking for the United States, John Foster Dulles deplored the fact that the Union Government had not complied with the Assembly's resolution. He added that the United States could not disguise its feeling in this respect.

Mr. Dulles at the same time declined to concur in a view previously put forward by Sir Maharaj Singh of India, that the Union Government was under a legal obligation to submit a trusteeship agreement. He said he did not believe the legal view of the Indian delegate could be sustained.

Mr. Dulles observed, however, that the General Assembly's power was of a moral rather than a legal nature. He added that if the Assembly's judgment reflected the viewpoint of considered world judgment, moral force in the long run would prevail.

Mr. Dulles expressed satisfaction that South Africa had not carried out her proposed incorporation of Southwest Africa. He proposed that the committee's action give voice to that point; that it express its regret that no trusteeship agreement had been submitted; that the invitation to South Africa to submit such an agreement be kept open and that the committee examine the information on Southwest Africa so far submitted.

South African Defends Stand

Harry G. Lawrence, chairman of the South African delegation, summarized the position of his Governmente. The League of Nations did ont empower South Africa to transfer its mandate to the United Nations, he said. Furthermore, he reported, as a result of discussions with Southwest African tribes, polls indicated an overwhelming majority in favor of incorporation with the Union.

Not wishing to flout the desires of the General Assembly, Mr. Lawrence went on, South Africa decided not to proceed with the incorporation of the territory desired by its inhabtants. He added that further ignore the desires of the inhabitants, the Union Government had no alternative but to maintain the status quo and continue to administer the territory in the spirit of the existing mandate.

Most outspoken in his criticism of the Union Government was the Yugoslav delegate, Vladislav Ribnikar, who called the action a flagrant defiance of the General Assembly, as well as an action that "jeopardized the authority and prestige of the United Nations."

For the Philippines Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo contended that trusteeship was obligatory.

Liu Chien of China argued that a mandatory power under the League of Nations covenant served as a trustee and not as a proprietor.

Jan Drohojowski of Poland objected to the importance attached to polling of natives, observing that in what had been a Class C mandate under the League, the people did not have the social or political maturity to make decisions on such important matters as the voting away of their own ultimate independence.

José Luis Mendoza of Guatemala took issue with Mr. Lawrence's reaffirmation of the Union Government's determination to maintain the status quo. Since the League of Nations is defunct, he observed, it is not possible to maintain a mandate set up under the organization when it was in existence.

Fisk President Writes Graphic Survey Article

NEW YORK—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university and the only Negro representative among the 43 nations assembled at the Paris UNESCO conference, writes graphically of his experience in Survey - Graphic's current issue under the title "UNESCO in Paris."

Dr. Johnson, who is also a guest speaker at the Philadelphia UNESCO conference, describes the first steps of the UN agency to establish firm foundations of understanding and communications among the peoples of the world as a basic contribution to peace.

8 More Nations Censure S. Africa

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—Eight more countries have signified general approval of a motion to censure the Union of South Africa for refusal to submit to a trusteeship agreement on Southwest Africa. The problem of working out a General Assembly resolution on the matter was turned over to a drafting subcommittee by a vote of 21 to 18.

Refuses To End Bias Or Discuss Trusteeship Plan

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(NNPA)—The Union of South Africa Thursday renewed its refusal to submit to the United Nations a trusteeship agreement for Southwest Africa and became the first test case of the power of the General Assembly over nations which fail or refuse to carry out its recommendations.

Speaking for the United States, John Foster Dulles expressed American regret over South Africa's resistance to submission of the trusteeship agreement in accordance with a 1946 assembly resolution. He proposed that the assembly renew its request and declare its regret over the failure of the Union to comply.

Dulles said he is confident that moral power, "the strongest force in the world in the long run," would compel South Africa to comply.

Disagrees With Indian

At the same time he disagreed with the view previously expressed by Sir Maharaj Singh of India that the Union was under a legal obligation to submit a trusteeship agreement. He said he did not believe that the legal view of the Indian delegate could be sustained.

Delegates of six other nations—India, China, Poland, Yugoslavia, the Philippines and Guatemala—joined in the criticism of South Africa in the assembly's 55-nation Trusteeship Committee.

Jose Luis Mendoza of Guatemala proposed that the assembly "fix a time limit for the Union of South Africa to fulfill obligations imposed upon it by the charter and to submit a draft convention for the trusteeship of Southwest Africa."

Dutch Support View

The Netherlands, itself a colonial power, was the only nation to come to the defense of South Africa. The Netherlands delegate, W. J. A. Kernhamp, professor of constitutional law at Utrecht University, suggested that the International Court of Justice be requested for an advisory opinion on whether the charter compels submission of former League of Nations mandates to the United Nations.

Harry G. Lawrence, chairman of the South African delegation, declared that the League of Nations did not empower South Africa to transfer its mandate to the United Nations. He contended that the only thing the Union could do is to continue to administer the territory in the spirit of the existing mandate.

'Threatens UN'

The Yugoslav delegate, Vladislav Ribnikar, called the action of South Africa a flagrant defiance of the General Assembly and said it "jeopardized the authority and prestige of the United Nations."

Earlier in the week India denounced the "Jim Crow" policy of South Africa against Indian nationals and accused the British Commonwealth of Nations of a "persistent breach" of the United Nations Charter.

Singh last Wednesday renewed India's charge against South Africa in the Trusteeship Committee during debate on her failure to comply with the 1946 resolution requesting both the Indian and South African governments to report on measures adopted for treatment of Indians in the Union.

FULL STORY OF U. N. COMPILED IN BOOK

First Issue of Annual Series, Containing 1,000 Pages, Ready for Public Sale Soon

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Oct. 11—The complete story of the United Nations to date, compressed into a single 1,000-page volume—the result of more than a year's work by a staff of researchers, writers and editors—will be published within a fortnight, the Department of Public Information disclosed today.

Entitled "The Yearbook of the United Nations, 1946-1947," the volume is the first in what is planned as an annual series, but it will be larger than its successors since it covers all United Nations history from the Atlantic Charter to July 1, 1947.

In addition to a history of the origin and evolution of the United Nations and descriptions of the structure and functions of its organs, the book will contain summaries of important debates on all the important problems dealt with by them, the texts of all basic documents, and a large section of appendices, charts and color plates.

"People who have seen the proofs are amazed at the extraordinary range of subjects covered," said H. J. Timperley, chief of the Research Section of the Department of Public Information, which compiled the book. "It gives a panorama of the United Nations at work; just glancing through the book, one gets a picture of how it operates.

"You can see the give-and-take in debate," Mr. Timperley said, adding that there had been long deliberation by the editors over whether summaries of debates belonged in such a book. It was decided finally to include them, because "after all, these are the formative years of the organization."

Besides carrying surveys of the work of the principal organs of the United Nations, the book devotes a section to the eleven specialized agencies already operating or in the formative stage, detailing the evolution of each, its structure, purposes and achievements.

Much of the value of the book, its editors say, lies in the fact that it is an official source of accurate information. In addition to the narrative the book will contain a vast compilation of official documents. Among them will be the charters of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, the complete texts of United Nations resolutions, the rules of procedure of each organ, all trusteeship agreements, the report of the Military Staff Committee, the permanent statute for the Free Territory of Trieste, and documents of the Dumbarton Oaks, Yalta and San Francisco Conferences.

The appendix will contain a chronology of the United Nations, a roster of the member nations with up-to-date statistics on population and area, and a detailed bibliography of publications dealing with the international organization. A "Who's Who in the United Nations" will supply information about 600 delegates to various United Nations bodies since San Francisco.

Bound in maroon buckram with gold lettering, the book will measure about 8x11 inches. It will be distributed free to delegations, but will be available to schools, libraries and the public at $10 a copy. The editors hope the project will pay for itself.

Wide World

U.N. NURSERY SCHOOL PUPILS
Only two of the five languages are official.

International Kindergarten

Squatting on the floor like so many tiny tailors, the 26 tots peered at each other with calmness and mild curiosity. They evinced none of the wary caution their parents sometimes showed. As they warmed up to the situation, their silence gave way to a babel of comment in five different languages. The United Nations nursery school was officially open.

The new school is in a white colonial farmhouse 200 yards from the huge, functional ex-factory that houses the U.N. at Lake Success. The U.N. turned the farmhouse over rent-free to a parents' association of delegates and secretariat members. U.N. parents park their youngsters at the nursery school on their way to work at 9:30 a.m., leave them there till 6 p.m.

The three-woman staff is suitably international: one is American; one is Hungarian by birth and Haitian by marriage; one is Swiss by birth, U.S. by citizenship, and married to an expatriate Russian. Mrs. Lea Cowles, the plump, attractive widow who directs the nursery school, was borrowed from the University of Alabama department of child development. Says she: "When some of the parents heard I was at Alabama, they thought I would turn out to be a race bigot."

Tuition averages $35 a month, including orange juice, milk, cookies and a hot lunch. The youngsters will speak both English and French, the two principal U.N. languages; they still lapse into their native tongues when excited. Mrs. Cowles believes in progressive education for the three- to six-year-olds—with the emphasis on carpentry, finger painting and other "creative" games. She hopes her pupils will also learn international understanding. Says she: "Maybe this is a way to build from the bottom up."

Would Outlaw Segregation

U.S., Britain, Belgium Balk at Definition

VIOLENCE SCORED

Lynching Indicted as 'Horrible Crime'

GENEVA — Russia lost another moral battle last Friday in a United Nations' unit session on the explosive racial issue, when the UN Subcommission of Human Rights rejected a Russian amendment to define intolerance as a criminal offense, and make advocacy of racial or religious discrimination a punishable crime.

Representatives of the United States, Britain and Belgium, within whose homelands and possessions racism and intolerance ride defiant and triumphant, vigorously opposed the Russian proposal, the 11-member subcommission finally adopting a weak and meaningless British-sponsored proposal.

All the delegates, except the Russian delegate, A. P. Borisov, who abstained, voted in favor of a resolution "condemning incitement to violence against any religious group, race, nation or minority." The word "minority" was added on motion by United States delegate Jonathan Daniels of Raleigh, N.C.

Russia Scores Lynchings

Indicting the lynching of colored Americans as "the most horrible crime of civilization," the Russian delegate said 4,000 lynchings occurred in the United States up to 1927, and that 40 took place since D-Day, mostly in the South, which he called the "homeland of lynchings."

Mr. Borisov defined intolerance as a crime thus:

"Any advocacy of national, racial and religious hostility, or of national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, as well as any action establishing privilege or discrimination based on distinction of race, nationality or religion."

Bill of Human Rights

The full Commission on Human Rights, of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is chairman, opened a three-week conference here Monday at which 18 countries will draw up an international bill of human rights.

In defending his definition of intolerance as a crime, the Russian delegate told Mr. Daniels and the Belgian delegate, Joseph Nisot, he well understood their objections, because discrimination is common in the United States and Belgian Congo."

He charged that Mr. Daniels was "more interested in protecting the right to discriminate against colored people than in preventing discrimination."

Opposing Mr. Borisov, the eminent North Carolinian said his proposal provided for "suppression of civil rights," and added:

"We must be very cautious in any undertaking to suppress free expression. . . except when there is a clear and present danger of incitement to violence."

The British delegate, Miss Elizabeth Monroe, also opposed the Russian amendment on the grounds that it indicated interference with freedom of speech.

HEADED FOR UN—Sylnanus E. Olympio of the Ewe tribe as he disembarked from the Pan American clipper Tuesday from Africa. He will present the case of his people for unification under a single government to replace the present separation of lands between the British and French Togoland trust territories and the Gold Coast Colony. He said his people favored a plebiscite to decide the question.

COUNCIL MAY HEAR AFRICAN CHIEFTAIN

Exiled Tribesman to Approach Trusteeship Body — Its Present Session Ends

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 16 — Paramount Chief Frederick Maharero, exiled head of the Herero tribe of South-West Africa, may come to Lake Success in February to try to get a hearing in the United Nations Trusteeship Council, lost another contest for administration of the South-West African Trust Territory, Raoul Norify of Mexico reopened the subject of permitting Mr. Scott to testify. However, the opposition, settled by France and Belgium and South Africa ask-supported by Australia, China and Mexico, Iraq and the Philippines.

After the Council today adopted a list of fifty questions to be sent to the Union of South Africa to ask her further information about her allegedly-oppressed tribes' spokesman who did not get a chance to speak to the Council, the Rev. Michael Scott said today.

Mr. Scott, the allegedly-oppressed tribes' spokesman who did not get a chance to speak to the Council, the Rev. Michael Scott said today.

the United States, forced the withdrawal of the motion largely on procedural grounds.

Led Passive Resistance

Mr. Scott, who has lived in South Africa more than seven years and is a leader there of the passive resistance movement on behalf of Asiatics and Africans, was designated by some South-West African tribal chiefs to present and explain their petitions to the Trusteeship Committee of the General Assembly. The committee, like the Council later, declined to hear Mr. Scott.

After today's meeting the clergyman told reporters that he would send cables suggesting that Paramount Chief Mahareru and Chief Hosea Kutako try again to obtain permission from the Union Government to come to New York in time for the February session of the Trusteeship Council. He said he himself had come only because the tribes' own representatives, Chiefs Kutako and Festus Kandjo, could not obtain permission to come to the Assembly session from the Union Government.

The Union informed them, he said, that their views would be expressed by the Union delegation. The tribes' petitions complained of segregation and exploitation in South-West Africa and the exile of some 14,000 of the Herero tribe to the neighboring British protectorate of Bechuanaland .

Recessed Until February

The Council completed work before it today and recessed until mid-February, when it will reconvene to discuss a proposed statute for the Jerusalem International Zone, now being threshed out by a drafting committee of the Council. Reports on trusteeship territories will also be considered.

A committee of the Council, composed of the President and two other representatives to be named by him, was created to confer with the Security Council on matters relating to political, social, economic and educational conditions in strategic trust territories, which, unlike ordinary trust territories, are administered by the Security Council and not the Trusteeship Council. The only strategic trust territory set up to date is the former Japanese mandate of the Marianas, Marshall and Caroline Islands, now under United States occupation.

In a closing statement Council President Francis B. Sayre of the United States declared that in its second session the Council had "proved itself a very lusty and vigorously growing organ of the United Nations."

"The Trusteeship Council," he continued, "is translating into deeds its profound conviction that there can be no lasting peace unless it is built upon human welfare and fundamental human rights."

People Of African Descent In America Are Eulogised

West African Pilot

Fine Impressions Created On Envoys

Sat. 11-8-47

Sudanese Says They Ground Through Odds

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—The economic, social and cultural achievements of the coloured people of African ancestry in the United States have made a great impression upon the Sudanese delegates who recently arrived in London on their way home from Lake Success, New York, where they went to present the demand of "Sudan for the Sudanese" at the United Nations General Assembly.

"We are proud of the coloured people in America; they are an inspiration to Africans at home.

"Despite the great disadvantages they suffer politically and racially, no other community of peoples of African descent can present the same amount of positive and constructive achievement as our brothers in America," declared Sayed Abdel Rahman el Mahdi, the son of the famous El Mahdi, the Sudanese leader who drove the Turkish rulers of Egypt out of the Sudan in 1885, in an exclusive interview granted to a representative of the West African Pilot shortly before he flew back to Khartoum.

The young leader, who is distinctly Negroid in appearance and elegantly attired in the traditional robe of his country with white turban of the aristocracy, expressed the desire of establishing closer economic and cultural links between his country and the United States. 11-8-47

Already, he explained, the people of the Sudan are exporting large quantities of cotton, hides and gum arabic to America and would like to develop this trade, and in return buy American goods, especially motor cars and agricultural implements.

The British, however, seek to establish a commercial monopoly in the Sudan and want to keep Americans and other foreign traders out of Africa.

"That is why we Sudanese, supporting the programme of the UMMA Party, are demanding the abolition of the present Condominium, under which set-up Britain and Egypt exercise joint political control over the Sudan," asserted Sir Sayed Abdel Rahamel Mahdi.

Marriage and Race Is Issue At UN Parley

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

GENEZUA, Switzerland—(ANP)—A proposal that the human rights declaration contain an article giving each person "freedom to marry without regard to race, religion or origin," brought about a mild difference of opinion between Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Alexander E. Bogomolov, during a meeting of the UN commission on human rights here last week. The issue under discussion was "marriage and the state."

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS

Mrs. Roosevelt, representing the United States, held that the human rights declaration should be an article stating women and men are entitled to equal freedom to marry. Bogomolov, the Russian delegate, felt that his opponent's proposal "would have been revolutionary back in the 17th century," but that, as present, the state should protest the institution of marriage and the family and give each person freedom to marry without regard to race, religion or origin. Sat-12-20-47

His suggestion was in line with an article proposed by A. S. Stephanenko, the White Russian delegate. No agreement was reached on the issue.

Words, Words, Words!

Editorial

There has been much to do about human rights at the United Nations during the past week.

The representatives of the United States, perhaps sincerely, have introduced a world bill of civil rights which is intended for adoption by the United Nations General Assembly next September.

It is disclosed that the bill is the joint production of the officials of the U. S. State, Justice, Labor and Interior Departments, and is the compilation of generalizations which one might expect.

It asserts that everyone is entitled to life, liberty and equal protection of the law; is entitled to freedom of information, speech, worship, conscience, belief and expression, and shall not be subjected to unreasonable interference with home, family life, correspondence and reputation; is entitled to a decent living, and so forth.

These are fine words and there are a whole lot of them, but the real problem is how to make them a working reality.

The General Assembly of the United Nations is simply and solely a debating society with no power to do anything except to meet and adjourn. Sat. 12-13-47.

It can approve and recommend, but its recommendations are not binding upon the Council which has the real power.

This should be understood so that there will be no delusions about the outcome of these bills and resolutions which are periodically thrown into the United Nations hopper. Pa.

Unfortunately there are far too many people who think that it is only necessary to introduce some measure which is worthy and just and it will be adopted for the whole world.

This is definitely not the way the United Nations works.

Actually the United Nations is only a debating society and little if anything fundamental will come out of it.

341(11) 1947

United Nations

International Morality at Low Ebb

341(11) U.N. Each Dispatch.

The attitude of dominant nations towards subject peoples again is going to prove a real moral challenge to international deliberations. In the old League of Nations it was the unwillingness of that body to insist upon the retention of the political integrity of weaker nations that caused its undoing. Germany, Japan and Italy refused to abide by the rules laid down by the league's constitution. Japanese aggression in China, Germany in Poland, and Italy in Ethiopia, spelled the doom of the League of Nations, which measured by the yardstick of what it permitted to be done to weaker nations, has aptly been called the "League of Looters."

In the attitude of Jans Smuts and his South African associates, history seems about to repeat itself. Southwestern Africans, who were temporarily placed under the administration of the Union of South Africa following removal of German control of this African colony, have asked to be brought within the United Nations trusteeship. This is in accord with Article 12 of the United Nations, which provides that all territories previously held under mandate, until granted self-government, or independence, shall be brought under the International Trusteeship System.

But the Union of South Africa announces intention to annex this territory and make it a white man's preserve, as it has done with other lands of the Bantu, driving the blacks, who represent overwhelmingly the larger portion of the population, in to a precarious reservation where they must either starve or work for the unconscienable stipends offered them by the Boers. It is the intention of Jans Smuts to visit this same sort of outrage and inhumanity upon the blacks in the former German colony. He flouts the action of the General Assembly of the UN, following in the path of Germany, Japan and Italy. Oklahoma, Oklahoma.

And what adds insult to injury, the Union representatives allege they hold a petition from the natives of Southwest Africa asking that annexation be made possible. Jans Smuts seeks to infer that Negroes have no aversion for tyranny and slavery, but rather like it. The truth as exposed shows the natives have done no such thing, but oppose this outrageous attempt to destroy their opportunity for independent government and freedom. Sat. 11-8-47

American Negroes will be surprised to know that when the General Assembly voted upon this important matter recently the United States voted in support of the Union of South Africa. Mr. Dulles, the American delegate, who opened the general debate, took a firm position in opposition to acceptance by the UN of a trusteeship in Southwest Africa. On the other hand, smaller nations such as Poland, the Philippines, Guatemala, Cuba, Iraq, Syria, Haiti, Byelorussia, Egypt, Ukraine, Uruguay, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, Mexico, Liberia, as well as China and the Soviet Union voted for trusteeship.

It is also noteworthy that all of the colonial nations voted with the Union of South Africa. This, in addition to the United States, includes the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, New Zealand and Denmark. Quite naturally one would wonder whether this vote of the United States on this vital question indicates and means the United States is lending its support to the heartless, brutal, colonialism extant in South Africa, and is there any substance to the charge that the United States plans to collaborate in this ruinous colonial policy among dark people. Sat. 11-8-47

Some idea of the treacherous and censurous labor policies of the white farmers in the Union of South Africa was exposed in an article published last July in a pro-Smuts paper. While the editorial sought to support Smuts, it also let the cat out of the bag regarding what is going on in the Bethal District of the Transvaal. The article follows:

SLAVE LABOR

When it comes to questions of Colour it takes a lot to stir the conscience of the average South African; but even the most reactionary citizen must surely have been shocked by the revelations of near-slavery in the Bethal district of the Eastern Transvaal. Recent reports have indicated that native labourers are existing in this area under the most barbaric conditions imaginable. It is alleged that these unfortunate human beings, who receive a miserly pittance, are driven to work under the threat of the sjambok; that they are subjected to constant and ruthless "police" supervision by Swazi or Basuto indunas; that they are denied all freedom of movement and shepherded from employer to employer; that they are housed in bare-concrete-floored brick huts with barred apertures; and that they are inadequately clothed. The authorities have had an inkling that such deplorable happenings were occurring for at least three years; yet it is not until now that the matter has been officially taken up. As long ago as 1944 two indunas were charged with flogging native labourers to death in the Bethal area, while last June the local magistrate declared that a case before him "disclosed conditions tantamount to slave driving. On a farm of 200 morgen," he said, "25 natives were employed and driven to do their work by a sjambok." General Smuts is to be commended for the speed with which he has acted since this whole disgraceful episode was brought to his attention. Unfortunately. however, the sordid story will undoubtedly be told to the United Nations and once again South Africans will come under the lash of UNO's angry criticisms. Certainly it seems appropriate to ask whether it is really necessary for us to manufacture missiles for our enemie to hurl at us?"

Nine million black men are crying for freedom in South Africa. In India, China, Africa and remote island atolls, dark people everywhere are glueing their eyes upon this international tribunal pledged to the bringing of a more ideal human relationship to the world. Write President Truman today requesting that he oust from leadership such undemocratic characters as John Foster Dulles, who seems to think that South African savagery should be expanded in this year of

George Padmore

Defender

Presents Petitions

341(11)

WITH HIS BLACK brief case bulging with documents — enough to constitute a "Nuremberg Indictment" against General Smuts and his Government — Rev. Michael Scott, 38-year-old English missionary arrived in London on his way to New York to present petitions and memoranda to the Trusteeship Council of United Nations on behalf of the tribesmen of South-West Africa, as well as the natives of the Union of South Africa and the Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland.

"Africans living in these territories are overwhelmingly opposed to the desire of General Smuts to abolish the mandate over South-West Africa," declared Mr. Scott, addressing a Press Conference at the headquarters of the India League, shortly after his arrival in the British capital. Sat. 11-15-47

Refused Passports

ORIGINALLY IT was the intention of the Africans to send some of their leading chiefs headed by the famous Tshekedi Khama, chief of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland to the United States in order to plead the cause of the blacks, but the British Office for Commonwealth Affairs in London at the request of the South African Government refused to grant Tshekedi and his friends passports.

Faced with this official conspiracy to prevent members of the Trusteeship Council hearing the true facts concerning the terrible conditions under which the Africans live, Rev. Scott offered to fly to America with copies of the documents drawn up by the chiefs. But no sooner had this became known in South Africa, the Union officials brought pressure to bear upon the American Consul to refuse visa to the young missionary, even although he offered to sign an undertaking that he would neither deliver lectures nor write articles in the American Press on the Color Problem as it exists in South Africa. Chicago, Ill.

Unable to get an American visa in Johannesburg, Mr. Scott in desperation flew to London, hoping that public opinion in this country would enable him to secure permission to carry out his mission on behalf of some 12 million Bantus unrepresented at UN at a time when South Africa with the connivance of the British Foreign Office and the US.S. State Department.

Wallace And Mrs. Roosevelt To the Rescue

BRITISH, AMERICAN and other foreign newspaper correspondents were so moved by the shocking state of affairs in South Africa reported by Rev. Scott—

groups secured air passage for the young missionary to get to the United Nations meeting before the question of the future of South-West Africa comes up for discussion at the Trusteeship Council.

So much for the background of Mr. Scott's struggle for the right of defending millions of Negroes

Mr. Scott to enter in this country like the Civil Lib- permission for Mr. Sc erties Union in New York—tele- the United States. Within 24 hours a re grams were sent to Mr. Henry ceived instructing the Wallace, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt sulate in London to gr and Mr. Walter White, of the Na- and colored organizati tional Association for the Ad- don such as the Ind vancement of Colored People, ap- the Pan-African Fed pealing to them to try and get the League of Colored sisted by progres

unrepresented at the bar of world public opinion.

The story that he has to tell constitutes the greatest indictment of so-called white Christian civilization on the African continent and approximates the Nazi regime in Europe.

But whether he will be allowed to tell the facts to the American people will largely depend upon the amount of freedom of expression he is allowed during his stay in the United States.

For the South African officials in London are furious that he has been granted a visa and will mobilize all the reactionary forces in America to prevent Mr. Scott's message reaching the common people.

Southwest Africans Cry For Liberty

Black Dispatch, Oklahoma, Oklahoma

The Council on African Affairs is rendering a distinct service to all minority groups in bringing to the attention of the United Nations the shameful and brutal treatment meted out to the natives of Southwest Africa by the Union of South Africa, perhaps the most vicious center of race hate in all the wide world. Not satisfied with the ruthless tyranny and ruin they have spread among the natives in the Union, Jans Smuts and his partners in human slavery seek to have the United Nations give them a permanent mandate over Southwest Africa. Sat. 11-15-47

And in their vile scheming and planning, these interlopers on the dark continent seek to have the United Nations believe the natives of this former German colony are themselves petitioning for their unholy overlordship.

But, Reverend Michael Scott, of South Africa, has been entrusted with documentary evidence to the contrary. Recently he arrived in the United States with signed statements from native chiefs in Southwest Africa, many of whom are now displaced persons, who tell horrible stories of Boer infamy and savagery. It is hardly believable that conditions of this character could exist in the world today, and it is still astounding that American representatives in the United Nations would vote for a South African mandate for Smuts, despite knowledge of this horrible record.

We are going to publish below a portion of a ten-page document which lies on our desk, and compiled by the Council on African Affairs, which tells its own story.

"When General Smuts was here a reception was held for him in Windhoek location. He made a speech in which he said the Union flag will always fly over S. W. A. under all circumstances. He did not consult the people at this meeting or ask their opinion on incorporation or on anything else.

"Question: Did the people applaud him?

"They did not applaud him when he said the Union flag will always fly over South West Africa. General Smuts also said all the people are his children, the white people and the black people. And the black people laughed when he said this." Sat. 11-15-47

Chief Tshekedi Khama and five other chiefs of Bechuanaland stated in a memorandum addressed to the British Government for transmission to the U. N. Trusteeship Committee:

"There are presently living in our country displaced persons, Hereros and others, who were persecuted and driven out of their country by the Germans. In addition to those mentioned, a number of South West African natives have since taken refuge in the Bechuanaland Protectorate during the Union's Mandate through fear of the Union's Native Policy, and all of these would return to their native lands in South West Africa if the purposes of the Mandate were being duly fulfilled."

Chief Tshekedi Khama in a letter to the High Commissioner of Bechuanaland, Sept. 24, 1946, lists the following hardships experienced by Africans in South West Africa:

(1) There is a pass system in vogue which requires every man, woman and child from 14 to 46 years to carry a pass. (This we respectfully submit is even more drastic than the Union Laws.)

Even to go from one Herero reserve to another in South West Africa passes are required e. g. from Okahanja to Windhoek.

(2) It is common practice on account of the shortage of land for Africans in S. West Africa to receive no wages for their farm services beyond the right to run up to 25 head of cattle and 40 to 50 small stock on their master's farms.

(3) The taxation of native stock is heavy, being 4d per head per month for cattle and equines and 1½d per head per month for small stock even in the native reserves.

(4) There is also a dog tax of 10/- per annum and every dog found without a license to its neck is destroyed.

(5) In all town areas the natives working therein must pay a tax of 2/7d per month per head. This also applies to visiting natives.

(6) For every form of employment whether on farms, in industry or in mines the employee has to be registered subject to penal sanctions.

Festus Kandjo, when interviewed by Rev. Scott at Gobabis, August 25, 1947, said:

"There are only three schools run by the Government in all the eight Reserves. Other schools up to standard two only are run by the Missions. The children pay for their own books. All the school buildings are paid for by the Native Reserve Trust Fund. The food supplied to the children is also bought with Trust Fund money. The Trust moneys come from taxes on every cattle owner in the Reserves.

"The stock tax is 2d. per head for ordinary cattle per month. Scrub bulls are 4d. per head per month, donkeys 4d. per head per month, horses 2d. per head per month. For small stock, sheep and goats, we pay 2/6d per hundred per month. One dog is ten shilling per year. A donkey cart with two wheels is 15s. per year. An ordinary wagon with four wheels is one pound, ten shillings

"Passes must be carried when going from one reserve to the other or when going to the towns to look for work. Special permits must be obtained to visit our relatives in Bechuanaland."

A prosperous German farmer in South West Africa interviewed by Rev. Michael Scott expressed these views:

Trade and marketing policy are being directed solely in the interests of the Union and to the disadvantages of S. W. A. The Territory is being run by the Administrator and the Union Government by Proclamations, the S. W. A. Assembly being little more than an Advisory Board. All the Union's laws including its native legislation are made applicable to S. W. A. automatically. At least seventy per cent of current proclamations issued by the Union are made applicable to S. W. A., while naturally the Territory is taxed to protect the Union's industries. Sugar, e. g., must be bought at the price paid by the S. A. consumer, not the subsidized export price. If it is bought from Cuba or elsewhere the S. A. tariff must be paid. If the Union decided to manufacture motor cars we should be at the same disadvantage.

As regards Native policy however, the Union's attempt to impose minimum wage legislation and provision for the sale or supply of necessary foodstuffs to the natives when prices were rising or these were scarce ended in fiasco, and the Proclamation issued on Dec. 24, 1948 laying down minimum wage rates, etc., had to be withdrawn on

Jan. 26, 1944. Black Dispatch

Alienation of Native-Held Lands in South West Africa

Stephanus Hoveka, younger brother to Nicanor Hoveka, headman of the Epukiro Reserve (statement made at Windhoek meeting of Herero representatives with Col. Hoogenhout, according to tetsimony given by Theophilus Katjiuongua, Windhoek, August 1, 1947):

"In addition to the grievances mentioned, I wish to point out that as the Reserves. I wonder how if men can be treated in this way how your Law says to us: 'This is your dwelling place—this space.' Then such men be satisfied with such a Government. It is quite obvious unexpectedly your Law removes us from that place. We first lived that this Government is unqualified to be entrusted with ruling over at the Aukeigas Reserve. Then we were told to remove from Aukeigas the African peoples. and go to Orumbo. Then we were told to remove from Orumbo, then The following account of how the Herero were expelled from their from Orumbo and from other places over to the "sand veld" (i. e., the lands so South West Africa was given by Isaac Kazongari to Rev. Michael borders of the Kalahari Desert). It is the unfair treatment by the tt at Mafekung, July 14, 1947, in the presence of Frederick Mahare- Union Government that compels us not to take their side. And we Paramount Chief of the Herero people, and other representatives: Scott at shall never want the Union Government." Isaac—What happened was the Herero were first asked to leave ru, Para

Christoph Levy Katjitae (statement made at Windhoek, July 23, 1947): Oklahoma, those va

"Sir, we are really dissatisfied with the ways of the present Gov- were as ernment in S. W. A. It is hoped very much that you will be able to pushed o come to the reserves and see where the African people are expected to live. These lands which are set aside for the African peoples are not really lands for people but were known as lands for snakes and lions, and were only inhabited by people who roamed about such as Bush-

AN IMPORTANT ...

With appropriate ceremony the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week officially submitted to the United Nations a formal "Statement on the Denial of Human Rights in the Case of Citizens of Negro Descent in the United States of America." The 154-page statement containing documented facts on Negro discrimination constituted a searing indictment of our country's failure to practice what it preaches and it appeals to the United Nations "for redress."

This dramatic move marks, without a doubt, a historic landmark in the long struggle of Negro Americans for the rights and privileges of full citizenship in the United States. The ugly facts of wanton color discrimination assembled in this statement, which was prepared under the editorial supervision of Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, are incontrovertible.

In the introductory chapter of the statement, Dr. DuBois declares that the effect of the "color caste system" on white America has been "disastrous." This system, he charges, "has repeatedly led the greatest modern attempt at democratic government to deny its political ideals, to falsify its philanthropic assertions and to make its religion to a great extent hypocritical. A nation which boldly declared 'That all men are created equal,' proceeded to build its economy on chattel slavery; masters who declared race-mixture impossible, sold their own children into slavery and left a mulatto progeny which neither law nor science can today disentangle; churches which excused slavery as calling the heathen to God, refused to recognize the freedom of converts or admit them to equal communion. Sectional strife over the profits of slave labor and conscientious revolt against making human beings real estate led to bloody civil war, and to a partial emancipation of slaves which nevertheless even to this day is not complete."

Although admitting that the question of color discrimination in the United States is "without doubt primarily an internal and national question," Dr. DuBois declares that it becomes "inevitably an international question and will, in the future become more and more international, as the nations draw together." He adds further: "In this great attempt to find common ground and to maintain peace, it is therefore, fitting and proper that the thirteen million American citizens of Negro descent should appeal to the United Nations and ask that organization in the proper way to take cognizance of a situation which deprives this group of their rights as men and citizens, and by so doing makes the functioning of the United Nations more difficult, if not in many cases impossible."

Finally, Dr. Rayford W. Logan in his contribution to the document makes it clear that such questions are within the jurisdiction of the United Nations. He states: "The determination of the drafters of the Charter of the United Nations to universalize the protection of human rights and of minorities which had previously rested upon agreements with individual nations is manifest from the language of the charter and the frequency with which the language is repeated."

Perhaps none of us today can properly assess the true merits of this dramatic move to hasten the achievement of full citizenship for the colored millions in America. We know that widespread color discrimination in our country is morally wrong, that it undermines the basic idealism which gave birth to our republic, and that it subverts the fundamental law of our constitutional democracy. If this appeal to the United Nations does no more than awaken white America to a full realization of the menace of racism to our national well being and security, it will have achieved a noble purpose.

PARLEY STEP URGED UPON SOUTH AFRICA

Human Rights Angle of India's Case Pressed by Pakistan, Supporting U. S. Appeal

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Nov. 15 —India and South Africa should settle their racial dispute at a roundtable conference that includes Pakistan, provided South Africa is not prejudged guilty before the conference begins, Charles Fahy, United States Representative, today told the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

In presenting the United States views on the first major human rights case to be heard by the United Nations, Mr. Fahy lent American support to an Indian resolution calling for a round-table conference of the three members of the British Commonwealth —Pakistan, India and Union of South Africa.

However, Mr. Fahy stipulated that the guilt clause in the Indian resolution, implying that South Africa has violated the fundamental principles of human rights written into the United Nations Charter by a policy of racial discrimination against Indian residents of South Africa, should be deleted.

Mexico submitted a formal proposal to delete the clause from the Indian resolution, and Mr. Fahy supported the Mexican move.

"Strategic" Problems for U. N.

In a sensitive speech mindful of the global nature of discriminatory problems, their political repercussions and what he called the impossibility of the United Nations' producing a "Kingdom of Heaven universally on earth," the United States spokesman drew the committee's attention to two aspects that he felt the India-South Africa case presented as "strategic" problems for the United Nations—the difficulty of resolving the moral issues involved and the importance of respecting the Charter prohibition against the United Nations' interfering in an "essentially" domestic affair of a member nation.

In a later speech, praised by Hector McNeil, British Minister of State, for its lucidity and helpfulness, Sir Mohamed Zafrullah Khan, the representative of Pakistan, supported the general idea of a round-table conference.

Sir Zafrullah appealed to South Africa to repeal the Union's laws that segregate different racial elements of the South African population, particularly the Indian minority. This case, the Pakistan spokesman said, provided a glorious opportunity for South Africa to set an example to the entire world in the field of racial amity.

Instead, Sir Zafrullah said, the South African Government was at present pursuing in the United Nations a negative policy that met the Indian charges of racial discrimination only with irrelevant, beclouding replies. Telling the story of a weary Indian working woman, barred from rest upon a park bench in South Africa because the bench was one of those public facilities "restricted for Europeans," the Pakistan leader appealed to the committee to see this problem as a humanitarian one, neither racial nor legalistic.

Mr. MacNeil, for the United Kingdom, praised the restrained temper of the debate on both sides of the dispute.

"Racial discrimination, where proven, is a violation of human rights, but South Africa claims this is not the kind of discrimination that falls within the category of human rights," Mr. McNeil noted, without taking sides.

Gromyko Stresses Broad Aspect

The Soviet Union, in a speech delivered by Andrei A. Gromyko, lent full support to India in the case. Mr. Gromyko agreed with Mrs. Vijaya Lakashmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation, in charging that South Africa has failed to obey the U[n]ited Nation's request last year to [n]egotiate a settlement of the dispu[te].

He furth[er] more accused the United Kingd[om] and South Africa of seeking to keep this an Indian minority prob[lem]; whereas, in the opinion of the Russian Government, he said, the case implicitly involved South Africa's policy toward her Negro inhabitants who form the majority of the total population.

Harry G. Lawrence, leader of the South African delegation, maintained that his Government was willing to discuss the question with the Indian delegation. However, he declined to support the Indian resolution for a round-table conference. He objected on points that the resolution prejudged South Africa as guilty and that it made no provision for India's lifting of her economic sanctions against South Africa. He did not discuss the Mexican proposal that would delete the guilt clause from the Indian resolution.

Mr. Lawrence asserted that South Africa has neither flouted nor intended to flout last year's resolution of the General Assembly asking both sides to reach agreement by direct negotiation.

INDIANS SUPPORTED IN AFRICAN DISPUTE

U. N. Committee Votes to Ask Governments to Talk It Over and Make Their Reports

By FRANK S. ADAMS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Nov. 17 —After the Indian delegation had consented to some modification, its resolution condemning the treatment of Indians in South Africa was approved here today by the Political and Security Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

The vote was 29 to 16 with five abstentions. The United States and the United Kingdom both voted with the minority, while the Soviet bloc found itself in the unfamiliar position of being on the victorious side of a highly controversial issue.

Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation, accepted before the vote a Mexican amendment that eliminated from her original resolution its strongest paragraph. She explained that she did so because her country was eager to make every effort for "a friendly and honorable settlement."

The dropped paragraph would have placed the General Assembly on record as expressing its regret that the Union of South Africa had refused to accept last year's resolution as a basis for discussion with India, and "at its failure to take any other steps" for the implementation of that resolution.

Despite this concession, Harry G. Lawrence, Minister of Justice and Social Welfare in the Union of South Africa, waged a bitter last-ditch fight against the passage of the resolution. After the committee's vote, he said he was still hopeful of blocking its final passage by the General Assembly.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The text of the resolution as approved today follows:

Whereas in its resolution dated 8, December, 1946, the General Assembly, taking note of an application made by the Government of India regarding the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa, observed that because of that treament, friendly relations between the two member States had been impaired, and unless a satisfactory agreement was reached; their relations were likely to be further impaired.

Whereas after careful consideration of the matter, the General Assembly was of the opinion that the treatment of Indians in the Union of South Africa should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter; and

Whereas the General Assembly requested the two Governments to report at the next session of the General Assembly the measures adopted to that effect;

The General Assembly,

Having considered reports sub-

mitted by the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa pursuant to the aforesaid resolution;

Reaffirms its resolution dated 8 December 1946;

Requests the two Governments to enter into discussions at a round table conference on the basis of that resolution without further delay and to invite the Government of Pakistan to take part in such discussions;

Requests that the result of such discussions be reported by the Governments of South Africa and India to the Secretary General of the United Nations, who shall from time to time make inquiries from them and submit a report on the action taken on this resolution by the two Governments to this Assembly at its next session.

The vote was as follows:

For (29)—Afghanistan, White Russia, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, the Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Against (16)—Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining (5)—Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador.

Votes Explained

Sir Hartley Shawcross of the United Kingdom explained that country's vote by saying that Britain feared the resolution would have the effect of preventing the parties concerned from coming together in a round-table conference to settle their differences, as the United Kingdom felt they should do.

Charles Fahy said the United States had voted against the resolution in the belief that an entirely new approach to the problem was desirable, in view of the failure of last year's resolution to achieve a solution. He, too, expressed his country's hope that a round-table conference would be held among the interested parties.

After the vote some delegates questioned the omission of Pakistan from the last paragraph of the resolution, after it had been mentioned in earlier paragraphs. Mrs. Pandit explained that Pakistan would be included in the round-table conferences if they were held, but that the duty of reporting to the Secretary General would be India's.

In opposing the resolution, Mr. Lawrence denied that the people of South Africa left that the Indians were inferior, but he said that there were "obvious racial and cultural differences" and also "differences of development" among the peoples of the Union.

"These differences have the very natural effect that the vast majority of both races prefer to be separate," he said. "The fact is that if interpenetration is not kept within certain bounds, if juxtapositional residence is left to go unchecked, racial frictions and animosities are inevitably multiplied."

Mrs. Pandit retorted that the policy of the Union Government was "utterly repugnant to the provisions of the Charter." She said that, politically, economically and socially, Indians and natives in South Africa were "dwarfed and stunted."

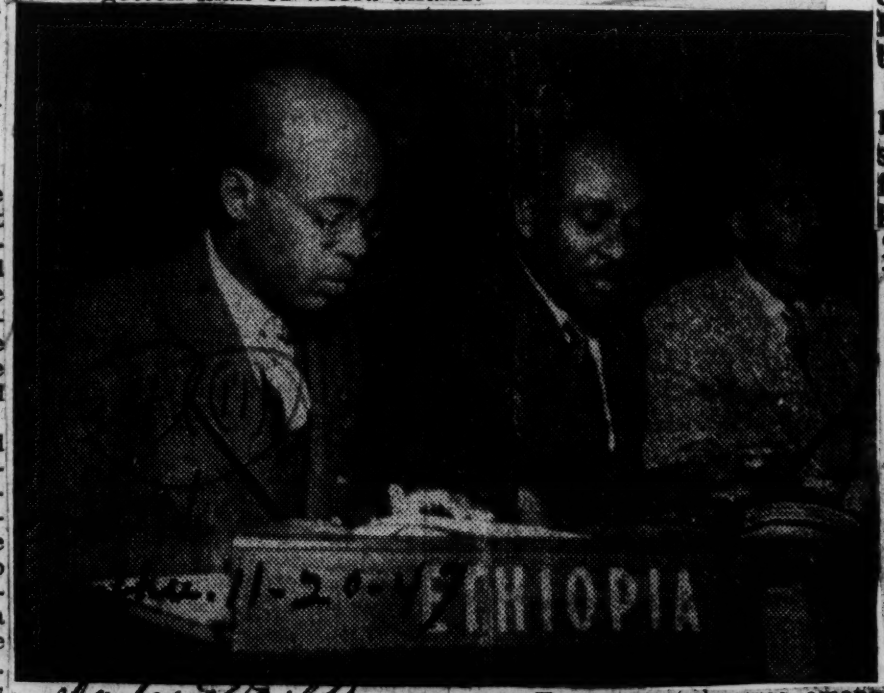
UN'S FORGOTTEN PEOPLE

Straws in the wind indicate that France will ask the United Nations to give Italy a mandate for the former Italian colonies of Libya, Eritrea and Somaliland.

France hopes (1) to prevent these lands from falling into the hands of Russia and (2) to prevent them from becoming independent, thus setting a "bad example" for French Africa and Madagascar.

What hope can colonials expect from the United Nations when, on every hand, there is a continuing campaign to keep them from obtaining, retaining or regaining independent status?

From where we sit, it appears that the little man is still the forgotten man of world affairs.



The Ethiopian delegation was on the job with the other 56 nations of the United Nations who along with Russia and the other big powers took a yes vote to crush the war mongering propaganda that seems to be getting a subtle foothold at the General Assembly meeting at Lake Success, in its second meeting.

Members of the Ethiopian delegation at their posts when the roll was called at he 17th plenary meeting are, left to right; Gabriel Mas-Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Getheun Tessemma (who was among the original delegation at the beginning of U. N.) First Secretary, Legation to the United States and Emanuel Graham.

WHY U. S., BRITISH SAID NO

When a Russian proposal was made to make advocacy of racial or religious hostility a punishable crime, the American and British delegates on the United Nations subcommission on discrimination and minorities howled the loudest against it.

The 11-member commission, meeting last week at Geneva, heard U.S. Delegate Jonathan Daniels of Raleigh, N.C., and British Delegate Elizabeth Monroe protest that the proposal "interfered with free expression."

Soviet Delegate A. P. Borisov, after reading a list of discriminations and lynchings in the U.S., charged Mr. Daniels with being "more interested in protecting the right to discriminate against colored people than in preventing discrimination."

Subsequently, the subcommission adopted a British amendment, recommending inclusion of a clause "condemning incitement to violence against any religious group, race, nation or minority," the last word being added upon motion of Mr. Daniels.

Mr. Borisov, obviously, could not vote for this substitute since it was by no means as inclusive as his, which would make intolerance a crime.

The fact that the Americans and British were so vocal in their protest indicates all too clearly that these two nations, in full knowledge of their respective records in the treatment of their minority groups, recognized that the adoption of the Russian proposal would hit them harder than any other nations. So they ducked.

Uncle Sam and John Bull can ill afford to criticize the Russian attitude in world affairs when they, too, are guilty of sidestepping or arbitrarily opposing proposals which would force them to mend their ways. The pot shouldn't call the kettle black.

Showdown

Courier Puts UN on Spot'

The seething conflict between delegates of the colonial powers and the spokesman for the millions of colored peoples who now have taken their places at the council board of nations will be exposed in the series of Pittsburgh Courier articles by James Edmund Boyack. The first of these articles will appear next week.

Courier readers will go behind the scenes at the United Nations in a series of face-to-face interviews with delegates from India, China, Egypt, Mexico, Iraq, Haiti, Liberia, the Philippines and the USSR on the subject of racial discrimination.

These are the questions that will be answered:

Is the United States projecting jim crow policies into our international affairs?

Are we going to spend billions on the Marshall Plan to save Europe from communism while we flout the friendship of millions of colored peoples in Asia and Africa by voting with the colonial powers on questions which vitally affect them? How does this promote Soviet imperialism?

Is an international solution of the question of racial discrimination a pre-requsite to world peace? Will the solution of this pressing problem finally wreck the United States?

Is the colonial and racial question just as dangerous to world peace as communism?

These and many other questions vitally affecting the fate of the United States will be answered by Mr. Boyack, beginning next week in this newspaper.

RALPH McGILL

Constitution

---And There Is No Peace

Atlanta Ga.
wed. 10-29-47

I was startled a day ago to learn that a man I know well had sued for divorce and his spouse had filed a counter-suit charging some very unpleasant items to his account.

In the last conversation we had he had damned the United Nations as a failure and termed it a debating society in which the Russians brew up Communist propaganda.

I did not have to retire to an ivory tower for meditation to reach the conclusion that here, in a small domestic tempest in its legal teapot, was the United Nations.

Persons make up nations . . . and United Nations.

Persons who can't get along with their wives; persons who hate their husbands; persons who have mother-in-law trouble; persons whose sons seduce the neighbor's daughter and bring scandal down upon the family name; persons who get drunk and fight; married men and women who carry on affairs including adultery; persons who hide bitterness in their hearts; those who live constantly with frustration—all these are looking to the United Nations to bring on peace and damn it most heartily for not having already produced Utopia.

UN The truth is the United Nations has done very well.

No one has quit it. Not even the Russians, who sometimes make gestures which indicate they may take a diplomatic powder, have shown any real signs of leaving the United Nations.

While Vishinsky has bellowed and Gromyko has been acidulous; while the headlines have made us all feel the cold sweat of war, many of the committees have done very good work and made excellent progress.

After World War I we would not follow the stern old Presbyterian, Woodrow Wilson, into the League of Nations.

Now everyone is in and the United Nations has begun to act like an exclusive club, by blackballing some who have asked for membership.

There is even a waiting list.

And I am a little angry that a man who was engaged in a running fight with his wife, and even then preparing divorce proceedings of a mean and petty nature, should have taken my time in denouncing the United Nations for failing to make peace.

Organization If we understood why we behave like human beings we would understand why the United Nations is having difficulty.

I think we have come to trust too much in organizations in our country. Organizations are necessary, but I doubt if we need them in the number we have them today.

No one any longer looks to self. Personal responsibility largely is given over to organizational responsibility.

This cannot be done without final elimination of self. It is especially true in the field of charity. Social workers can do a more effective over-all job. Yet, the gift without the giver is bare. Unless the giver can put something of himself and his own charity into it, something is lost. This is not to argue against the present system. But it is to point out that too many feel that after contributing generously to organizational campaigns, that is the end of it. It isn't. The individual still is his brother's keeper. And this applies to the United Nations.

The same thing is true in the field of nations.

Power The thirst for power, the fear of power, the attempt by the Russians to move Communism control to the Atlantic shores; the effort of the Marshall Plan to prevent it; the struggle for control of German technology and skills—all these are yeasts in the United Nations dough.

Power makes for irrational behavior.

We can read in the history of men past and present—Nebuchadnezzar, Belshazzar, Caesar, Napoleon, Hitler, Mussolini—to mention just a few—the truth of this statement.

The Ku Klux Klan obtained power here and there in the twenties. It produced murderers and more rapists and seducers of immature girls than all the lawless it pretended to oppose.

Now and then political machines get control of cities and we have the irrational use of power.

To expect any organization to remove this irrational force from human beings is to expect too much. The United Nations is doing well, everything considered. It was very like us to say, "Now we have created an organization, therefore let it function," forgetting that no organization is any better than, or different from, its creators. The United Nations is very much like us.

But, it is there. It functions. True, it does not function well. But it is there. It may even become more impotent than it is. But it is there. Whatever the future holds, for peace, will be built upon this foundation.

U. N. UNIT PROPOSES SOUTH AFRICA ACT

Times

Committee, 20-7, Would Call for Trusteeship Pact on South-West by 1948

New York Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Oct. 15—The United Nations General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee by a vote of 27 to 20, called on the Union of South Africa today to submit a trusteeship agreement on the mandated territory of South-West Africa by next year.

At the same time, since the vote fell eleven short of the necessary two-thirds majority required in a plenary session of the General Assembly, the likelihood remained that the resolution would have to undergo some revision before it could win the Assembly's approval.

Adoption by the committee of the revised version of a resolution originally submitted by Raja Sir Maharaj Singh of India constituted a reiteration of the attitude taken toward the Government of Premier Jan Christiaan Smuts a year ago. At that time the Assembly turned down a request of the Union Government for incorporation of the territory and called for the submission of an agreement by the Government.

Affects Mandated Lands

Today's resolution, however, was stronger in two respects than the one submitted last year. First, it specified a one-year time limit for the Union Government to comply with the request. Second, in accordance with a Polish amendment, which was adopted by the slim margin of 21 to 19, the Assembly was called upon to recognize that it was the clear intention of the Charter for mandated territories to be transferred to the international trusteeship system.

Introduced by Alexander Bramson, the Polish motion was considered likely to arouse some controversy on the floor of the Assembly. All during the committee debate one of the most controversial questions was whether nations were obliged legally as well as morally to submit trusteeship agreements on World War I mandates.

In connection with the clause specifying a one-year time limit, Francis B. Sayre of the United States expressed the misgivings of some of the delegations. Long diplomatic experience, he declared, shows that the setting of precise time limits often leads to embarrassment if the matter has not been satisfactorily adjusted by the time of the deadline.

Thur. 10-16-47

Would Minimize Difficulties

In this case, he emphasized, the important point is to minimize, not maximize, the difficulties that the Prime Minister of South Africa has to face. Anything that smacks of an ultimatum, he said, would be psychologically bad.

Taking a contrary view, Boris Stein of the Soviet Union observed acidly that the Union Government was not composed of children who might reconsider their attitude. He objected to taking a "sidestepping procedure" that would indicate that the Assembly was afraid of what it had to say. Thur. 10-16-47

Adoption of the resolution on South-West Africa completed action on all but one item on the Trusteeship Committee's agenda. As soon as the subcommittee now considering the draft trusteeship agreement on Nauru reports back to the main committee, it will reconvene to complete its work.

24 Nations Rap Afro-American Union of S. Africa

Area Balks on Pledge of Trusteeship to UN

Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-11-47

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y (NNPA) — Twenty-four United Nations members in the General Assembly trusteeship committee meetings have severely reprimanded the Union of South Africa for its failure to submit to the United Nations a trusteeship agreement for Southwest Africa in accordance with a resolution approved last year by the General Assembly.

The United States joined Russia, the Slavic and Arab States, India, China and the Philippines in expressing "regret and disappointment" over South Africa's refusal to comply to the resolution. Committee debate has been whether the Assembly action was legally binding. 10-11-47

Majority Opinion

The majority of the delegates interpreted Article 77 of the United Nations' Charter as binding. It states that:

"The trusteeship system shall apply to territories held under mandate; territories detached from enemy States because of the second World War, and territories voluntarily placed under the system by States responsible for their administration."

A. D. Voina, of the Ukraine, said the UN will continue the same "racial intolerance and hate" that the League of Nations did. "The UN will only give lip service to democratic principles, while it will continue to pursue the dominance of the white race over the colored," he said. Baltimore, Md.

He commented on the fact that the South African Government had ignored the opinion of 30,000 inhabitants against incorporation of Southwest Africa with the Union at a meeting at Johannesburg last April. The meeting was arranged by the African Council and the Transvaal Indian Congress.

H. T. Andrews, South African delegate and Minister to Washington, in a private interview took the same adamant view as H. G. Lawrence ,chairman of the South African delegation, in his statement to the trusteeship committee.

Mr. Andrews commented the fairness in which Parliament cast its vote for native representation in the Union government.

It was reported that the Rev Michael Scott, Angelican clergyman from Johannesburg, South Africa, would come to the UN to plead the case of the Kerero Tribe, who number 33,000 of the 360,000 inhabitants of Southwest Africa, and of the two Natal and Transvaal organizations attacking discrimination against Indians. Meanwhile, Mr. Scott's visa has been held up, it was authoritatively reported.

Belgium Against UN Report on Political Progress in Colonies

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-25-47

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y.—Pierre Ryckmans, Belgian delegate, last week, told the UN trusteeship committee that his government would not approve a recommendation to the General Assembly requiring colonial powers to report to UN on political progress in non-self-governing territories.

A Soviet amendment was labeled as a violation of the UN Charter by the American representative, and the Soviet delegate insinuated that colonial powers may have "something to hide or

Togoland Natives Ask UN for Aid

Baltimore, Md.

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. (NNPA) — West African people are looking to the United Nations to remove boundary obstacles between British and French Togoland, according to a communication, from the All-Ewe Conference of June 9, 1946 at Accra, Gold Coast, considering the trust territories of Togoland

The communication to the Secretary General for submission to the Trusteeship Council. Main purpose of it was to stress the injustice done to Eweland and its people by its partition between two totally different administering powers, British and France.

It requested that Eweland be unified and placed under one administrative power to be determined by the Ewe people themselves. British policy aims at educating colonial peoples for self-Government. French policy, aims to convert colonial peoples to full citizenship of France.

THAT THE WORLD MIGHT KNOW

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Rayford Logan, one of the six authors of the NAACP petition to the United Nations protesting the treatment of colored Americans by the U.S., says that he will be "most surprised" if UN does anything about minorities in the world. Sat. 11-1-47

The 155-page petition, which was presented to the UN's Division of Human Rights at Lake Success on Thursday, represents one of the most important documents of our times and has caused widespread comment.

Dr. Logan's apprehension, he pointed out, is based upon the UN Charter which contains an article preventing outside intervention in any matter which is essentially within the jurisdiction of any nation and upon the problem of getting a hearing at this session which already has an overcrowded agenda.

We share this apprehension for immediate action but are hopeful, if not enthusiastic, about the long range results. Dr. DuBois, in presenting the petition, declared that "no lasting cure of the causes of war can be found until discrimination based upon race is wiped out in the United States and throughout the world."

While the UN is not likely to take official action, the mere fact that the information about America's hypocrisy is in the hands of delegations from all parts of the world is particularly important. It will come in mighty handy down the road when the U.S. begins to point a finger at other nations. Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

We have pointed out time and again the threat to U.S. leadership caused by its failure to practice what it preaches. This holier-than-thou attitude can lead only to disaster. The NAACP document focuses the world spotlight on the U.S. as it never has been done before. Sat. 11-1-47

In setting our case before the world, we are much like the small boy who runs to tell the bully's mother that her son has picked on him. Enough of these reports, and he's certain that something eventually will be done about it.

Standing in all the nakedness of its one-way democracy, the U.S. now must put on the full garments of justice and fair play or else abandon its demands upon other nations to clothe themselves. Charity begins at home.

UN Offers Little Hope For Minorities, Says Dr. Logan

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON — Dr. Rayford W. Logan, author and professor of history at Howard University, opened Hampton Institute's 1947-48 lecture series with a challenging address, "The United Nations and Race Relations," on Friday night, Oct. 17, in Ogden Hall. Sat. 10-25-47

Particularly aware of domestic and international relationships, Dr. Logan explained how "convenient" discrepancies in the UN charter are making it exceedingly difficult for minority groups in America and in other countries to escape the shackles of discrimination and prejudice.

"The United Nations can take no action in domestic matters coming under the jurisdiction of an individual country," explained the Williams College Phi Beta Kappa graduate, who helds a Ph. D. degree from Harvard. "Had other countries been allowed to hear and judge petitions from suppressed groups in this country, the United States would not have ratified the UN charter."

Dr. Logan interpreted any move by the Soviet Union to advocate equality for minority groups in America as an attempt to "advance Communistic principles of government." He amphasized that Americans must be extremely cautious of Russia's motives.

"It is non-sensible," insisted Dr. Logan, "That any 'Big Five' member can invalidate the action of ten nations by use of the veto, as outlined in the UN charter. It is also doubtful that any UN delegate from this country will speak for Negro rights."

African Tribe Opposes Union Of South Africa

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-1-47

PRETORIA, S. A.—The Hereros, an African tribe noted for intelligence and dignity, have deputized a liberal, white Angeilcan minister, the Rev. Michael Scott, to present a petition for trusteeship to the United Nations, since their leaders are not permitted to go themselves. If this request is denied, the petition asks for British or American protection.

The tribal chief and half his subjects are still in self-imposed exile in the British protectorate of Bechuanaland resulting from their resistance to to the former ruthless German colonizers of Southwest Africa. Those who remained in Southwest Africa have opposed the Union of South Africa with as much determination as they did the Germans.

Southwest Africa Trusteeship Asked

U. S. And Russia Agree In U. N. Vote

Sun. 11-2-47
Rhinelander, Wis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—(AP)—The general assembly tonight again called on the government of South Africa to place the territory of southwest Africa under United Nations trusteeship. South Africa did not comply with a previous appeal from the 1946 assembly. Rhinelander

The vote was 41 to 10. Britain was the only big power to oppose the move, with the United States and Russia joining in support.

Australia voted against the resolution after Deputy Prime Minister Herbert V. Evatt told the delegates: Montgomery

"This amounts to a censure on a member government."

The ballot came after a Danish amendment to water down the proposal was accepted. The modification struck out a one-year time limit for compliance and left the assembly merely expressing "hope" that South Africa would submit the agreement by next Fall. Sun. 11-2-47

The U. S. and several other delegations supported the resolution with the time limit removed. The vote on the Danish amendment was 36 to 9.

African Affairs Council Protests U.S. Vote on Trusteeship in UN

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.

The Council of African Affairs yesterday protested to Francis B. Sayre, U. S representative on the UN Trusteeship Committee the vote of this country against India's resolution on the Southwest Africa question on Oct. 15. Thurs.

The vote, in the Trusteeship Committee, was on India's motion requiring South Africa to give its old League of Nations mandate over Southwest Africa to the UN committee by the next General Assembly session. 10-30-47

Present at the conference with Sayre were Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council, Max Yergans, executive director, William J. Schieffelin, vice chairman, W. A. Hunton, educational director, and Rev. J. Henry Carpenter, a member of the Council and executive Secretary of the Protestant Council of the City of New York, Brooklyn Division, who has visited South Africa on behalf of his church board.

Lie announced the appointment of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, an American Negro formerly with the State Department, as principal secretary to the five-nation commission appointed by the 1947 U. N. Assembly to supervise partitioning of the Holy Land into separate Jewish and Arab countries by next October 1.

Associated Press Wirephoto.
RALPH J. BUNCHE

Puerto Ricans Shun Congress

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y.
Tues. 11-18-47

Three Puerto Rican peoples representatives here to place a petition for self-determination before the United Nations, yesterday declared they would ignore the special session of Congress. Speaking at a press conference sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union at the Woodstock Hotel were, Antonio A. Valdivieso, editor and publisher of **El Imparcial**, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Rafael Perez Marchand, attorney, and Maria Eugenia Sein, former instructor at the University of Puerto Rico. Tues. 11-18-47

"We do not intend to go to Congress to present our case, because repeated appeals to the Congress of the United States have proved futile,' they declared in a joint statement.

The three arrived here Nov. 3, and presented a 24-page document.

Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, declared at the conference that while his group "does not support" appeals to the UN it "endorses the general purpose . . ." of the petition.

Heads partition group's staff.

UN Fails to Censure Bias

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—Madam Vijaya Lakshimi Pandit, speaking for India's delegation to the United Nations, gave the UN a tongue lashing last week when the UN General Assembly failed to censure alleged South African racial discrimination. India's resolution, asking censure, failed to gain a two-thirds vote required, though a majority voted for it. Sat. 11-29-47

The brilliant Indian woman leader indicated that she felt a moral victory had been won in India's fight by virtue of the fact that thirty-one delegates voted for the resolution, as compared with nineteen who voted against it. The resolution called for a round-table conference of India, Pakistan and South Africa on bias against natives in South Africa.

Madam Pandit

Madam Pandit lashed the UN when she said sarcastically that the UN was disregarding its own charter last year, by its failure by Nazi Germany. Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union, supported to take steps to protect human rights after having injected that their opinion and charged the U. S. these into its charter. She assailed and Great Britian with tolerating the body's writing of a charter to the South African policy. protect human rights, and then asking the World Court to interpret those same provisions.

Slavic delegates accused South Africa of following a Fascist policy similar to the racist policy adopted

UN Trustees Expect to Help Territories

Baltimore, Md. Afro-American
Sat. 4-5-47

(341(11))

By OLLIE STEWART

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y.—Dr. Ralph Bunche doesn't expect the United Nations Trusteeship Council to perform miracles, but he is positive that the work of the council will result in a new approach to the whole problem of non-self-governing territories.

In an exclusive AFRO interview here this week, Dr. Bunche, who is director of the Trusteeship Division of UN and was appointed secretary of the Trusteeship Council, Wednesday, the day the council convened, said he "had no illusions" about UN's ability to confer self-government upon colonials.

"I am certain, however," he stated, "that we can create a mechanism which will make self-government much easier."

One of the two telephones on his desk was ringing when he said it—and one of the cigarettes from the three packs he smokes each day (but he doesn't inhale) was jutting up and down as if for emphasis, while he spoke.

People kept coming in and out, and Dr. Bunche, neatly dressed in a gray suit, blue tie, and black shoes, wrote his name on a memo for one of his secretaries, talked on the phone—and still held my attention. Sat. 4-5-47

He is quite a man.

No. 2 Man Here

On this particular day he was No. 2 man at Lake Success. Secretary-General Trygve Lie had already drawn in from various territories well-qualified persons who now work here at Lake Success. There are three native Africans on the job, an Indo-Chinese, four Virgin Islanders, several West Indians. Sat. 4-5-47

"Teaching, however, is my first love," explained Dr. Bunche, who lives in New York City at a hotel and runs down to Washington to see his wife whenever he is able.

Primarily a Teacher

"This job has many advantages, but I am primarily a teacher, by choice and by training."

A world traveler, Dr. Bunche saw most of Africa while preparing for his doctorate from Harvard. He has studied at Northwestern, University of London and Capetown.

He was a member of the Caribbean Commission, and with the Office of Strategic Service during the war, having resigned from the State Department last Feb. 15. just left for Norway. Victor Hoo, assistant-secretary-general, moved up to become acting secretary-general—thus leaving Dr. Bunche as chief of the division of trusteeship and second only to Mr. Hoo.

Still on leave from Howard University, where he taught until borrowed by the State Department early in 1944, Dr. Bunche said that he expected the Trusteeship Council to remain in session for "from four to six weeks."

Speaks French Daily

He revealed that he directs the activities of 41 persons on the staff, and they include 18 to 20 different nationalities. Speaking French and English (and French is used almost daily) Dr. Bunche also reads German and Spanish.

The Trusteeship Council in its present session will begin with organizational work, since it is the sixth and final major organ of UN to be set up under provisions of UN's charter.

To Consider 8 Territories

(The other five organs — the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, and the International Secretariat, have all begun to operate. Sat. 4-5-47

Once planned, the Trusteeship Council's agenda will consider the plight of eight territories that have already been placed by their administering authorities under the international Trusteeship System, which superceded the former League of Nations mandates system.

Among the petitions so far received are:

Inhabitants of Western Samoa, asking that they be granted self government; former German residents of Tanganyika, East Africa, asking the council to prevent their repatriation to Germany by the British in charge of the area.

Outlines 3 Steps

The idea back of the Trusteeship System is that the well-being and the ultimate political and economic freedom of the non-self-governing territories is a matter of direct international concern and an essential feature of any sound foundation for world peace.

Dr. Bunche places his hopes for definite progress upon the following three steps the Security Council plans to take:

1. Make the whole colonial problem a matter of international concern.

2. Take the problem out of the old humanitarian and missionary rut. Disassociate it from crusading. Demonstrate that it is rather to be linked profitably to world peace and world prosperity.

3. Give hope to the native peoples themselves, so that they will join in the fight which is primarily theirs to win, in the final analysis, anyway. Sat. 4-5-47

Eighth to Sign

Liberia Ratifies IRO Constitution

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 1-11-47

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(ANP)—Liberia became the eighth United Nations member to ratify the constitution of the International Refugee Organization last Thursday when Atty. Gen. C. Abayomi Cassell appended his signature in behalf of the Liberian Government on the document. In approving the measure, Liberia made possible the creation of IRO's preparatory commission, which will be charged mainly with effecting the establishment of the permanent body.

Originally, plans called for the permanent group to take over the function of UNRRA when that organization ceases its welfare program next June 30. However, it is not believed that it will be ready to operate by that time, because certain financial obligations have not been assumed by member countries. Sat. 1-11-47

FORMULATING PLANS

In the interim, the preparatory commission, headed by Secretary-General Trygve Lie of Sweden, will confine itself to formulating plans for IRO's first year of work, appointing an executive secretary, and at its discretion, take over essential programs dealing with refugees and displaced persons from existing agencies.

Before the main body can actually take over, the constitution must be approved by fifteen nations, whose combined contributions total 75 per cent of the organization's operating costs, set for the first year at $151,051,000.

The eight signers—United States, Canada, France, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Philippine Republic Honduras and Liberia—represent nations contributing less than 54 per cent of the costs. United States has a quota of 45.75; Canada, 3.5; France, 4.1; and the remainder much smaller shares.

The Nation New York, N.Y.

THE UNITED NATIONS LAST WEEK CANCELED its agreement to rent 912 apartments for its employees in housing projects of the Metropolitan and New York Life Insurance companies. It is hard to see how a world organization dedicated to promote "the fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race" could have done otherwise, for the insurance companies wanted to pass on each applicant individually. The attitude of the companies in excluding Negroes from their projects has long been demonstrated. In Metropolitan's tax-exempt Stuyvesant Town there will be no Negroes, for "Negroes and whites don't mix," says its board chairman. "A hundred years from now, maybe they will." The United Nations refuses to wait a hundred years. It insisted upon leasing the dwelling units in bulk so as to forestall another Stuyevesant Town ghetto. The issue is more serious than appears on the surface. No housing project can be built today without the help of New York's big lending institutions. Without housing for its employees, U. N. cannot function. Every news item pointing up racial discrimination here is a big story abroad. Three steps should now be taken: (1) The insurance companies are supervised by Governor Dewey's insurance superintendent. A complete investigation should be made and the facts aired without delay. (2) The United States District Attorney should investigate and bring indictments if warranted. A government proceeding is now pending against lending institutions in the New York area for racial-discrimination practices in mortgage lending. (3) Mayor O'Dwyer should have the New York City Housing Authority provide the housing needed without delay. The machinery is available, and the Authority could build the housing in less than a year.

Sat. 6-14-47

Arabs Charged With Enslaving Africans

The Lighthouse & Informer Columbia, S.C.
SUN. 8-17-47

NEW YORK.— (ANP) — Arabs still hold Africans in chattel slavery.

The anti-Nazi league here last week threw that charge into the fact of Yemen, an independent Arab country located in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula, in opposing its application for United Nations membership.

Not only does Yemen enslave Africans, a situation which the old League of Nations publicized in 1925, but practices discrimination against Jews, said Prof. James H. Sheldon, administrative chairman of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, which is dedicated to "champion human rights."

Sheldon wired Pres. Truman to instruct U. S. delegates to the U. N. to oppose Yemen's membership application when American delegates appeared to favor Yemen's membership. His league is currently pressing for the prohibition of Yemenite imports to the U. S. under terms of Chapter 497, Title II, Section 377, of the tariff act of 1930, which forbids imports of goods produced by forced labor or slavery, he said.

Sheldon's wire to the UN security council, read: Sun. 8-17-47

"We respectfully urge that admission of Yemen into United Nations be delayed until adequate proof can be furnished that human slavery has been abolished in

country. Investigation indicates that slavery still exists and is practiced in Yemen contrary to basic tenets of behavior accepted by virtually the entire civilized world despite formal assurances that slavery would be abolished there.

"For background refer to 1925 reports League of Nations' Temporary Slave Commission, which found conditions that have not since shown any improvement. Present anti-Semitic propaganda activities participated in by Yemen through Arab office and other agencies active in the United States and other nations are also regarded as dangerous to basic principles of democracy as understood in all free countries today and for this additional reason we respectfully suggest you oppose present application of Yemen.

Martin, a white opponent of Mr. Ashe. This division of energies and support is considered in some quarters to have adversely affected Mr. Ashe's showing.

Seven colored persons were elected as Democratic precinct committeemen, five of them without opposition. One of them defeated his white opponent. He was Dr. Edward W. Murray, whose father at one time served in Congress from South Carolina. His defeated opponent was B. Page Marsden. SUN. 8-17-47

In addition to Dr. Murray, other colored committeemen elected were; L. A. Howell, an attorney; John A. Lacey, who succeeded W. M. Hubbard; E. J. Taylor; Mrs. G. W. C. Brown, and J. Eugene Diggs, also an attorney.

In nearby Portsmouth, Dr. W. E. Reid was reelected as precinct committeeman.

U. N. STAFF PRESS DISCRIMINATIONCRY

The New York Times

Three Resolutions on Two Life Insurance Company Rent Contracts to Be Merged

Thurs. 7-17-47

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., July 17 —Rental agreements between the United Nations and the Metropolitan and New York life insurance companies were strongly attacked tonight at an emergency meeting of United Nations employes. Three resolutions calling for corrective measures from member Governments and for a boycott of the two companies were referred after a two-hour debate to a committee to consolidate into a single protest.

The meeting was s[illegible]ed after the permanent staff committee received a petition from 200 staff members charging that rental agreements that had been negotiated by the United Nations for 912 apartments in Metropolitan's Peter Cooper Village in Manhattan and New York Life's Fresh Meadows project in Flushing, Queens, contained selective clauses that imposed racial discrimination.

There were fewer than 250 staff members at the meeting. Most of the 2,700 employes here have to make bus and train connections for long rides home. Officials of the committee and some of those who spoke said that the bulk of the employes were represented by those present. But to make certain that any protest action would have the sanction of the majority, the three resolutions will be submitted for approval at another general meeting next week, after the committee has drafted a single statement. Fri. 7-18-47

Predominant View Strong

There were two or three speeches supporting the administration for negotiating the housing agreements as a practical necessity, but it was evident that the predominant sentiment in the Economic and Social Council chamber was bitterly against the two companies and, to a much smaller degree, the administration itself. The administration was attacked because it had agreed to guarantee part of each employe's rental in the two developments even though the United Nations some time ago formally withdrew from signing a master rental contract itself as a result of the two restrictive clauses.

The tone of the session was established by Edward H. Lawson, a social affairs officer in the Secretariat. He noted that he had a "special interest" in the subject of racial discrimination and housing. He was working in the Human Rights Division, he said, trying to establish the equal rights of all people all over the world; he was also an American and badly in need of housing, and, he added, he was also a Negro.

He urged in a formal resolution that Secretary General Trygve Lie make clear that the policy of selection in any United Nations housing be on a "democratic basis" and, to implement this policy, that he insist immediately that the contract with the insurance companies be written so that it would not be possible to refuse prospective tenants on grounds of race or religion.

His resolution also called on all staff members to refuse a lease with the companies as long as racial discrimination was implied in the contract. Mr. Lawson asked also that the staff employes call upon the fifty-five member nations to assist them in completing an adequate and "suitable" housing program. Fri.- 7-18-47

Another resolution from Jean Bach, an interpreter, declared that the Metropolitan contract clearly "envisages racial discrimination" and that this was a "flagrant violation" of the principles of the Charter. His resolution suggested that all members of the staff be "advised" to refuse housing facilities in Peter Cooper Village.

The resolution that is potentially the most explosive, however, is one submitted by Henri Cornil, a Security Council division administrator. Mr. Cornil, who was warmly received, called upon Mr. Lie to inform the member Governments of the sentiments of the United Nations staff in order that the General Assembly may "take steps to insure" that the Secretariat can live in the headquarters area without being subjected to the "humiliation" of discriminatory practices.

Opponents Give View

One of the speakers siding with the administration was Francois Eyriey in the department of public information. Emphasizing that he was taking the "human angle" Mr. Eyriey said that it was important to bear in mind that racial discrimination as practiced in this country by landlords was mainly for financial reasons. It was a well-known fact, he continued, that Negro tenants lowered the value of property considerably.

In defiance to cries of "Shame!" coming from some of his colleagues Mr. Eyriey insisted that the practical side must not be ignored. He asked the employes to remember that it was beyond their power to change established rental procedure in New York City.

Another speaker reminded his hearers that most of them were living in apartments or houses under rental agreements that were in all likelihood discriminatory and that it was unfair for them to ask their fellow workers who did not have apartments to turn down Peter Cooper Village simply because it was imposing the same restrictions.

It was decided finally that the three resolutions would be combined into a single protest by the three authors. A motion was made asking for a secret ballot when the next meeting decides the issue, but this was defeated. Fri. 7-18-47

M'house Grad U. N. Accountant

Daily World

Thurs. 8-28-47

Atlanta, Ga.

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. —(ANP) —John Alfred Cooper, a native of Marianna, Ark., and a graduate of Morehouse college with a degree in business administration, is making an excellent record in his capacity as accountant in the expenditure control division under the bureau of the comptroller of the United Nations. Cooper is the only Negro working under the title of accountant in his division. Thurs.

Interviewed in his busy office at UN Cooper was found to have had an excellent practical and academic background for his work of auditing claims and making payments. He said that he served on the staff of the A. A. Reid Business college in Atlanta in a part-time capacity, worked for the firm of J. B. Blayton and secured additional accounting practice at the Atlanta Life Insurance company and Tuskegee institute. Thurs. 8-28-47

After serving in the army, he enrolled at New York University's Wall Street division for his master's degree in business administration, with a major in accounting, where he is studying under the GI Bill of Rights. Atlanta, Ga.

He is a member of the New York chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants and was mentioned under their "Do You Know," column for his outstanding work in the field of finances in their news organ which is issued to all members of the organization. Daily World

Anti-Jim Crow Resolution Of UN Awaits Lie

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill. Sat 8-9-47

NEW YORK — The condemnatory resolution passed last week by the United Nations Staff Association calling for cancellation of a UN contract with two biased life insurance companies here has been forwarded to the office of the Secretary-General.

A committee of the staff met following the mass meeting which approved the resolution and wrote a formal letter to Sec.-Gen. Trygvie Lie. However, Lie is now vacationing in his native Norway, and no action is expected until his return. Sat 8-9-47

It was also learned here by this newspaper that a boycott of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Peter Cooper Village had been considered but was discarded. It was felt that it was unfair for a majority to call for such action which would stigmatize a minority who desperately needed the housing facilities offered. In addition, the resolution as passed definitely put the responsibility for providing housing on the member nations of the UN and especially the U. S.

West Indian Scholar Gets Post With UN

Ill. 3[illegible]

Sat. 4-26-47

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(ANP) —Jamaica born Daniel Blake, world traveler and linguist, is working away in his post as secretary to Francis Orkin, in the department of film and visual information at Lake Success, one of the nerve centers of the United Nations.

This division through its photographic and visual service has direct contact with practically all of the top delegates who have been in the news.

The British West Indian who is a graduate of Tutorial College in his hometown (which is a college built up exclusively by his brother, R. J. Blake) specialized in French, geography and commercial subjects and hastraveled and worked in most of the outstanding West Indian ports.

Blake reports he was stenographer and filing clerk for six years with the Haitian Pineapple Company (a branch of the California Packing Corporation) and served eight years as accountant with the Standard Fruit and Steamship Company in their Port-au-Prince office.

Visited Haiti Sat. 4-26-47

Fairly proficient in Spanish and French, the secretary said that he spent 15 years in Haiti visiting and made two visits to Santo Domingo during which time he gathered invaluable experience in his field of work.

Mr. Blake said he was greatly impressed with his work at the United Nations. "The contacts here have been excellent and I believe this give me one of the greatest opportunities to render service to all nationalities that I have experienced. It is quite amazing to learn haw the entire diplomatic and political affairs of the world can be so well managed, looked forward to keeping abreast of international affairs here in the world capital in New York, the world's largest city."

Dr. Bunche Urges American World Citizenship

Baltimore Md.

ATLANTA—Deploring the fact students are not being prepared to be citizens of an international world, Dr. Ralph Bunche placed the blame for this deficiency squarely on the schools, in an address here recently. Sat. 3-22-47

These schools "have been old-fashioned in this respect, Dr. Bunche, director of the division of trusteeship of the United Nations, told a forum audience at Atlanta University last Wednesday. Sat. 3-22-47

Must Be Pioneers

He also urged Americans who are not white to be "pioneers," adding that "unless they venture out and get training for new jobs they will stay behind the eight ball in this country."

Speaking of UN, Dr. Bunche said it is "of tremendous significance" that 55 nations have subscribed to the equality of all men, but expressed the conviction that the great hope of Americans is the Constitution.

UNO LINGUIST:

Security Guard Speaks 8 Different Languages

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat 8-9-47

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y.—(ANP)—George E. Hendricks, product of the schools of Atlantic City and New York, making an outstanding reputation for his courtesy and linguistic ability as security guard to the United Nations Lake Success.

Interviewed while on duty at his post recently, he stated that he was formerly a provisional appointee on the police force of New York, where he served two years after his return from over seas as a merchant marine.

He also served five years at the Grand Central Annex postoffice as clerk. His appointment to UN in his present capacity was made on the recommendation of the New York Police department.

Attended NYU

The tall athlete, said that he was a graduate of the DeWitt Clinton High School of New York and had attended New York University and City College in a pre-law course.

His job is the security of the grounds looking after the personal property of the various delegates of some 55 nations, whom he is able to greet in eight different languages, directing public traffic to meetings and other United Nations facilities. Sat-8-9-47

Cultural Gain

Mr. Hendricks deemed his post with the United Nations one of the most valuable opportunities for advancement and intellectual progress he had encountered on an international basis.

The security guard-linguist further indicated that Frank Begley, his superior officer and director of maintenance and engineering service, "was on of the fairest and most impartial men he had ever had the pleasure of working with."

Hendrick's picture recently appeared on the back of the United Nations Weekly Bulletin which circulates all over the world in English, French and Spanish.

UN ACCOUNTANT—John Alfred Cooper is the only Negro accountant in the Expenditure Control Division in the Bureau of the Comptroller of the United Nations at Lake Success, N. Y. 8-30-47

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 8-30-47

Brooklyn Doctor to China With U.N. Medical Group

3 AFRO Afro-American

Baltimore, Md. Sat 8-30-47

By MICHAEL CARTER

NEW YORK CITY—Dr. Jerome S. Peterson, head of the Red Hook-Gowanus Health District in Brooklyn and assistant professor of preventive medicine and community health at Long Island College of Medicine has accepted a post with a United Nation's health group in China and will leave for Shanghai on Sept. 1.

This will be Dr. Peterson's second trip to China as an epidemologist. On his first, in 1946, he spent ten months as the principal medical officer with a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration unit.

While on that assignment he experimented with a sulfa derivative supplied by Lederle Laboratories, Inc., in the treament of cholera. Dr. Peterson found the drug effective in a limited sense and wrote four articles on his experiments for a Chinese medical journal. The articles were written in English.

Afro-American

Dr. Peterson graduated from Columbia University Medical School in 1931 and received a degree in public health from Harvard University in 1939.

All of his professional life has been spent in public health work in America, Puerto Rico and China. He was district health officer at the Central Harlem Health center and is on the staff of Sea View Hospital, in Staten Island, N.Y.

His wife, Mrs. Vera Peterson, is also a medical doctor and is employed by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union as a principal doctor in connection with the union's health program. The couple have three children.

Some colored people, Dr. Peterson said, feel that he has no moral right to employ his talents in China and other overseas places when colored people in America are in dire need of medical attention. Baltimore, Md. Sat. 8-30-47

"I don't feel that we expect only colored people to help our race . . others aid us too. By the same token I think we should, when we can, come to the rescue of other peoples. Colored doctors should not be anymore limited to colored patients than should colored newspapermen be limited to race papers," he declared. Sat. 8-30-47

Dr Peterson said that Chinese people did not seem to be surprised to see a colored doctor. They showed him utmost respect and eagerly co-operated with him when he trained young Chinese doctors in western methods.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Chicago, Ill. Defender

Negro Americans should be much interested, interested and saddened, as the third year of the United Nations Organization now begins. For a while as this great body convened and faced the world's problems, questions of the Negro people in America, the colonial and colored peopes of the world suddenly found themselves aired to the view of the whole world. It was an optimistic and even somewhat unexpected moment for Negro Americans. Out at Flushing Meadows where the meetings were being held one could see many visiting Negroes, representatives of the Negro press, and other signs of hope for our oppressed condition.

Sat. 7-5-47

Then came the great clashes of the recent period and the sudden decline in influence of the world body. When American foreign policy by-passed the United Nations and stepped politically into the Greek picture the UNO was dealt a hard punch. Then came the new government in Hungary as a countermove to the American maneuver. The UNO, like an innocent bystander, was knocked to the ground. There she is at this moment, playing second fiddle to international power politics. While for a time issues of oppressed peoples in far corners of the earth were paramount, now they are in the background as the whole world watches the clash of a few great powers.

We cannot forget that our hopes were high for a short time when the UNO functioned. We want that hour to return. We believe that the UNO is a better arena in which to fight out the world's problems than that field, almost a battlefield, in which international relations are now being conducted. In fact, we know of no other hope than the United Nations Organization. The imperative need of the present hour is unity of the United States, Russia and England. With such unity there would be a freer air for an approach to the problems of the colored millions of the world. Let us impress our government that this is our sentiment and let us fight for a resuscitated UNO as it goes into its third year. Sat. 7-5-47

Girl Has High Post With UN

Chicago Defender

Californian Serves With Press Division

Chicago, Ill.

LAKE SUCCESS, New York—(ANP) — Priscilla McDonald, of Pasadena, Calif., is the only Negro girl working in the press division of the United Nations. SAT.

She is assigned as secretary and junior assistant to Stanley Ryan, press officer, and handles all high powered documents for her division. 1-18-47

A product of the business schools of San Francisco and Berkeley, the young secretary has had a varied experience. She served in the international branch of traffic control in Washington in both the Russian and British section, which had to do with lend-lease shipments to the allies. During her time there she was the first Negro woman ever to run the teletype machines, which she said were more or less restricted to her fairer sisters of the majority groups.

Left OPA For UN

Leaving Washington for New York City, she was employed by the Bureau of Child Guidance and the Office of Price Administration, resigning to take an appointment with the United Nations. Miss McDonald said she was the first of her group to work at Hunter college and take notes of the first meetings of the security council which convened there. These notes were incorporated into press releases issued to papers all over the nation. She attended the meeting with Chief Press Officer L. Berry.

The young secretary said she found her assignment to security affairs at Lake Success most thrilling. She was in the midst of the largest melting pot in the history of international affairs, which she said covered the security council; international court of justice; military staff committee, atomic energy commission and the political and security committee. She is kept spinning 16 hours a day or more. 1-18-47

She attends all the meetings of the division open or closed, takes dictation when necessary and prepares texts of delegates who come from 55 countries all over the globe. SAT.

Russia, Britain Clash On Data About Colonies

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — (NNPA)—A clash between Great Britain and Russia over whether the colonial powers on their non-self-governing territories occurred Monday in the United Nations Committee studying data included in data submitted by the world's colonial territories. The chairman recessed the meeting fifteen minutes to give tempers time to cool after Russian charged that a British defense of its colonial system was "propaganda."

Atlanta Daily Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 9-3-47

REPRESENTATIVES OF TWO SUDANESE PARTIES AT LAKE SUCCESS— Representing two different points of view on the solution of the Sudanese question now under consideration by the United Nations Security Council, Ismael el AZHARI, left of the Ashigga Party which wants Egyptian rule, and Sayed Siddik el-MAHDI, of the UMMA Party which claims complete independence, chat in the Delegates Lounge at United Nations headquarters. El-Mahdi is grandson of the national leader who captured Khartoum in 1885 (ANP)

MEDICAL CONDITIONS IN COLONIES ATTACKED

Atlanta Daily Shared Atlanta Ga. Wed. 9-10-47

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(NNPA)—J. M. Lomakin, the Russian representative on a UN committee to study data on the World's Colonial Territories, who has been championing the colonial peoples in the committee's discussion, last Wednesday attacked both Great Britain and the United States over medical conditions in their colonies.

Great Britain, he declared should 'take a little less profit" out of its colonies in order to provide natives with "more medical care."

He cited numerous pre-war British colonial documents to prove that native health conditions in Sierra Leone, Gambia, Nigeria and elsewhere in the British African empire left much to be desired.

The situation "requires that we supply actual help, and especially that we attempt to lower the native infant mortality rate," Mr. Lomakin said.

LOMAKIN CRITICIZED

A. H. Poynton, of Great Britain, criticized Mr. Lomakin for "merely restating well known facts which Great Britain has voluntarily published to the world," and for offering "no constructive effort."

Mr. Lomakin charged that the United States is providing too few physicians to care for 2,000,000 natives in Puerto Rico.

According to Mr. Lomakin, in 1942 there were only 497 physicians to take care of the entire Puerto Rican population which is now approximately 2,175,000.

Benjamin Gerig, the American representative, conceded that there are not enough doctors in Puerto Rico, but said the United States is seeking to remedy the situation.

Mgr. 9-10-47

SECOND ATTACK DAY

This was the second successive day that the Russians had attacked the United States and Great Britain. On the previous day Russia charged tha the United States, France, Great Britain and Belgium provided inadequate education to natives in their colonies.

United Nations News

New Republic Feature

3480

WHAT future has world coöperation when, in one week of United Nations activities, the Soviet Union makes a deal to support a patently fascist country for Security Council membership but fails to win enough votes on the trade to elect her Eastern European candidates; when the Union of South Africa can be neither cajoled nor threatened into submitting a trusteeship agreement for Southwest Africa; and when Arab states threaten to resign from the UN if the Assembly recommends partition for Palestine?

10-13-47

The current elections of the Security Council may establish a dubious horse-trading precedent for the future. The three-year terms of Brazil, Australia and Poland expire at the end of 1947 and the Assembly must elect their successors. Taking into consideration geographical distribution, ideological representation and big-power politics, the candidates which emerged were: Argentina to replace Brazil, India to replace Australia, and the Ukraine to replace Poland. But some Latin American countries preferred Uruguay to Argentina, the Western bloc wanted Canada instead of India and Czechoslovakia instead of the Ukraine. Czechoslovakia refused to get caught in the East-West split.

Western opposition to any other Soviet-sponsored candidate led Russia to make a deal with the Latin American countries whereby Russia would support Argentina—a majority choice over Uruguay—in return for Latin American support of the Ukraine. With Eastern and Western backing, Argentina was easily elected on the first ballot. And since the Russians had used up all their available bargaining power, Canada also went in on the first ballot instead of India, Russia's choice.

The result was a deadlock between India and the Ukraine for Poland's seat on the Council. The Latin American countries are committed to the Ukraine. The US, Britain and their friends outside Latin America are ready to forget geographic distribution and to pit friendly nations against one another simply to keep a Soviet-sponsored nation off the council. Actually, a Pacific power like India is far better qualified to replace Australia than is Canada.

10-13-47

BOTH the Union of South Africa and the Arab states have defied the General Assembly or have threatened defiance. Clearly there will be an important UN crisis if the Arab nations walk out of the UN because Palestine has been partitioned. They have threatened this action in an effort to win votes for their point of view. If they can blackmail enough nations into abstention, the Arabs may remain in the organization but simply boycott any enforcement of a Palestine solution. If—and there is a real possibility of this—the Arabs do walk out, it will be a clear case of truculent pigheadedness. The UN had better start thinking how to deal promptly and firmly with the situation.

Less world-shaking, but none the less blatant, is South Africa's refusal to submit a trusteeship agreement for Southwest Africa—a defiance of last year's Assembly recommendation.

Some UN members—among them the Soviet Union, India, the Philippines and several South American countries—believe that, under the Charter, the Union is legally compelled to submit a trusteeship agreement. South Africa disagrees.

Spokesmen for the South African delegation answer Russia's charges by raising a legal irrelevance—shouldn't the territories that Russia annexed following this war be placed under trusteeship too? They answer Indian charges with unsubstantiated claims that India has an expansionist policy in Africa. But South Africa's real answer is, "No matter what the United Nations says, we won't submit a trusteeship agreement and the UN can't make us." The UN, sooner or later, must find an answer to this kind of defiance.

JANE BEDELL

MADAME VIJAYA PANDIT

Chicago Defender

The fight that Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit waged against color line before the United Nations Assembly has heightened her prestige among the darker races. Chicago, Ill.

So impressed was our columnist, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, with the sincerity and determination of Madame Pandit, that he devoted recently, a whole column to her achievement, saying that we should thank her whole-heartedly for her unselfish and courageous attitude. The NAACP, according to Dr. DuBois has already ordered such a resolution sent to Madame Pandit. We agree with Dr. DuBois that Madame Pandit deserves a note of thanks, of appreciation and gratitude of all members of the minority races. She was the only delegate to the United Nations to speak with feeling and deep conviction against the disabilities under which African natives are forced to live. As a result, the Assembly has declared itself against the color line in South Africa as applied to Indians.

Though Liberia, Haiti and Ethiopia were represented, their delegates were not able to say what Madame Pandit expressed in her fight against racial discrimination. Ethiopia, Haiti and Liberia have economic or financial commitments with America that make it difficult for the delegates of these countries to speak freely on the color question. This makes Madame Pandit's crusade the more significant. Though India which she represents is still struggling under the heel of John Bull and presents enough problems to monopolize the full time of the Indian del-

egation, Madame Pandit pressed not only for freedom of India but freedom of all oppressed peoples. We have heard often on behalf of all oppressed peoples.

THE HORIZON

Appointment of Bunche, Action of Haitian Ambassador Give Plan Significance

By P. L. PRATTIS

DR. RALPH JOHNSON BUNCHE, you will have read by the time this reaches your home, has been appointed secretary of the five-nation committee of the United Nations which will supervise the partitioning of Palestine and the setting up of two new states, or nations, one Jewish, the other, Arab.

Mr. Prattis

In other words, the debate is over, the voting has ended and Dr. Bunche will take over the task of putting into operation the Palestine Plan, under the direction of a five-nation committee.

He will be the front man. This chapter in history will be written largely in terms of his success or failure. Thus the fate of modern Judea comes under the touch of the hand of a second black man.

Courier • • •

THE FIRST BLACK hand to intervene in behalf of this new nation was that of Joseph D. Charles, ambassador of the Republic of Haiti to the United States and leader of the Haitian delegation to the United Nations.

Few persons who were external to what was happening can realize how dark were the days of Nov. 25-28 for Zionist Jewry throughout the world.

For years they had struggled to pick up history where it had been stopped for them with the destruction of Jerusalem and the loss of a million Jews 1,877 years ago.

For a fleeting instant, they had enjoyed hope of success. The United States and Russia, bludgeoning behemeths of this day, had fashioned a plan which the nations of the world were to act upon. The portents were favorable.

• • •

THEN CAME a vote in the special committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The vote was twenty-five to thirteen in favor of the plan. It lacked one vote of the necessary two-thirds required for passage in the Assembly. From where was that vote to come? Could the negative votes be held to thirteen. If so, and if one more nation voted for the plan, there would be twenty-six votes and victory. Sat. 12-20-47

But if another nation voted against the plan, three additional votes would be required. What to do? Zionists worried and wondered. Was the labor of years to be lost at the last moment?

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, the Number Two Haitian delegate spread fear and consternation among these Jews. He spoke against the plan. That, ostensibly, meant fourteen votes against. It also meant three new votes **FOR** the plan would have to be found. Zionists wisely decided that the better strategy were to try to retrieve what was considered the lost Haitian vote than to win new friends.

They appealed to Haiti, to Ambassador Charles and his government. Ambassador Charles was impressed. Thursday, Nov. 27, he promised to consider changing the position taken by his subordinate if it were not contrary to the wishes of his government.

By Friday, Nov. 28, the Haitian Government itself was indicating that a change might be made. On Saturday, Nov. 29, the vote was cast and Haiti voted for partition. It took the action which spelled victory for Zionism.

• • •

HOW FITTING therefore, after the action of the black ambassador, Charles, that another black man, Ralph Bunche, should be chosen to implement the plan.

What will be the significance of this to Jews? To Negroes? Will both groups be impressed that they are of value to each other? Will Jewry remember the black hands that helped them. I certainly believe that most Jews will. Some won't. There are Donald Richbergs in every group. But there are men in every group, like Paul Robeson and Rabbi Wise, who are as big as humankind.

Courier • • •

NEARLY TWO YEARS ago, Dr. Bunche told this writer seriously that the field of political science was beckoning to the prepared Negro. He was eager that some plan be devised to encourage Negroes to knock at doors where their services were needed. He had in mind, of course, the United Nations and organizations similar to it.

Dr. Bunche has worked hard. The present is only the latest in a long list of distinctions that have come to him and proof that there is a chance for the prepared man. Dr. Bunche has served successfully under four Secretaries of State. He has pursued knowledge in his field all over the world. Gigantic as is this new undertaking, it will awe him only in the sense that the humble man finds awe becoming. This writer believes that something of the career of Dr. Bunche, as recorded in "Who's Who," ought to make an impression on the young man who is trying to get somewhere. A part of that record is therefore reproduced:

Pittsburgh, Pa.

HE WAS GRADUATED from the University of California with the Bachelor's degree in 1927. He earned the Master's degree at Harvard in 1928 and the Doctor of Philosophy in 1934.

He did post-doctoral work in anthropology and colonial policy at Northwestern University, the London School of Economics and the University of Capetown, South Africa through 1936-37. He was an Ozias Goodwin Memorial Fellow at Harvard and, under a Rosenwald fellowship, studied in England, Europe, North and West Africa. Sat. 12-20-47

He enjoyed a Social Science Research Council post-doctoral fellowship for study in Europe, South and East Africa, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies in 1936-38.

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HE WAS A MEMBER of the Carnegie Corporation Staff to study the Negro in the United States. The results are in "An American Dilemma." He rose from an instructor in political science at Howard University to be head of the department.

He was senior social science analyst in charge of research on Africa and other colonial areas, British Empire Section, Office of Strategic Services, 1941-42; Deputy Chief, Near East-Africa Section, 1943; chief of Africa Section, beginning, June 1943.

Later, he became acting and associate director of the Division of Department Areas, State Department, and as such served at Dumbarton Oaks and all United Nations conferences. When his appointment to Palestine came, he was serving with the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

Dr. Bunche believes there's a chance for you if you'll prepare an' try.

ROGERS SAYS:

Palestine Plan Will Revive All the Religious Hatreds of Middle Ages

By J. A ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Courier

THAT Dr. Ralph Bunche is eminently fitted for his UN post in Palestine goes without saying. I doubt whether a better man could be found. However, since I have the disagreeable habit of looking at a question from all angles I do not find myself in accord with the effusions about his appointment in the white and Negro press.

Mr. Rogers

First, it is hailed as an extremely high honor for Negroes. Well, Dr. Bunche will be going to the Near East where black and colored men as sultans, generals and the like, are and have been common since the Pharoahs. Some of the foremost present Arab leaders are of Negro ancestry as King Ibn Saud and Glaoui Pasha of Morocco.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

IN COLOR-prejudiced America, however, even the appointment of a Negro policeman, as in Atlanta recently, becomes front-page news. In the land of the blind the one-eyed man is king. To a starving man, rats, cats and dogs become Delmonico fare.

Last year a Negro somewhat darker than Mr. Bunche was elected head of the French Senate, a post higher than the Palestine one. It was not a nine-day wonder to the French Negro. He has always seen black men in high political and army posts in France.

Sat. 12-20-47

SECOND, Dr. Bunche's appointment is likely to increase hostility of the colored peoples of the East for American Negroes. Most of the Arabs are colored; in fact most Moslems are not white. When Ibn Saud's men came on President Roosevelt's ship and saw the American Negroes there they at once felt that the latter were their kinsmen.

Pittsburgh Pa.

From my own experience in the Near East and from what more recent visitors, as Roi Ottley and Simon Williamson have told me, the people there are becoming more color conscious, thanks to white color prejudice. Years ago I gave some striking proof in this column. Furthermore, some 50,000 Negro Jews live in Palestine and these are shunned and segregated by their white co-religionists.

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THIRD, I think that anything the UN does in Palestine is going to make matters worse. While the partition seems the most sensible thing in view of the horrible mess created there by the Zionists, it is a delusion and a trap something like the Communist doctrine of "self-determination" of the black belt of the South.

For instance, the Jewish state will have 397,000 Arabs to the 538,000 Jews; and the Arab state 804,000 Arabs to 10,000 Jews. Jerusalem, under UN mandate, will have 105,000 Arabs and 100,000 Jews. What will happen in Jerusalem if the UN goes under like the League of Nations?

The League, without a police force, was about as effective as a blind, toothless, old bull-dog. Will the nations send a police force there when Britain pulls out? I doubt it. I give the UN a few more years to split or become another League.

FOURTH, the partition of Palestine revives all the old religious hatreds of the Middle Ages—that of Jew and Moslem; Moslem and Christian, and Christian and Jew. Zionism, as I said before, has increased anti-Semitism tremendously in Europe and America.

Furthermore, it is steeped in racial and religious exclusiveness and is not unreminiscent of the barbarous days of the so-called Mosaic period. The slaughter, war, massacre that marked the Near East from the tenth to the eighteenth centuries cast a threatening shadow there again, thanks to Zionism. Dr. Bunche had better have a plane ready for his getaway when the Allah-intoxicated followers of Mohamet go on the warpath again.

The UN instead of honoring Dr. Bunche has put him on the spot. I could elaborate on that.

• • •

HAITI, AS I understand, cast the deciding vote for the partition. It is said that she did it in the hope of getting an American loan. Be this so or not, it is to the discredit of the black republic.

The founding of a state today on religion or religious legend is as out of date as a voodoo doctor in the operating room of a modern hospital. The Jews lost Palestine to the Romans 1,877 years ago, six times longer than the Indians lost America to the whites.

Common sense dictates, therefore, that Arabs and Jews should get together and form a state built on modern scientific and economic lines, not on racial and religious ego. Egotists never learn. Probably a few years from now when enough slaughter and ruin have been done, the leaders of the Near East will see what the Germans now see. Experience is a hard school but fools, 'tis said, will learn in no other.

Dr. Bunche Named UN Palestine Chief

Sat. 12-13-47. Pa

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—"The man with the toughest task in the world today" is a good description of Dr. Ralphe J. Bunche, 43, who faces the task of supervising the work of partitioning Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, under UN mandate.

Named by UN Secretary General Trygve Lie to serve as chief of the secretariat accompanying the five-nation commission which will partition the Holy Land, Dr. Bunche possesses a brilliant background which fits him capably for his immense task.

His job must be done amid chaotic unheavals which have all but wrecked the Near East, as Arabs and Jews engage in bloody battles over the partition decision.

Dr. Bunche was graduated from the University of California in 1927 with his Bachelor's degree. In 1928 he earned his Master's degree at Harvard, and in 1934 that institution awarded him his Doctor of Philosophy degree.

EXTENSIVE STUDY

Post-doctorate work followed at Northwestern University, the London (England) School of Economics and the University of Capetown, South Africa. Under Rosenwald fellowships he studied in England, Europe and Africa. In 1936-38, he did further study in Europe, Africa, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies under a fellowship from the Social Science Research Council, and was a member of the Carnegie Corporation staff studying the Negro in the United States.

A brilliant political science expert, Dr. Bunche rose from instructor in that field at Howard University, to head of the department, and became one of President Mordecai Johnson's most valuable aides at Howard.

IN OSS DURING WAR

Came the war period, and Dr. Bunche was pressed into the service of his country, occupying a post in the Office of Strategic Services in an administrative capacity. Later, he became associate director of the Division of Dependent Areas of the U. S. Department of State, and served at Dumbarton Oaks and all United Nations Conferences. At the time of his present appointment he was serving with the Trusteeship Council of the UN. Sat. 12-13-47

Dr. Bunche was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1904. He is married to the former Miss Ethel Harris of Washington, D. C., and they have two children.

BUNCHE IS NAMED TO PALESTINE POST

Times

Grandson of American Slave to Be Chief of Secretariat of U. N. Commission

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 3—The appointment of Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, to be chief of the secretariat accompanying the Palestine Commission was confirmed today by Trygve Lie, secretary general of the world organization.

Resuming his weekly press conferences now that the General Assembly has adjourned, Mr. Lie indicated that he might visit Palestine. New York. N.Y.

He reiterated that few decisions could be taken until the five-nation commission, which must supervise the partitioning of Palestine, was organized. 12-4-47

Dr. Bunche is well qualified for the task, having served with the secretariat of the Special Committee on Palestine during the summer. The grandson of an American slave, he was associate chief of the Division of Dependent Area Affairs in the State Department before coming to the United Nations to head its trusteeship division.

Asked whether an assistant secretary general would be assigned to the secretariat, Mr. Lie replied:

"It is not decided yet whether an assistant secretary general or even I will go. I will think about going, or maybe send Price or Pelt to help establish the secretariat. If I go, I will stay only a short time."

Byron Price is Assistant Secretary General for budgetary affairs. Adrian Pelt is Assistant Secretary General for conference and general services. 12-4-47

Arab "Hirelings" Blamed

According to a cable received here by the Jewish Agency for Palestine, "all reports confirm" that the bulk of the Arab population is not taking part in the riots and that all Arab attacks were carried out by "hirelings under the supervision of two members of the Arab Higher Executive. Emil Ghoury and Hassan Abu Saud." The latter returned recently from Berlin and is now "moving through the country, organizing meetings, establishing local committees and inciting open war against the Jews," the message said.

The Jewish agency was informed that several Arab notables had "requested the Arab states to intervene with the Arab Higher Executive to cease the intrigue and incitement, and have expressed their regret toward their Jewish neighbors, stating that the outrages committed countered the will of the Arab people." Thurs.

The United States representative, Benjamin O. Gerig, was elected chairman of the Trusteeship Council's working committee on Jerusalem, and Sir Alan Burns of the United Kingdom was named vice-chairman. Other members of the committee, which must prepare a draft statute for the Jerusalem international zone, are Allan N. Loomes of Australia, Dr. Liu Chieh of China, Roland Garreau of France and Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico.

Mr. Gerig said after the meeting that at least one more session would have to be devoted to organizing the committee's plan of work. The trusteeship Council will eventually be faced with the problem of naming a governor for the Jerusalem zone. According to the assembly resolution, the governor, to be appointed by the council and responsible to it, is to be "selected on the basis of special qualifications and without regard to nationality, but shall not be a citizen of either state in Palestine." 12-4-47

British Await U. N. Action

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Dec. 3 (UP)—A British spokesman revealed today that Britain would refrain from naming the deadline for ending the Palestine mandate until the United Nations Palestine Commission was organized for its job of suervising partition.

The official said Britain would wait until after consultations with the United Nations commission before giving an answer to the United Nations request that before Feb. 1 it evacuate a port and enough surrounding territory to allow "substantial" Jewish immigration into the projected Jewish state.

TO AID U. N. COMMISSION

Ralph J. Bunche
The New York Times (U. N. Official)

Bunche Heads Secretariat

Daily Worker

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—(NNPA)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, former Howard University professor and now director of trusteeship of the United Nations, was named to fill the difficult post as head of the U. N. secretariat which will accompany the five-member commission to oversee the advent of partition.

Dr. Bunche came to the United Nations from the State Department in Washington where he was associate chief of the Division of Dependent Area Affairs.

Trygve Lie, U. N. Secretary General, made the final decision on the appointment. Sat. 12.6.47

The experience Dr. Bunche has had with the United Nations fits him for the job. He served throughout last summer with the U. N. Special Committee on Palestine which inquired into the problem for seventy-five days and then recommended the partitioning plan.

DR. BUNCHE'S NEW POST

Times New York N.Y.

The United Nations Palestine Commission will be fortunate to have as its chief of secretariat Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, whose appointment has been confirmed by Secretary General Lie. Dr. Bunche is a University of California graduate, with two degrees from Harvard and a record of study in anthropology and colonial policy in this country, Britain, Europe, Africa, Malaya and Indonesia. On leave from his professor's post at Howard University, he served with the Office of Strategic Services during the Second World War. Later he came to the United Nations to head its trusteeship division and prepared directly for his new position by serving with the Special Committee on Palestine last summer. The experience, understanding and character of such a man should be of inestimable value to the new commission as it takes up its complicated and critical task.

The fact that Dr. Bunche is the grandson of a Negro slave in the old American South has nothing to do with his qualifications for the work ahead of him. It does, however, have something to do with the Negro's opportunities in present-day America. They are still not what they ought to be, but it is possible for a Negro of outstanding ability to get ahead. Americans of the Negro race can take particular pride in this recognition of Dr. Bunche, but the incident, for more than one reason, ought to make us all proud. Fri. 12.5.47

Bunche Gets UN Palestine Post

Chief of Secretariat to Check Partitioning

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, has been appointed chief of the secretariat to accompany the Palestine Commission which will supervise the partitioning of Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab countries.

An authority on colonial affairs, Dr. Bunche served throughout the summer with the UN special committee which inquired into the Palestine problem for 75 days and then recommended the partitioning plan.

Serve in State Department

Dr. Bunche came to the United Nations from the State Department in Washington where he was associate chief of the Division of Dependent Area Affairs.

A five-member commission has been authorized to oversee the advent of partition.

Trygve Lie, secretary general of the UN, is not certain whether an assistant secretary general will be assigned to the commission or not. Since the UN voted in favor of partitioning over a week ago, reports of rioting and killings in Palestine have been made.

However, a Jewish Agency for Palestine here has received word that the bulk of the Arab population is not taking part in the riots, and that most of the Arab attacks were carried out by hirelings of

Dr. Bunche Well Qualified For His New Appointment

Journal & Guide

THE appointment of Dr. RALPH J. BUNCHE, former professor of political science at Howard University, as principal secretary to the five-nation commission of the United Nations Assembly to supervise the partition of Palestine has both racial and political significance. In this new position Dr. BUNCHE, who is an authority on international problems, will have the major responsibility of implementing the decisions of the United Nations regarding the delicate Palestine issue.

Dr. BUNCHE has had considerable experience in the field in which his appointment falls. He served as an advisor to the San Francisco Conference on World Peace as an official of the State Department. In 1945 he was appointed a member of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and finally, he was associate chief of the department of dependent areas in the State Department where he had an opportunity to acquire full knowledge of the problems with which he must deal in his present post.

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 12-13-47

The trusteeship plan of the United Nations is largely the work of Dr. BUNCHE who made a special study of the question and offered suggestions and plans for solving the problems involved. While the final draft of the trusteeship system was not as liberal as Dr. BUNCHE's plans, it represents in the main his work and study.

The selection of Dr. BUNCHE for this new post is a recognition which he justly merits. A former resident of Detroit, Mich., he has long been regarded as an able scholar and successful executive in the field of political science. Incidentally, Dr. BUNCHE has spent most of his time in this field, having written books and articles on various angles of our problems in the field of political science.

He is author of "World Review of Races" and has made contributions to the *National Municipal Review, The Annals, Journal of Negro History,* and the *Journal of Negro Education.*

THE BUNCHE APPOINTMENT

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

Appointment of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche as chief secretary to the United Nations Palestine Commission is most fortunate.

Sat. 12-13-47

It would be hard indeed to find another person as well qualified by training, experience and temperament as this 43-year-old Harvard Ph. D. for this critical and painstaking assignment.

Dr. Bunche, on leave from Howard University, where, since 1939, he has headed the department of political science, has been serving as chief of the trusteeship division of the United Nations and prepared for his new tasks by serving last summer with the Special Committee on Palestine.

Long recognized for his work in anthropology and colonial policy in this country, Great Britain, Europe and Africa, the appointee has traveled and studied extensively abroad. That his knowledge and experience, rather than the color of his skin, brought him this new honor is important for us to remember.

We hope that it will not only provide inspiration and hope for those of us who deplore the limited opportunities for colored people, but that it will also convince those in position to make more such opportunities available, that they won't go wrong in doing so.

Walter White

Defender

People, Politics and Places

On The Stage of World Affairs

Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-20-47

Slowly but steadily the Negro moves on the stage of world affairs. The appointment of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche as head of the United Nations Secretariat staff of approximately 75 persons to act for the UN in Palestine is the latest instance of such emergence into the arena of swift-moving world events.

Sat. 12-20-47

That assignment is beyond all doubt one of the three or four toughest jobs of contemporary history. The crossfire between Arab and Jew on the surface and the struggle for oil behind the scenes will make Dr. Bunche one of the most vulnerable targets and whipping posts of all time.

If the UN fails in Palestine, which is well within the range of possibility, there will be ample excuse for failure. But no excuses or explanations of failure will mitigate the suffering of the pathetically homeless Jews of Europe who look towards Palestine with the same hope that a devout churchman holds toward heaven.

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

If a miracle happens and the partitioning of Palestine is made successful, there is a possibility that Dr. Bunche and his associates may emerge with world reputations. But whatever the results, the UN delegation to Palestine will largely determine by its work the fate of international cooperation as a means of averting atomic warfare which will obliterate most of the heavily populated cities of the earth.

Sat. 12-20-47

Superb Example for Others

In his preparation for the job he has been called on to do, Dr. Bunche is a superb example for other Negroes Although he has been the beneficiary of various grants and scholarships from funds and foundations, he has, unlike many others who have had such aid, known where he wanted to go and the method by which he could reach his goal. He was determined to learn and appraise the facts about colonialism and his study and travel made him the inevitable choice to head the trusteeship council of the United Nations. Even James F. Byrnes as secretary of state and potent administration spokesmen recognized Dr. Bunche's superiority.

Ability Wins Him The Job

It was these same abilities which caused Trygve Lie and other UN officials to urge appointment of Dr. Bunche to head the UN delegation to Palestine. In that role he is going to need all the gifts of diplomacy which have caused two qualified individuals with whom I have talked recently to label him in as diverse fashion as being, on the one hand one of the greatest authorities now living on colonial problems and, on the other, as being a "twentieth century Uncle Tom".

The latter characterization was applied when it was learned on authoritative information that Dr. Bunche had approved the plan to limit to the irreducible minimum the size of the delegation to present to the UN the NAACP petition on behalf of the Negro. The UN wanted the petition that embarrassing question with the absolute publicity, if any publication could not be avoided.

Human Rights Commission Makes Move

Daily World 3-4-47 Atlanta, Ga. (11)

Memorandum Is Submitted By Mrs. Roosevelt

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. (NNPA) The United Nations' Human Rights Commission established last Wednesday a subcommission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

The exact scope of the work of this subcommission and its composition will be decided after study by a special subcommittee.

In general, however, the work of the subcommission will be to combat discrimination because of race, sex, creed or language and to recommend ways of protecting minority groups throughout the world.

The United States, in a memorandum submitted by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, American delegate and chairman of the commission, proposed that the Commission draw up and submit for adoption by the General Assembly a declaration of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

PERSONAL RIGHTS

The proposal emphasized "personal rights, such as freedom of speech, information, religion and rights of property; procedural rights, such as safeguards for persons accused of crime; social rights, such as the right to employment and social security and the right to enjoy minimum standards of economic, social and cultural well-being; political rights, such as the right to citizenship and the right of citizens to participate in their government.

It also was recommended that the international bill of rights be embodied in conventions to be signed by member states.

"The conventions," the United States memorandum said, "might contain provisions for reporting by the signatories on the application of the convention and on the position of their law and practice regarding the rights stipulated in the convention."

UN Urged to End Racism in U.S.A.; Charter Cited

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—The NAACP presented to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations on Feb. 21, a statement on the denial of human rights to colored citizens of the United States and appealed for immediate redress through UN action.

The statement contained an introduction by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, and cited the denial of our legal rights from 1787 to 1914; our legal status since World War I; our present legal and social status; Sat. 3-8-47

Patterns of social discrimination against us; a review of the UN's charter, its provision for "human rights and fundamental freedom for all," and rights of minorities; and decisions already made in these areas under the charter.

Segregation Great Evil

The introduction pointed out that "fifteen million native-born citizens form largely a segregated caste with restricted legal rights and many illegal disabilities," and charged that:

The effect of this "has led repeatedly the greatest modern attempt at democratic government to deny its political ideals, to falsify its philanthropic assertions, and to make its religion to a great extent hypocritical."

Democracy Enslaved

Dr. DuBois pointed out that "there remains today a block of 134 electoral and corresponding votes in Congress which could not be subjected to democratic control or changed in accord with methods, making 'party government' ineffective."

The Federal Government, Dr. DuBois emphasized, "has been made, therefore, one which continually casts its influence with imperial aggression throughout the world, and withdraws its sympathy from the colored peoples and the small nations."

The statement was prepared by Dr. DuBois, NAACP research specialist; Earl B. Dickerson, president, National Bar Association; Milton R. Konvitz, associate professor, Cornell University; William R. Ming Jr., associate professor, University of Chicago; Leslie S. Perry, NAACP administrative assistant; and Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Howard University historian. Sat 3-8-47

Vote Down Negro Bias Quiz in UN

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

By United Press

GENEVA 3-10-47

A Soviet proposal to investigate "discrimination" against Negroes in the U. S. A. was defeated yesterday in the UN Human Rights subcommission. 12-4-47

Members of the subcommission also voted down another Soviet proposal which would have set up an "on-the-spot" group to investigate alleged discriminations against natives in colonies.

Soviet Delegate A. P. Borisov, the only member who voted in favor of both proposals, called on the subcommission to consider a petition "submitted to the UN twice since 1946 by 15,000,000 Negroes residing in the United States who are subjected to discrimination on racial grounds."

State Dept. Seeks Advice On Draft

Daily World

Seven Colored Organizatons Are Represented

Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 3-13-47

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Representatives of seven colored organizations were included among those of 150 private groups which met last Friday in the State Department auditorium for an informal discussion with government officials on the international declaration on human rights which will be drafted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

The representatives among those attending the conference were Mrs Minnie L. McEaddy, Women's Missionary Society of the African Methodist Church; Leslie Perry, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mrs. Sarah Marsh, National Council of Negro Veterans, Inc.; Miss Bertha Lomack and Miss Lelia M. Richmond, National Council of Negro Women; the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America; and Miss Norma Boyd and Dr. Merze Tate, National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

The New Farmers of America, a colored organization, was represented by W. N. Elam, white, of the United States Office of Education, Charles H. Houston, prominent attorney, also attended the conference.

ADVICE SOUGHT

The conference was called by the State Department to secure the advice and suggestions of a representative section of the American public on the preliminary draft of the international declaration on human rights. Thurs. 11-13-47

The advice, criticism and suggestions on the draft declaration voiced at the conference by the various representatives will become part of the working papers of the United States representative on the UN's Human Rights Commission, the State Department said.

In addition to conferring with officials of the Department of State, representatives to the conference also heard officials of the Justice Department, Labor Department and the Federal Security Agency.

The United States must declare itself on the various human rights issues at the next meeting of the Humans Rights Commission to be held in Geneva, Switzerland on December 1, the Department said.

Let's Start at Home

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

WE see that a sort of world Bill of Rights is being sponsored by Mrs. Roosevelt. There are hundreds of millions of people in the world who sure could use a Bill of Rights. Such a bill should, of course, include a guarantee of complete racial equality for all peoples regardless of color. 12-3-47

Some of the sponsors of the idea think that some nations would not be prepared to accept this from us. But shouldn't we show an example by insisting that the Negro people, the Jews, and other minorities get such an enforced guarantee in our country first. Shouldn't we also make sure that our glorious Bill of Rights be defended these days against the government's "loyalty purges," the FBI "spy scares," and the general hue and cry against Communists on the basis of falsehoods and calumnies? Let's have a world Bill of Rights, and let's see to it that our witch-hunters don't take our country out of the world.

MRS. ROOSEVELT

The Plan Of Mrs. Roose

Columbia, S.C.

"Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and,
knowing, dare maintain."

Mrs. Roosevelt's proposed bill has
is offering in the name of the
United States to the United Nations.
Some human rights are certain.
But some are not. Both kinds are
included in the world bill of rights you
which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, with
the always satisfying aid and com-
fort of my friend, Jonathan Daniels.

too many articles, it will seem to
many of her countrymen. There
individuals w
is such a th
Speaking o
there a need
themselves a
nation's right
in an economic sense often threaten
the existence of the existence of
them in a political sense. An in-
teresting recent example is the
and Miss Lelia M. Richmond, National Council of Negro Women; the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America; and Miss Norma Boyd and Dr. Merze Tate, National Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

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Supreme Court of Pennsylvania's finding that the proposal to make women co-sharers of property with their husbands threatens a political right even as it serves an economic benefit. Calling the state's recently enacted community property law "exotic with respect to both our substantive and procedural law," the court declared that it might "serve to increase marital discord rather than promote marital harmony," that it "represents a concept of property entirely alien to conjugal relationship and the marital rights of property", and cited the United States bill of rights that "no man can be deprived of his property" in such a manner.

World Bill of Rights Submitted by U. S.

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON

A World Bill of Rights, calling for such things as "a decent living," social security and freedom of information for every one, will be proposed on behalf of the U. S. A. by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, U. S. representative to the UN Commission on Human Rights meeting in Geneva beginning today.

The document, although intended for adoption by the UN, would not involve any contractual obligations by the UN or by any government to guarantee the rights it sets forth.

Based on the Bill of Rights in the U. S. Constitution, the 10-article declaration, kept short enough for school children to memorize, was made public here by the State Dept.

The provisions follow:

¶ "Everyone is entitled to life, liberty, and equal protection under law.

¶ "Everyone has the right to freedom of information, speech, and expression; to freedom of religion, conscience, and belief; to freedom of asembly and of association; and to freedom to petition his government and the United Nations.

¶ "No one shall be subjected to unreasonable interference with his privacy, family, home, correspondence or reputation. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

¶ "There shall be liberty to move freely from place to place within the State, to emigrate, and to seek asylum from persecution.

¶ "No one shall be held in slavery or involuntary servitude. No one

further, in its clauses calling for the rights to health, education, social security and a decent living.

If it ever were universally observed, there probably would be no more police states, for it urges such things as freedom of speech and information, freedom to travel within a state and to emigrate, freedom from arbitrary arrest and involuntary servitude.

The text of the 400-word draft, kept short enough for school children to memorize, was made public here by the state department.

Rival Declaration

It faces a clash with a rival declaration submitted by Soviet Russia. A Russian representative sought in vain last week to get a subcommission at Geneva to approve a proposed declaration making the advocacy of racial or religious hostility a punishable crime.

Jonathan Daniels, a U. S. delegate, and Miss Elizabeth Monroe of Britain expressed fear the Soviet proposal was so worded as to interfere with freedom of expression. The Soviet delegate, A. P. Borisov,, assailed discrimination against Negroes and lynchings in the United States.

The draft submitted by Mrs. Roosevelt says "everyone has a right to take an effective part in his government directly or through his representatives, and to participate in elections." It also says everyone is entitled to all the rights enumerated in the document "without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

The document is the work of officials from the State, Justice, Labor and Interior Departments. The State Department said in announcing the text that "even though all these rights are not immediately obtainable by everyone everywhere in the world they are included on the theory that they are fundamental and should be the rights of every individual."

The commission meeting at Geneva will undertake to agree on a draft for adoption next September by the U. N. General Assembly.

Following is the text of the U. S. proposal:

PROPOSAL FOR A DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

"Whereas, by the Charter of the United Nations all members affirm their faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and pledge themselves to cooperate in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

"Now, therefore, the general assembly of the United Nations resolves to set forth in a solemn declaration these essential rights and fundamental freedoms of man, and calls upon the peoples of the world to promote the rights and freedoms hereby proclaimed.

ARTICLE I.

"Everyone is entitled to life, liberty, and equal protection under law.

ARTICLE II.

"Everyone has the right to freedom of information, speech, and expression; to freedom of religion, conscience, and belief; to freedom of assembly and of association; and to freedom to petition his government and the United Nations.

ARTICLE III.

"No one shall be subjected to unreasonable interference with his privacy, family, home, correspondence or reputation. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

ARTICLE IV.

"There shall be liberty to move freely from place to place within the state, to emigrate, and to seek asylum from persecution.

ARTICLE V.

"No one shall be held in slavery or involuntary servitude. No one shall be subjected to torture, or to cruel or inhuman punishment or indignity.

ARTICLE VI.

"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. Anyone who is arrested has the right to be promptly informed of the charges against him, and to trial within a reasonable time or to be released.

ARTICLE VII.

"Everyone, in the determination of his rights and obligations, is enttiled to a fair hearing before an independent and impartial tribunal and to the aid of counsel. No one shall be convicted or punished for crime except after public trial pursuant to law in effect at the time of the commission of the act charged. Everyone, regardless of office or status, is subject to the rule of law.

ARTICLE VIII

Everyone has the right to a nationality. Everyone has a right to take an effective part in his government directly or through his representatives; and to participate in elections, which shall be periodic, free and by secret ballot.

ARTICLE IX.

"Everyone has the right to a decent living; to work and advance his well-being; to health, education and social security. There shall be equal opportunity for all to participate in the economic and cultural life of the community.

ARTICLE X.

"Everyone, everywhere in the world, is entitled to the human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in this declaration without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion. The full exercise of these rights requires recognition of the rights of others and protection by law of the freedom, general welfare and security of all."

RIGHTS BODY VOTES BAN ON INCITEMENT

U. N. Agency Accepts Chinese Proposal Forbidding Bias Tending to Violence

By MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Dec. 12—The United Nations Commission on Human Rights approved today a Chinese proposal that advocacy of racial, religious and national discrimination that tends to incite to violence should be forbidden by law.

A clause containing this provision was included in the draft convention on human rights after the rejection of a Russian proposal to make a list of similar actions for inclusion in the draft declaration as a crime punishable by law. The Russians voted for the Chinese proposal, while the United States abstained.

The Commission spent its first day of examination of the draft texts of the declaration and convention prepared by the working parties. It did not get very far.

The tensest moment of this meeting so far came when the Chilean delegate, Pedro Garcia de la Huerta asked Alexander E. Bogomolov of the Soviet Union whether his statements meant that the Soviet Union believed a person could be prosecuted for his political opinions. Mr. Bogomolov did not answer the question, brushing it aside with the remark that the Commission had enough to debate without debating political matters.

The Chilean, however, expressed directly what every delegate outside the Russian sphere knew was the key issue of this effort to draft a bill of human rights.

While Mr. Bogomolov did not comment on the issue, his Ukrainian colleague, M. Klekovkin, said he thought it "perfectly normal" that political opinion should not be included among the freedoms to which an individual has a right. That, he said, would mean that persons favoring racial discrimination or national exclusiveness could have free political expression. This, he thought, would be abnormal.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt commented on the Russian desire to make discrimination or advocacy of racial, religious or national hostility a crime and that the United States had tried that with prohibition and it had not worked. She said experience showed that the best way to fight these evils, which she said she had fought as much as most people, was not to try to reform people by law.

The commission finally adopted the text of kev Article 6, reading:

"Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration without distinction of any kind, such as race, including color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, property status or national or social origin.

"All are equal before the law regardless of office or status, and entitled to equal protection of the law against arbitrary discrimination in violation of this declaration."

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP EXPEDITES ITS WORK

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Dec. 5—The Human Rights Commission broke up into working groups today to tackle simultaneously its three main problems.

The first group, of which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is chairman, began work on a declaration of rights. The second tackled the drafting of an international convention of rights, while the third began the examination of problems of implementation.

Because the participating countries are represented on only one group all controversies presumably will have to be rehashed in the full commission later, which is why the United States opposed this procedure in the first place.

Mrs. Roosevelt's insistence that the three subgroups start work immediately and simultaneously met mild objections from the secretariat this morning on the ground of lack of personnel.

The comment of Prof. John Humphrey, head of the United Nations Human Rights Division, that he had brought only seven persons from Lake Success provoked a brisk criticism of the United Nations' European staff by Col. W. R. Hodgson of Australia. Professor Humphrey in reply referred to the recent budget cuts affecting the European office.

The economy drive has lopped off numerous services for the delegates and the press while not affecting the huge collection of functionaries.

Race-Prejudice Ban Approved By Human Rights Commission

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
12-13-47

By MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN.

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal.

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Bogomolov's Ukrainian colleague, M. Klekovian, said he thought it "perfectly normal" that political opinion should not be included among freedoms to which an individual has a right. That, he said, would mean that persons favoring racial discrimination or national exclusiveness could have free political expression. This he thought would be abnormal.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said experience showed that the best way to fight the evils of national racial, and religious discrimination, which she said she had fought as much as most people was not to try reforming people by law.

RUSSIAN CHARGES U.S. HAS 'SOME CASES' OF SLAVERY

Daily Worker
New York, N.Y. Wed. 12-10-47

GENEVA, Dec. 9 (UP). —The White Russian delegate to the second session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights charged today that slavery existed "in some cases" in the United States.

The accusation drew an immediate denial by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, chairman of the commission. She said that while civil rights were not granted some groups, there was no slavery in the U. S.

Delegate A. S. Stepanenke made the charge in a discussion on inclusion of an article forbidding slavery in any form in the commission's declaration of human rights.

Soviet delegate A. E. Bogomolov said a "camouflaged slavery" existed in colonial areas, notably in Africa.

and. 12-10-47

U. S. DOUBTS SCORED BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

Times
New York
Sun. 12-14-47

She Says in Geneva Full Faith in Democracy Would Obviate Need for Repressive Acts

By MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Dec. 13—The United Nations Commission on Human Rights will complete in its current session a declaration of rights and a convention of human rights, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the group, predicted today.

"We are making progress," she said. "It is slow, but before eaving we will send to the Governments documents which, while imperfect, will mark great progress. They will have therein the things the Governments should consider and take a position on in this important field."

Mrs. Roosevelt said at a press conference that she doubted that the United States' traditional attitude toward freedom of political expression retained all its force. Asked to explain, she said:

"We don't at present concentrate our forces on a positive development of our democracy and assert our entire confidence in its ability to meet every situation. We tend for a moment to lean toward certain repressive measures which wouldn't be necessary if we were completely secure in our ability to make our own democracy work."

Soviet and U. S. Views Compared

Commenting on differences between the Soviet and American views on rights, she said she thought it was a matter of emphasis. The Russians, Mrs. Roosevelt declared, emphasize economic and social rights, which they want spelled out with extreme care. The American attitude, she explained, emphasizes individual rights and civil and religious liberties. She said she thought a middle ground could be found because, "after all, we have to live in the same world."

The commission approved an important article of its draft convention. The article would guarantee freedom from arbitrary arrest and enumerates cases in which deprivation of liberty is consistent with basic rights. It also provides for prompt trial and for the right to compensation for unlawful arrest.

It was learned that there had been changes in the instructions to the United States delegation on the matter of seeking an immediate convention. Mrs. Roosevelt had opposed trying to draft a convention at this session, arguing that it was enough to draft a declaration of rights. Now, however, it is understood, the United States' position is that the effort to complete both should be supported.

Times
New York

Hearing Procedure Proposed

The report of the working party on implementation laid before the commission today contains a suggestion that a commission of five non-governmental individuals should hear petitions against violations of rights and act for the United Nations in the first instance in pressing governments to fulfill obligations they may accept under an international convention.

It was revealed that the Ukrainian delegate, a member of the working party, had announced that he would not take part in the work because he believed implementation should be discussed only after a bill of rights had been completed.

In a night session, the commission, over Russian objections, approved a resolution calling for an end of statelessness and for measures by the United Nations to insure nationality for every person. The commission also approved a Lebanese amendment to the rights declaration placing recognition of the sanctity of the family before protection of marriage as a duty of states.

Sun. 12-14-47

Freedom of Opinion Defined

GENEVA, Dec. 13 (AP)—At her news conference today Mrs. Roosevelt, asked to clarify the dividing line between freedom of speech and subversive activity, replied that the traditional American attitude had been to permit "any political opinion which did not advocate the overthrow of the government by force."

"Whether that is being changed in our country by a new situation, I am not quite sure at present," she added.

Without referring to any specific aspect of the United States political situation, Mrs. Roosevelt declared: "It seems to me that where there is not the freedom for the individual to dissent, intellectually, morally and spiritually, from the majority group, then you do not have real freedom, and I do not see how you can progress, since minorities often become majorities."

Confusion Over 'Human Rights'

The Washington Post

NOWHERE in the world is there full realization of all the human "rights" enumerated in the declaration which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt (whose stature at the Assembly grows with every meeting) has proposed for adoption by the next session of the United Nations General Assembly. General recognition of these rights would produce Utopia. There could be no war, no oppression, no poverty, ignorance or fear in a world where individual dignity was actually considered inviolable and where governments were instituted only to advance human welfare. What Mrs Roosevelt has proposed, then, is a set of ideals. The State Department has said of them that "even though all these rights are not immediately obtainable everywhere in the world, they are included on the theory that they are fundamental and should be the rights of every individual." It described Mrs. Roosevelt's proposal as "a statement of the aspirations of the peoples of the world for rights and freedom."

Albert J. Montgomery
Tacoma

THERE is a good deal of semantic confusion about this term "rights." A citizen of the United States has a civil right, let us say, to trial by jury and to be confronted by the witnesses against him in all criminal prosecutions because the Constitution of the United States say so in terms binding upon all who administer justice in this land; and the force of government may be counted upon to protect this right of the individual. But when Mrs. Roosevelt proposes that the United Nations declare "there shall be equal opportunity for all to participate in the economic and cultural life of the community," she is expressing, of course, an aspiration conspicuously honored here more in the breach than in the observance so far as Negro Americans are concerned and one that can be considered a right only in a moral sense since there is no effective means to enforce it.

Mon. 12-15-47

SOME of the "rights" proposed by Mrs. Roosevelt are, indeed, scarcely enforceable at all. "Everyone," says the declaration she has presented on behalf of her country, "has the right to a decent living; to work and advance his well-being; to health, education and social security." No one can doubt the desirability of this right; the realization of it is likely to be long in fulfillment. Other rights, taken for granted as fundamental to freedom in this land, are liable to be regarded as avenues to irresponsibility elsewhere. The Russians, for example, may not see eye to eye with us on the proposition that "everyone has the right to freedom of information, speech and expression." In point of fact there may be wide difference of opinion in respect of this proposition even here; Representatives Thomas and Rankin could scarcely be expected to agree to it.

Moral rights are worth expressing, even though the means are not available to guarantee them. Ultimately, indeed, it can be only through an acceptance of common values that the world will find enduring peace. Mrs. Roosevelt has expressed values which embrace the essence of civilization as we see it. No more fitting or eloquent voice could have been chosen to carry forward this moral purpose

U.S. Negroes Appeal to UN

NAACP Documents Oppression Of 14 Million American Citizens

The Worker
New York, New York

On last Thursday the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People presented a document to the United Nations on behalf of the Negro people of the United States. The document was prepared under the supervision of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted American scholar, aided by Earl B. Dickerson, Milton R. Konvitz William R. Ming, Jr., Leslie Perry and Dr. Rayford W. Logan.

Following are excerpts from the booksized bill-of-particulars titled "A Statement on the Denial of Human Rights to Minorities in the Case of Citizens of Negro Descent in the United States of America: An Appeal to United Nations for Redress:"

10-26-47

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS:

"[The effect of the color caste] on white America has been disastrous. It has repeatedly led the greatest modern attempt at democratic government to deny its political ideals, to falsify its philanthropic assertions and to make its religion . . . hypocritical. A nation which boldly declared 'That all men are created equal,' proceeded to build its economy on chattel slavery; masters who declared race-mixture impossible, sold their own children into slavery and left a mulatto progeny which neither law nor science can today disentangle; churches which excused slavery as calling the heathen to God, refused to recognize the freedom of converts or to admit them to equal communion.

"The federal government has for these reasons (concentrated investments and monopoly) continually cast its influence with imperial aggression throughout the world and withdrawn their sympathy from the colored peoples and from the small nations. It has become through private investment a part of the imperialist bloc which is controlling the colonies of the world . . .

"Threatened disaster gave the late President Roosevelt a chance to develop a New Deal of socialist planning for more just distribution of income under scientific guidance. But reaction intervened.

Sun.

"When will nations learn that their enemies are quite as often within their own country as without? It is not Russia that threatens the United States so much as Mississippi; not Stalin and Molotov but Bilbo and Rankin; internal injustice done to one's brothers is far more dangerous than the aggression of strangers from abroad.

"We number as many as the inhabitants of the Argentine or Czechoslavia, or the whole of Scandinavia . . . We have more people by far than Belgium and half as many as Spain. In sheer numbers we are a group which has right to be heard; and while we rejoice that other smaller nations can stand and make their wants known in the United Nations we maintain equally that our voice should not be suppressed or ignored.

34-L(11)

★

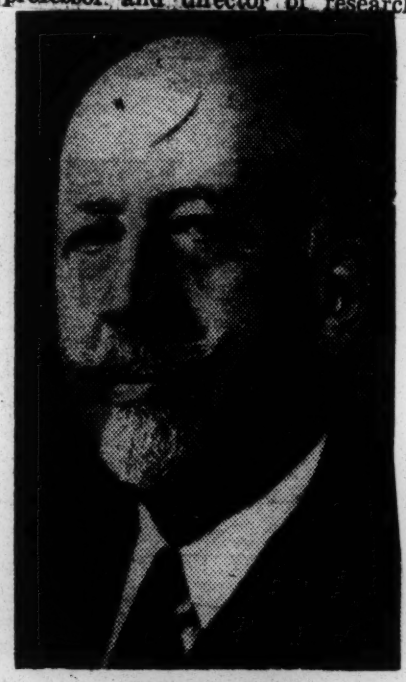
EARL B. DICKERSON, president of National Bar Association:

"It is a sad commentary on American constitutional jurisprudence that because of the absence of effective sanctions there exists a pitiable chasm between the doctrinal idealism of constitutional guarantees and the practical realization of constitutional protection . . .

"This fact (absence of civil rights laws in the South) portrays the fallacy inherent in the argument that the legal rights of American Negroes can be entrusted to the states. It is almost idiotic to expect that states where the citizenship of Negroes had to be established by force would later honor that citizenship by law. As a complement to the doctrine that the federal government could not protect civil rights in the states, the Supreme Court developed the doctrine that private action (lynchings) condoned by state inaction was not within the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment. It was in this peculiar quagmire of incapacity in inaction that the American Negro found himself in his search for justice within the framework of American law."

★

MILTON R. KONVITZ, associate professor and director of research

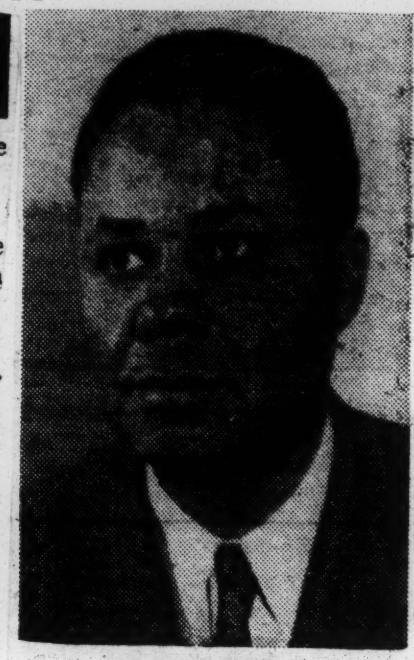


W. E. B. DuBOIS
Director, Department of Special Research NAACP

EARL B. DICKERSON
President of the National Bar Association

School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University.

"Congress has refused to pass laws to declare the poll tax illegal; to make lynching more effectively subject to federal law; to define and guarantee civil rights in the District of Columbia. The Supreme Court has failed to declare Jim-crowism in intrastate commerce unconstitutional; to outlaw the restrictive covenant in the sale or rental of property; to declare the poll tax an unconstitutional tax on a federally guaranteed right or privilege. The Supreme Court has placed the Negro at the mercy of the individual states; they alone have the power to define and guarantee civil rights. The Negro is a citizen of the United States, yet the thread that ties him to the federal government, when it is a question of protecting his life, liberty or property, is so thin that the government is compelled to admit its impotence."



LESLIE PERRY
Legislative Representative of the NAACP

The Worker

LESLIE PERRY, legislative representative of the NAACP:

The United States has almost unlimited natural resources. New York N.Y. It has surpassed every nation of the world in technical skill and production . . . But this same America traffics heavily in feudalism. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the treatment of the Negro worker. In a society where the push of a button to the turn of a switch moves mountains, color-mad America insists that the chief asset of the Negro is, and must remain, a strong back an a humble mien. Color-mad America demands that black workers remain beyond the pale of decent wages, job satisfaction and economic security . . .

In 1940 . . . the total number of Negroes gainfully employed in the United States amounted to 4,479,068 men and women. Of these the vast majority, 64 percent, were unskilled workers. Less than 3 percent were "skilled and foremen" and only 2.6 were professional persons. The rest were largely semi-skilled workers, farm tenants and the like. With only slight modification resulting from abnormally high employment opportunities which obtained for all workers during the war, the foregoing distribution obtains today.

There is a general agreement that the "fundamental human rights" which the United Nations are pledged to promote for all peoples "without distinction as to race," include Education, Employment, Housing and Health. The Negro in the United States is the victim of wide deprivation of these rights.

Sun. 10-26-47

RAYFORD W. LOGAN, professor of history, Howard University:

The determination of the drafters of the Charter of the United Nations to universalize the protection of human rights and of minorities which had previously rested upon agreements with individual nations is manifest in the language of the Charter and the frequency with which the language is reported. The preamble states: "We the people of the United Nations determined . . . to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women of nations large and small. . . ."

Article One, paragraph three, employs language that has probably been more frequently quoted than any other expression from the charter. It states that one of the purposes of the United Nations is "to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. . . ." (Here Mr. Logan cites four other references within the Charter supporting the contentions of the NAACP document.) Thus, the Charter in six different places reveals the concern of the drafters that there should be no mistaking the determination to establish the ideal of equal treatment of all men and women in all lands.

NAACP Asks UN for 'Justice' for Negroes

The Worker
P.M.

LAKE SUCCESS

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People presented to UN officials yesterday a 155-page petition appealing for "elemental justice against the treatment the U. S. A. has visted upon us (Negroes) for three centuries."

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association, and Dr. W. E. DuBois, director of the Department of Special Research, led a delegation of 25.

DuBois said the petition was prepared and presented "to induce the nations of the world to persuade this nation (the U. S. A.) to be just to its own people." He said the petition was a "documented statement of grievances."

New York, N.Y.

UN officials have said that the petition will not be circulated among the UN members. Non-governmental communications are placed on file and usually may be seen by any member de-

Include Us In
Chicago Defender - Ill. Sat.

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS has prepared for NAACP "A Statement on the Denial of Human Rights to Minorities in the Case of Citizens of Negro Descent in the U. S. and an Appeal to the United Nations for Redress." He was aided and abetted by Earl Dickerson, Bob Ming, Leslie Perry, Rayford Logan and Milton Konvitz (of Cornell U.). DuBois did introduction, Dickerson the Denial of Legal Rights, Ming and Konvitz the Legal and Social Status, Perry the Patterns of Discrimination and Logan the UN's role.

Now chum, chew this slowly and carefully because comes now another crossroads for democracy. NAACP smart boys will probably figure an angle for getting this 154 page Declaration of the Independence, Rights and Protection we would like to enjoy as well as sing about, before UN. Gimmick is how to keep it out of the wastebasket or dusty pigeon hole once it's there.

Year ago when it was proposed that the UN have right and duty to investigate and punish race discrimination within the member nations, our own United States, Great Britain and their stooges were all against it. It was India, Russia and some South American Republics who stood up for democracy and finally won out.

Well, Mme. Pandit and some South American representatives are already lined up for this time. Now if Communist Russia again has to come forth as the great champion of democracy while the U. S.-British bloc acts fascist, it's going to be significant to a lot of the darker set. 10-11-47

John Temple Graves

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.

Hits Walter White

Wed. 10-29-47

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(SNS)— John Temple Graves, columnist for The Birmingham Post, on Oct. 25, assailed Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People because the association submitted a 15-page appeal to the U. N. economic and social council deploring the gap between the Negroe's legal rights and his actual rights in the United States. 34(11)

Mr. Graves predicted that "numbers of our American Negroes will reject the leadership of Secretary Walter White." He suggested that Mr. White "does not have the enthusiastic support of Southern Negro leaders" and cited a difference of point of view "a few years ago" between Mr. White and President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute.

(Obviously Mr. Graves, who pats himself on the pat as an objective and scientific scholar, has not polled Negro leaders on the subject. Ed) 10-29-47

Here is Mr. Graves' comment:

That loyal old-school liberal Tom Stokes, to the contrary notwithstanding, numbers of our American Negroes will reject the leadership of Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as he runs tattling on his country to the United Nations. That Mr Vishinsky has heard with delight his complaint that colored people are terribly treated in the United States is certain. It gives spice to Mr. Vishinsky's spitting and, in great addition, helps him forget a little, perhaps, enslavements and oppressions in his own land in comparison with which our American Negro is fortune's very pet.

As pleased as Vishinsky with Walter White's stunt must be Bishop Oxnam, who says the best way to destroy ditatorship abroad is to establish democracy at home, especially as regards the Negro. If we can just have American run down enough in world opinion at this critical time, we may see Russian dictatorship dissolve--somehow.

* * * *

Mr. Vishinsky might take thought for the nature of a country like ours in which a Walter White can come to such proud estate as leader of a minority with balances of power that he is pampered into a notion of himself as dealer direct with United Nations of the World. Ego like that in Russia would never survive a Vishinsky Purge.

Daily World, Atlanta

That Walter White does not have the enthusiastic support of Southern Negro leaders to which he deems himself entitled was indicated a few years ago when President Patterson of Tuskegee, told him off in no dim terms of egotistic activities in the South which were hurting rather than helping the race's true advancement. It was indicated more recently when Southern Negro leaders in session at Fisk University decided on a policy of seeking equal facilities for Negroes rather than stress against segregation. I suspect it will be more evident than ever in reaction to this graceless talebearing.

No one has a right to disagree with Columnist Tom Stokes these days, however, without saluting him for un-blinking loyalty to pre-Pearl Harbor lines he nonestly believes liberal. With so many other publicits, and so many politicians, running to cover since November's elections, he stands fast. You can glory in him even as you disagree.

Week 10-29-47

* * * * *

The provision of the Constitution to whcih Southern governors are looking in their proposed agreement for regional institutions of higher and specialized learning for Negroes and (others for whites) is contained in Section 10 of Article One: "No state shall, without the consent of Congress.... enter into agreement or compact with another state....." This is interpreted as meaning that Congress may validate agreements among states by consenting to them. Virginius Dabney has an intersting chapter on the subject in his book, "Below the Potomac."

of the UN to the urgent requests contained in the NAACP document, especially as it involves American Negroes. The statement charges that there are serious enemies of the United States within that country.

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

The document declares: "It is not the Soviet Union that threatens the United States as does Mississippi; nor Stalin and Molotov, but Bilbo and Rankin." It points to the increasing financial investments flowing into the South, where 80 per cent of the individuals do not vote. It charges America with not practicing what it preaches. Sat. 10-25-47

Expectancy has reached a fever pitch here as Indians everywhere await the reaction of the General Assembly to the American, Indian and South African race questions. Nor has sight been lost of the Indonesian situation, and the pleas of Ethiopia for territorial rights.

'End Discrimination' Petition Goes to UN

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—Ten of the fifty-seven UN member-nations are presently studying the NAACP 150-page document released on the plight of the American Negro in the United States. Russia promptly received one upon request. Other UN delegations requesting copies were Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Pakistan, Mexico, Denmark, India, Liberia, Haiti and Poland.

Courier. Sat. 10-25-47

34(11) Pittsburgh Courier

By GOPALA KRISHNA

(Exclusive to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEW DELHI, India—A wave of approval has swept over India with her teeming millions sharing in the views expressed in the recently prepared 150-page document of the NAACP in New York, which is to be submitted to the UN, calling for pointed action on matters involving the darker races as the world crisis grows more intense.

Even as news of the contents of the document prepared by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was made public, Mohandas K. Gandhi issued a bristling statement saying that "Those who agree that racial inequality must be removed and yet do nothing to fight the evil are impotent." Courier

Gandhi also declared last Friday that if the UN fails to deal justly with the South African-Indian dispute it will lose its prestige. Pittsburgh

Throughout this huge country, leaders quickly reacted to the DuBois' document by saying that "the skeleton in America's cupboard is exposed." However, there was a grave reluctance to embarrass America, which Indian leaders called "the most powerful nation in the world," and the feeling is that the UN will do nothing substantial about these things.

On Thursday of this week the United Nations Commission on Human Rights will receive Dr. DuBois and a special NAACP committee in a formal delivery of the request for action and the discrimination charges against the United States. John P. Humphreys commission secretary, along with an assistant secretary general of the UN will receive the group.

It is understood here that so far India has not been approached by Negroes, although there is a great similarity in the problem of Negroes in the United States, and

HAPPY OVER BUBMA

Jubilance reigns over the Burmese settlement with Great Britain, by which Burma becomes an independent nation on Jan. 6, 1948. Burma was part of this nation a decade ago, and was the first country to leave the British Commonwealth. India and Burma are continuing negotiations at present.

Meanwhile, interest throughout India centers around the reaction

the aid being given to his nation by India in the UN, by forbidding French planes to pass India, and stopping the activities of the French Purchasing Mission.

In turn the French are making efforts to please India, and have turned over several French loges to the Indian Government. Liquidating negotiation of French-Indian possessions is now under negotiation.

FOR RELEASE - November 7, 1947

SOUTHERN COLUMNIST IRATE
OVER NAACP'S PETITION TO UN November 7, 1947

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 2--The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was severely criticized by leading southern columnist John Temple Graves for its recent action in presenting a petition to the United Nations over the shameful treatment accorded Negroes in the United States.

Press Service of the N.A.A.C.P.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, was particularly singled out by the Birmingham Post columnist for "tattling on his country to the United Nations." Mr. Graves was particularly irate with the NAACP leader for giving the Soviet delegate "cause for delight" and allowing him "to forget conditions in his own country...in comparison with which our American Negro is fortune's very pet."

New York, N. Y. Fri. 11-7-47

According to the Birmingham columnist, the NAACP "does not have the enthusiastic support of Southern Negro leaders." These leaders, indicates Mr. Graves, have "decided on a policy of seeking equal facilities for Negroes rather than stress against segregation. I suspect it will be more evident than ever in reaction to this graceless talebearing." Fri. 11-7-47

NAACP officials however, point out that the widely read Southern columnist has not paid close attention to the Negro press. In a wave of editorials, most of them appearing in Negro papers in Mr. Graves' area, enthusiastic support has been given the NAACP petition, which since has been thoroughly supplemented by the report of the PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS. It was further pointed out that the Birmingham BAPTIST MINISTERS CONFERENCE, on the heels of the petition (as reported in the ATLANTA DAILY WORLD) voted unanimously to reject the usual policy of segregation in worship as assigned to the BIRMINGHAM PASTORS UNION.

NAACP chided for "tattling" on the U. S.

Daily Worker, N.Y. 341(11)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. The NAACP was criticized by leading southern columnist, John Temple Graves, for its recent action in presenting a petition to the United Nations concerning treatment accorded Negroes in the United States. Issue. 11-18-47

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, was particularly censured by the Birmingham Post columnist for "tattling on his country to the United Nations." Graves was irate with the NAACP for giving the Soviet delegate "cause for delight" and allowing him "to forget conditions in his own country . . . in comparison with which our American Negro is fortune's very pet."

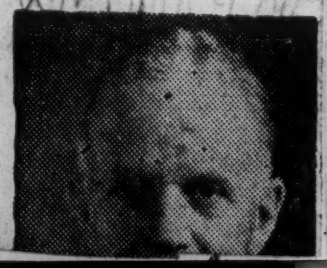
According to the Birmingham columnist, the NAACP "does not have the enthusiastic support of Southern Negro leaders" who have "decided on a policy of seeking equal facilities for Negroes rather than stress against segregation.

Walter White

Defender. 341(11)

Why They Are Laughed At

I WON'T MENTION HIS NAME because I don't want to embarrass him. But one of the reasons why Negroes are sometimes laughed at is illustrated by a well-typed and well-written letter which has just come to my desk. The writer is a former post office employee in a border city who was fired in 1935. Claiming discrimination, he appealed to the NAACP for aid in getting his job back. For good and sufficient reasons we were unable to help him.



Now this man feels that he has a chance to get even. On reading of the presentation of a petition to the United Nations on behalf of the American Negro, this gentleman has written two lengthy letters to M. Henri Laugier (which he misspells Langler), Chief of the Division of Special Affairs of the United Nations, and to Mr. John Humphrey (which the aggrieved gentleman spells as Humphery), Chief of the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations. 11-15-47

People, Politics And Places

Sat,

The two and one-half page diatribe to M. Laugier and Dr. Humphrey attacks the NAACP for appealing to the United Nations and declares that everything else should be dropped to take care of his "illegal dismissal from the post office department." Then follows a very long account of the alleged injustices he claims were inflicted upon him.

The gentleman also declares heatedly that his case should have taken precedence over the efforts made by the NAACP to correct and prevent mistreatment of Negro soldiers overseas during the war. Chicago, Ill.

Self-Centered Individual

EVERY RACE, CREED AND COLOR is afflicted with self-centered individuals who believe their own individual problems are more important than anything that is done for the race as a whole. Sat. 11-15-47

I don't know what the state of mental health of this gentleman is. But do you need to be told of the snickers that probably greeted his letter by some of those in the United Nations who don't want the cover dragged off the mistreatment of the Negro in the United States and of minorities all over the world? I am sure you don't.

Ignorance or Prejudice 11-15-47

THERE ARE A GREAT many white people who, because of ignorance about the Negro or prejudice or both, believe him to be a "child" personality. There is no way of preventing psychopaths from writing to whomever they please.

But what a pity it is that a document which has been praised as one of the most important means of focusing the spotlight of world attention on lynching, disfranchisement, job and educational inequality and other forms of discrimination should be utilized by a man who believes that his being fired from the post office is more important than the collective fate of 14,000,000 American Negroes and of other exploited minorities all over the earth.

Declaration Of Rights For All Is Set Forth

Daily World, Thu. 12-11-47

GENEVA—(NNPA)—Before it ended its two-week session here last Saturday, the United Nations Subcommission on Minorities, adopted a weak report dealing with race and religious discrimination.

Daily World

The substance of the four recommendations on human rights, transmitted to the Economic and Social Council after adoption by majority votes, follows:

Atlanta, Ga.

1. A declaration that everyone is entitled to the rights set forth regardless of race, sex, religion, language political or other opinion, property status or social origin. This is an enlargement of the original draft, which included only the first four of these elements.

FREEDOM OF MOTION

12-11-47

2. A declaration of freedom to move within a state and freedom to emigrate and change nationality which touches on a hot issue between the United States and Britain on one hand and Russia on the other.

3. A declaration of the right to public employment subject to general, non-discriminatory examinations.

4. A declaration of the rights of minorities to their own schools and religious institutions.

ARTICLE BY-PASSED

12-11-47

The fifth article, dealing with equal status before the law, was by-passed pending a report by the Subcommission on the Status of Women.

Definitions of terms adopted included one suggested by the British that "prevention of discrimination" be taken to mean prevention of any action denying to groups or individuals equality of treatment.

"Protection of minorities" was defined to be protection of non-dominant groups against absorption in ones.

U. N. GROUP REJECTS NEGRO STUDY IN U. S.

Times, New York.

Votes 4 to 1, With 7 Abstaining

2-4-47

—Russia for It but Reserved on Human Rights Treaty

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Dec. 10—The United Nations Subcommission on Minorities and Discrimination rejected today Russian proposals to investigate the Negro problem in the United States.

The key vote was on the issue of the immediate study of a petition of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The proposal was rejected, 4 to 1, with seven abstentions.

The striking feature of the vote was that every delegate voting against or abstaining subsequently stated that his view had been based on the undesirability of singling out one such petition for action to the exclusion of others before agreement had been reached on regular procedure for dealing with all such cases. Only the Russian delegate, A. P. Borisov, voted for the Russian proposal.

In the main commission the discussion centered on the question whether the commission should try drafting a binding convention on human rights or proceed first with a declaration setting forth the objectives. The United States position on this problem is that a declaration by the United Nations group on fundamental rights would be an inspiring objective for the peoples of the world and should receive an effort to draft a binding international treaty or convention.

Chi. Tri. 12-4-47

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt explained to this correspondent after today's meeting that, while the United States had submitted a draft convention for discussion purposes, the main objective of the United States was to get agreement on a declaration of rights. She recalled that history, including American history, held much evidence of the power of such declarations as a formative force in molding public opinion.

The Australian delegate, Col. W. R. Hodgson, strongly opposed the view that the commission should work primarily on the declaration. He repeated the Australian view that an international court of human rights should be set up to enforce a binding convention or multilateral treaty guaranteeing essential rights. Colonel Hodgson urged the commission to move directly to a discussion of an enforceable document.

Times

The Russian delegate, A. E. Bogomolov, agreed with Mrs. Roosevelt's view that the commission should work first on a declaration. He reserved his position on the question of a convention or treaty.

New York, N. Y.

Considerable confusion arises in the discussions because of differences between the words "declaration" and "bill" in English and the word "declaration" in French.

UN Anti-Bias Unit OK's Rights Report

Courier Pittsburgh

Sat. 12-13-47

GENEVA, Switzerland—The United Nations Subcommission on Discrimination and Minorities last week adopted a declaration of human rights, following its rejection of Russia's determined effort to secure a UN investigation of charges of America's racial discrimination filed by the NAACP at UN headquarters at Lake Success, N. Y., several weeks ago.

12-13-47

The Russian proposal was rejected by a four to one vote, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, United States Representative to the Commission, introduced a document prepared by the U. S. State Department which consisted of a ten-article declaration. After deliberating, the body by majority vote finally approved four articles of the draft, and bypassed one other.

The first article approved in the new declaration declares that "everyone is entitled to the rights set forth, regardless of race, sex, religion, language, political or other opinions, property status or social origin." This was the substance of the last ten articles in the original bill proposed by the United States.

CITES MINORITY RIGHTS

Courier

Another article which was approved, set down a declaration "of the right to public employment subject to general, non-discriminatory examinations." The other two articles dealt with the freedom of movement within States and freedom to emigrate and change nationalities, and the rights of minorities to their own schools and religions.

34L(11)

Bypassed, pending a report by the Subcommission on the Status of Women, was a proposal dealing with equal status before the law.

Heated discussion flared up when Russian Delegate A. P. Borisov called for a UN probe into racial discrimination in the United States. Mr. Borisov's proposal pointed out the charges made in the NAACP document, and the Russian lashed out at lynchings in the U. S., declaring that 4,000 had taken place up to 1927, and forty more in the South, since D-Day.

SOVIET SCORES DANIELS

Baltimore Sun

Jonathan Daniels of Raleigh, N. C., another U. S. representative, strongly opposed acceptance of the Russian proposal, which would have made the advocating of racial or religious hostility a punishable crime. Mr. Borisov countered with the charge that Daniels was "more interested in protecting the right to discriminate against Negroes than in preventing discrimination."

Col. W. R. Hodgson, delegate from Australia, urged that the Commission should draw up an enforceable document, rather than a mere "declaration." After Russia's proposal was defeated, the body adopted a British proposal recommending the inclusion of a clause "condemning incitement to violence against any religious group, race, nation or minority."

The air was tense in the chambers here as debate raged over preliminary proposals, and Russia continued to charge the United States with failing to provide protection against discrimination to minority groups within its borders.

BOYACK REFUSED TEXT

In New York City, Courier Correspondent James Edmund Boyack charged that the U. S. State Department in Washington had refused to furnish him with the full text of the covering statement of the United States ten-article proposal. Mr. Boyack said that he "repeatedly appealed to Porter McKeever, Chief, Office of Public Information, U. S. Mission to the United Nations, for a copy." "It was not forthcoming," he added.

The covering statement of the U. S. State Department warned every Negro American, and others around the world who similarly "enjoy" second class citizenship, that:

Sat. 12-13-47

"Even though all these rights are not immediately obtainable by everyone, everywhere in the world, they are included on the theory that they are fundamental, and should be the rights of every individual."

Sat. 12-13-47

BITTER OPPOSITION

Meanwhile, it was learned that at least ten nations whose delegates had read the U. S. State Department's covering statement, bitterly resented it.

The swift reaction of Mr. Daniels opposing the Russian probe proposal, and the resulting drafted articles, were taken in some quarters as an indication that the United States was unwilling to allow a United Nations investigation into the alleged abuse of the civil rights of its racial minorities, with special emphasis on abuse of Negroes in the South, which Mr. Borisov called "the homeland of lynchings."

INTOLERANCE CRIME ISSUE IN U. N. GROUP

Times

Geneva Human Rights [illegible] Bars Definition by Ru[illegible] Who Scores U. S. Lynchings

New York, N. Y.

GENEVA, Nov. 28 (AP)—The United Nations subcommission on discrimination and minorities rejected today a Russian proposal to make the advocacy of racial or religious hostility a punishable crime.

"We must be very cautious in any undertaking to suppress free expression * * * except when there is a clear and present danger of incitement to violence," said the United States delegate, Jonathan Daniels of Raleigh, N. C., in opposing the suggestion.

11-28-47

The British delegate, Miss Elizabeth Monroe, also voiced objection on grounds that the proposal indicated interference with freedom of speech.

Sd.

The Soviet Delegate, A. P. Borisov, read a list of what he said were instances of discrimination and lynchings in the southern United States. He charged the United States delegate with being "more interested in protecting the right to discriminate against Negroes than in preventing discrimination."

Times

The eleven-member subcommission is preparing sections of a proposed bill of human rights. This work will go before the conference, opening here Monday, of the Full Human Rights Commission, an organ of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

11-28-47

"Incitement" Clause Adopted

GENEVA, Nov. 28 (UP)—After the Soviet proposal was rejected, the subcommission adopted a British proposal recommending inclusion of a clause "condemning incitement to violence against any religious group, race, nation or minority." The word "minority" was added on motion of Mr. Daniels.

In arguing for his definition of intolerance as a crime, the Soviet delegate said that he could understand Mr. Daniels' and Belgian opposition to his amendment, "because discrimination is common in the United States and the Congo."

Mr. Borisov said that 4,000 lynchings occurred in the United States up to 1927 and that forty had occurred since D-Day, mostly in the South, which he called the homeland of lynchings.

All delegates voted in favor with the exception of Mr. Borisov, who abstained.

U. N. ANTI-BIAS UNIT ADOPTS 4 ARTICLES

Times
New York, N.Y.

Adjourns Meeting in Geneva —Proposes That It Become a Full Commission

Sun. 12-7-47

By MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 6—The United Nations Subcommission on Minorities and Discrimination ended its session today after having adopted a lukewarm report.

In two weeks the group registered opinions on five articles of a draft declaration of human rights and transmitted several recommendations to the Economic and Social Council. One recommendation was that the subgroup should become a full commission.

The substance of the four draft articles approved by majority votes follows:

(1) A declaration that everyone is entitled to the rights set forth, regardless of race, sex, religion language, political or other opinion, property status or social origin. This is an enlargement of the original draft, which included only the first four of these elements.

(2) A declaration of freedom to move within a state and freedom to emigrate and change nationality, which touches on a hot issue between the United States and Britain on one hand and Russia on the other.

(3) A declaration of the right to public employment subject to general, non-discriminatory examinations.

(4) A declaration of the rights of minorities to their own schools and religious institutions.

The fifth article, dealing with equal status before the law, was by-passed pending a report by the Subcommission on the Status of Women.

On every article Russia voted with the minority, although many Russian suggestions had been incorporated.

A principal United States proposal for the appointment of small committees to investigate complaints of minorities or individuals against violations was rejected as premature.

However, the subcommission adopted a resolution asking the Secretary General of the United Nations to place before it petitions now sent only to the full Commission on Human Rights, which gets the subgroup's recommendations. By a majority of 2 to 1, with eight abstentions, the group asked the Secretary General to "tactfully request by official letter" the governments concerned in the complaints to comment on the petitions.

On the definition of terms the subcommission confined itself to a statement of principles. It adopted those suggested by the British under which "prevention of discrimination" is taken to mean prevention of any action denying to groups or individuals the equality of treatment they may wish.

SOVIET FOR INQ. ON NEGROES IN U. S.

Russians Press on 2 Fronts in U. N. Groups in Geneva— Long Fight Is Indicated

Times

By MICHAEL L. HOFFMAN
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Dec. 2—Soviet delegates pressed on two fronts today for immediate investigation of the Negro problem in the United States and conditions in colonial territories.

In the United Nations Subcommission on Minorities and Discrimination A. P. Borisov of the Soviet Union launched his second bitter personal attack on Jonathan Daniels of the United States and filed a resolution calling for consideration of a petition filed twice by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The resolution also provided for a commission to study on the spot facts of discrimination against native populations in colonies.

In the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, meeting simultaneously, A. E. Bogomolov of the Soviet Union demanded priority for the cnsideration of petitions from nonself-governing territories, charging that such areas had no right to expression of opinion or freedom of discussion. This brught a sharp response from the British delegate, who denied all allegations.

New York, N.Y.

Every other member of both the commission and subcommission who spoke, except the Ukraine, urged that the first job was to draft a declaration of rights and, if possible, an international convention guaranteeing the rights.

The Haitian representative, Herard Roy, who said he was as anxious as anybody to dig into the Negro problem, expressed the opinion of most of the subcommission when he argued against the futility of hearing petitions by a body that had neither the power to do anything nor standards by which to consider what it ought to do.

Mr. Begenolov said in a general press conference, attended by all the delegates after today's meeting, that the Russians wanted a declaration of rights stressing the need for preventing a revival of fascism. It is evident, however, that the Russians are really interested in only two things—investigation of the Negro problem and investigation of colonial oppres- neither of which would include the Soviet Union.

Thu. 12-3-47

In the same press conference Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt affirmed her faith that, despite great differences in points of view, the discussion now of human rights by a United Nations group could have some influence on the actual rights of people while the adoption of an international convention on rights could have very great influence.

It is impossible to avoid the impression that the Russians are neither in a hurry about action nor worried by the apparently overwhelming resistance tto their tactics.

Listening to the Russian speeches, one also gets the impression that they believe they have found the Achilles heel of the United States and Britain. There is overwhelming confidence about their attack. The first impression that they are thinking about the propaganda effect of their remarks in the present crisis is soon displaced by the impression that they are in fact, thinking about crises twenty or fifty years hence.

Target: Haiti

UNESCO, almost walleyed from trying to see everything globally, last week focused its eyes down on 20 square miles of the earth's surface. As its first target in teaching the world's untaught, it had picked southern Haiti.

Haiti's Marbial section was almost ideal for the experiment. Of its 26,000 inhabitants, three out of four can neither read nor write. They speak a Creole dialect of French, live in thatched huts with dirt floors, suffer from worms, decaying teeth, malaria and tuberculosis. A UNESCO expert, armed with films, books, posters and phonograph records, will work with a Haitian Government team to teach the fundamentals of hygiene, flood control, modern agriculture, the three Rs. UNESCO will pass on what it learns to teams in Asia, Africa, South America.

FIRST PROJECT of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will be attacking the illiteracy, ignorance and disease in and around Jasmel, Haiti, where 26,000 natives reside. Only 25 per cent of Haiti's 3,000,000 natives are literate after nearly 150 years of freedom. But the ruling class boasts of its pure French culture.

Mrs. Weaver Attends UNESCO Regional

Representing the National Association of Colored Women's clubs, state president, Mrs. G. M. Weaver, attended the Mountain Plains Regional meeting of U. N. E. S.C. O., Denver, Colorado, inwhich 1,788 delegates were in attendance at this inter-racial meeting, with headquarters in the Shirley-Savoy hotel, and thirty-two nations were represented.

The purpose of the meeting was to acquaint all progressive organizations with the aim of UNESCO and to formulate plans whereby all nations may contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among various nations through education, science, and culture; furthering universal respect for justice, rule of law, human rights and the fundamental freedoms which are affirmed by the people of the world without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion.

The meeting, the first of its kind in the United States, was planned and arranged by the United States National Commission, the Department of State, key leaders in educational scientific and cultural fields and with a special convening committee composed of Milton S. Eisenhower, Reuben G. Gustavson, and Ben M. Cherrington.

During the three-day meeting, much careful thought and work set into the hands of the delegates the potential for a great step forward in making meaningful to our own communities and organizations, the programs of UNESCO's great world organization dedicated to "peace through understanding."

Mrs. Weaver will leave the state again next week for Albuquergue, New Mexico, where she will be guest speaker at the annual state meeting of the New Mexico Federated clubs.

LYONS DEN

By Leonard Lyons

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

MILTON EISENHOWER was one of the American delegates to the U.N.E.S.C. conference in Paris. At a dinner given by the American delegation to the British, Eisenhower had to leave early. Bill Benton, head of the American delegation, signalled to Dr. Charles Johnson of Fiske University to move into Eisenhower's chair. . . . Later one of the British delegates, who first glanced at the placecard, said to Dr. Johnson: "I knew your brother well. We met occasionally when he was in London, and after that in Paris." . . . "There must be a mistake," replied Dr. Johnson. "You must be confusing me with James Weldon Johnson."

UNESCO IN DRIVE TO CUT ILLITERACY

Starts World-Wide Campaign, Including Special Session to Coordinate Teaching

New York Times
N.Y., N.Y. Mon-7-28-47

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., July 27 — From "UNESCO House" in Paris, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization has embarked on a world-wide program to raise the level of man's education and understanding of foreign lands, Walter H. C. Laves, acting director general, has reported to Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations.

In his report Mr. Laves has brought to public attention many of the projects of UNESCO, about which relatively little was known here.

One of the major projects currently under way is an attempt to create an International Research Institute at the mouth of the Amazon River, to correlate the work of all the different scientific expeditions in this area. This so-called Hylean Amazon project represents the first international attempt to solve the scientific mysteries of this densely forrested Amazon area of 4,000,000 square miles.

"Fundamental education" is the title of the organizations campaign to teach the illiterates of the world, numbering more than one-half the total population, to read and write. Three missions to investigate the best educational techniques for remedying illiteracy, such as the use of language training phonograph records, will work in Haiti, China and in British Tanganyika and British Nyasaland.

An "International Teacher's Charter" to raise the status of teachers is another interest of the organization. Under consideration already is a draft charter that provides, among other rights and duties, that teachers and educators must contribute to "the growth of world solidarity." A seminar for teachers is now being conducted in Paris.

In many war-devastated countries, UNESCO is helping to provide a variety of educational equipment, from pencils to fellowships. It has purchased fifty British workshops equipped with war surplus machine tools for China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece and the Philippines.

Listed as one of the most important projects of the organization is "a study of tensions affecting international understanding." As a start on this a memorandum has been circulated advising study in such psychological and sociological problems as national characteristics in eliciting hostile reactions, propaganda in determining group attitudes, aggressiveness, tolerance, patriotism, ignorance as it has influenced diplomatic decisions, and personalities capable of compromise. The memorandum has been circulated among the United Nations and to 450 social scientists throughout the world.

In its efforts to standardize and improve educational statistics, UNESCO is considering publication of an international yearbook on educational trends. In the fields of radio, the theatre, libraries and films, it also is actively engaged; while participating too in every activity of the United Nations relating to education.

Educator to Go to Paris For Seminar of UNESCO

New York N.Y. Times

Dr. Karl W. Bigelow

Mon. 7-28-47

Dr. Karl W. Bigelow, Professor of Education at Columbia University's Teachers College, will depart on Wednesday for Paris, where he will lecture and act as consultant at the international educational seminar of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Following his UNESCO work Professor Bigelow, as chairman of the Council on Cooperation in Teacher Education of the American Council of Education, will undertake a five-week study of teacher education in France, England, Scotland and probably Holland and Belgium.

"No effort toward world peace is more strategic than to produce teachers with better international understanding," Dr. Bigelow said yesterday. "This can best be accomplished if leaders of teacher education everywhere stand and work together." Mon 7-28-47

DR. LOGAN NAMED TO UNESCO

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — Dr. Rayford W. Logan, head of the history department of Howard University, was named by Milton S. Eisenhower, chairman of the United States national commission for UNESCO, as one of the replacements in the existing commission membership.

Dr. Rayford Logan, head of the history department of Howard University, was named by Milton S. Eisenhower, chairman of the U. S. national commission for U. N. E. S. C. O., as one of the replacements in the existing membership of the commission.

In announcing plans for the Chicago meeting of the commission, Sept. 11-13, Mr. Eisenhower also announced names of seven new members and eight replacements, Dr. Logan apparently being the only Negro member.

* * *

34L(11) 1947

UNESCO GOES TO WORK IN HAITI

In co-operation with the Haitian Government, the community of Jacmel with an area of 20 square miles and a population of 26,000, in the southern region of Marbial, has been selected as the first "pilot project" in UNESCO's Fundamental Education program. Howard E. Wilson had defined fundamental education as meaning a "world attack on illiteracy both for children and for adults. It involves work in the primary schools and work at the adult level. It involves learning to read—but learning to read about things of immediate consequence. It is related to health programs, programs of vocational education, and with elementary aspects of international understanding." The most advanced teaching aids and techniques will be brought by UNESCO to this remote rural section of a nation 75 per cent of whose total population of 3,000,000 is unable to read or write. Emphasis in this "pilot project" will be placed particularly on education for better hygiene, for improved agricultural methods, and on community welfare, as well as on the problem of illiteracy.

The Jacmel project will be carried out jointly by UNESCO and the Haitian Government. A report of progress and of the effectiveness of the latest teaching materials and methods will be made at the Second General Conference of UNESCO to be held in Mexico City this coming November. Similar "pilot projects" are being considered for areas in China, India, and British East Africa. Recently a three-day panel was held at UNESCO House by a group of educational experts to discuss the details of such projects and their implementation. Members of the panel agreed that UNESCO's work in the field of fundamental education should be in ". . . communities where poverty, disease, and ignorance constitute a menace to human progress and to international understanding." 9-13,47

Since the birth of UNESCO there has been some justifiable concern that the infant organization might devote too much of its time and money to wandering in those "pleasant pastures of the mind called high theory" and fail to touch with effectiveness and vigor the lives of the common folk. Some friends and critics of UNESCO, both in the United States and in Europe, were fearful that the Secretariat would forget that wars not only "begin in the minds of men" but also in their bellies and hearts. The Preparatory Commission's program report to the First General Conference of UNESCO realized the danger of overemphasis on theory; in the section dealing with education, the report stresses the necessity that UNESCO's "E" touch "parents as well as teachers, children as well as mature scholars." The Jacmel "pilot project" is a real step toward translating into reality the high aims and noble ideals of UNESCO and making UNESCO in fact a "people's possession."

School & Society
Maxwell Graduate School,
Syracuse University
UNESCO
Donn V. Hart
9-13-47

Include Virgin Islands in UNESCO Program'—Logan

Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN, Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs

WASHINGTON—The recent meeting of the United States National Commission for UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) in Chicago manifested an encouraging interest in the dependent areas.

It is only natural that many Americans should be interested primarily in the educational reconstruction of the devasted regions of Europe. Recently, however, some American educators have come to realize that many Latin American nations are decidedly backward in education (as well as in many other respects).

Moreover, many of these Latin American nations are reluctant to make contributions to the budget of UNESCO if it is to be used exclusively for the educational reconstruction of Europe.

MORE OPPORTUNITIES

They argue, and rightly so, that these European nations enjoyed before the war more opportunities for education than they did. These observations of some educators in the Latin American countries have awakened the interest of some of the most important educators in the United States in the broader problem of education in backward areas in general.

Moreover, there is developing in UNESCO headquarters in Paris an increasing concern for the problem of Fundamental Education. This relatively new term demands, first of all, an attack upon illiteracy. 9-7-47

International educators have adopted the dictum that "the world can not exist half literate and half-illiterate." In support of this dictum the writer, as the representative at the Chicago meeting of the American Teachers Association, quoted some of the figures in his recent articles in The Pittsburgh Courier which revealed that less than 1 per cent of the population of French West Africa and of French Equatorial Africa is in school.

MASS ILLITERACY

While fundamental education has not been adequately defined beyond the eradication of mass illiteracy, there is a clear association in the minds of many educators between Fundamental Education and the development of educational standards in dependent areas.

This association of ideas should be kept in mind by all who are making a study of the program of UNESCO. Educational reconstruction means primarily the rebuilding of schools in Europe where they previously existed.

Fundamental Education is concerned primarily with the development of schools where they have previously been practically nonexistent, especially in the nonself-governing territories.

The writer also suggested at the Chicago meeting of the United States National Commission for UNESCO that the United States National Commission include in its "Grass Roots" program, the nonself-governing territories of the United States, namely, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, Hawaii and Alaska.

MAY BE INCLUDED

There is the likelihood that these non-self-governing territories will be included in the proposed regional conferences at which the program of UNESCO and the participation of the United States in that program will be discussed.

The writer also suggested that, at an appropriate time, these nonself-governing territories should be represented on the United States National Commission for UNESCO. As one prominent member of the National Commission privately stated, action on this recommendation will show whether "we mean what we say."

One of the most encouraging actions taken by the Chicago meeting was the recommendation for the appointment of representatives of three youth organizations to the United States National Commission.

Inasmuch as the youth of the world have to fight the wars, it is entirely appropriate that they should participate in the deliberations of the United States National Commission of UNESCO which has its basic principle: "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

PROGRESS REPORTS

The meeting of the United States National Commission which was held at the Congress Hotel was also attended by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Graduate School of Howard University, representing the NAACP, and by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, member at large.

The appointment of Dr. Johnson as an alternate to the second conference, cnovening in Mexico City in November of this year, was announced by William Benton, assistant secretary of State.

At this conference progress reports will be made on the development of UNESCO's projects for Fundamental Education in Haiti, British East Africa, China and the Amazon Basin.

UNESCO Invites Woman Named To Nurse Board

Chicago Defender, Ill.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Christine S. Smith, president of the National Association of Colored Women, has accepted an invitation from the State Department to attend the national conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to be held at Philadelphia on March 24-26. Also named to attend the conference was Mrs. R. M. Hendrick executive secretary of the NACW.

CURBS ON UNESCO IN AID WORK CITED

34L(11) Times

Agency Not Financing National Educational Plans, Haitians Are Told in Mexico Session

New York, N.Y.

By WILLIAM P. CARNEY

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 4—A warning that projects for raising educational standards must be financed at home was given today to leading educators of twenty Latin American countries attending preliminary conferences on fundamental education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The second General Assembly of UNECO is opening here Thursday. President Manuel Aleman will address the first formal session in the Palace of Fine Arts.

The statement of the principle of self-support came as a jolt to the delegation from Haiti when John B. Bowers, British member of the UNESCO secretariat, explained it in a progress report to the Latin-American regional meeting, attended also by delegates from the United States, Britain and France. He said that UNESCO itself, is neither organized nor financed" to give direct aid to projects such as Haiti wished it to carry out, for the improving of Haiti's educational facilities. pub. 11-5-47

In his report on the purpose and scope of the program for fundamental education throughout the world that has been developed by UNESCO during the past year, Mr. Bowers emphasized that the plans of each country must be financed by the government concerned and by private organizations within the country.

Mr. Bowers blamed "irresponsible journalism" for a mistaken belief on the part of Arthur Bonhomme, chief Haitian delegate, that UNESCO could finance Haiti's "pilot" program for a new educational system.

Mr. Bowers added that UNESCO was never intended to give financial assistance but only technical advice to countries participating in the organization's activities.

Mr. Bowers defined the purpose of fundamental education to be "to enable m enand women to live fuller and happier lives in adjustment with their changing environment, to develop the b t elements in their own culture and to obtain the economic and social progress which will enable them to take their place in the modern world, achieving the aim of the United Nations to live in peace."

UNESCO's program, he emphasized, will be immediately concerned with the less advanced regions in the world "where ignorance and illiteracy, disease and poverty constitute a hindrance to human progress and a barrier to international understanding and world prosperity."

A list of 425 experts from forty-six countries has been compiled by the UNESCO Education Project officials as the basis for the formation of a "panel of experts" next year who will assist UNESCO in developing its program throughout the world. The program will be tied in closely with the programs of two other United Nations agencies, the World Health Organization and the Food and Agricultural Organization.

Political Issues No Barrier To UNESCO Despite Strife

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 2—(AP) Dr. Julian Huxley, Director General of the United Nations educational, social and cultural organization (UNESO) has found that current international political strife is hampering his organization's work "surprisingly little."

"Political issues have played a negligible role in the work of UNESCO," Huxley told a news conference at UN headquarters.

"We have found it is possible to get a remarkable degree of complete agreement on the matters with which we deal between representatives of all coutries and of all poltical complexions."

UNESCO is a specialized agency independent of the UN, but it works in co-operation with UN organs, particularly the economic and social council, and other specialized international agencies.

Huxley cited the full participation of Czechoslovakia and Poland UN UNESCO affairs to illustrate the lack of political interference and said that although Russia and Yugoslavia had not joined the organization, the Soviet Government had requested all available information on UNESCO work.

Summarizing UNESCO's accomplishment in its first year, Huxley stressed that the organization had been operating actually only about six months, since the early part of its history was devoted to establishment of its offices and macpnery.

In that time, he said, UNESCO has made practical achievements in a wide variety of fields.

The director-general cited the international council on reconstruction and rehabilitation of educational, scientific and cultural resources in war-devastated countries, a work which already has benefited by an $80,000,000 fund contributed by the American Committee on educational Construction; the "fundamental education" program, which has established "pilot projects" in Haiti and China to combat illiteracy and test new basic educational techniques; moves to establish scientific cooperation field offices to make the latest scientific information available even in the most isolated areas, and the surveys and international conferences aimed at achieving freer international flow of news and information through press and radio.

Huxley said the regional scientific institute proposed for the Amazon Basin in Brazil was one of UNESCO's most interesting projects. Preliminary studies for establishment of the institute have been made by representatives of 10 interested countries, but, Huxley explained, none of these countries has yet committed itself to financial support.

Originally the institute was intended for purely scienticif studies of the tropical forest belt which extends around the world, but now its scope has been broadened to include all scientific and social aspects of life in tropic areas.

Huxley and his staff stopped at Lake Success en route from UNESCO Headquarters in Paris to the Second Annual UNESCO Conference at Mexico City Thursday, Nov. 6.

The Director-General indicated that UNESCO's chief problem at the Conference would be finances.

"We have several new suggested projects which I hope will be adopted—provided we get our budget money througfh—which is somewhat doubtful in these days of economy," he said.

Among these new projects, he said, was a proposal that UNESCO establish an International Information Center on town planning and a proposed program of International studies on wildlife preservation and landscape preservation (National Parks).

UNESCO, Huxley said, covers an unprecedentedly wide field, its work ranging from International exchange of scientific studies through such projects as an International Theater Institute to efforts to achieve a World-Wide Copyright Treaty.

Through UNESCO, hesaid, a UN Film Board has been established, a seminar of educators on methods of broadening International studies in primary and secondary schools has been conducted successfully, and training fellowship for study of press and radio techniques have been established.

Other UNESCO projects listed by Huxley include the "University of the Air," launched by radio in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland for discussion of International affairs and the "pool," established for International exchange of articles in literary reviews.

UNESCO is working in co-operation with the UN Economic and Social Council to prepare for the International Conference on Freedom of Information and the Press, to be held at Geneva next year. This month UNESCO sponsored a meeting of editorial experts at Paris. Thei rfindings will be forwarded to the Geneva meeting.

UNESCO DELEGATES AGREE ON '48 FUNDS

Committee Also Approves Ban on Rejection of Teachers on Basis of Color or Creed

By WILLIAM P. CARNEY
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 16—The second General Assembly of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has completed its first ten days of deliberation with only one specific achievement—the approval of its budget for 1948.

Committee debates centered on the issues of discrimination in the teaching profession and on the free flow of information.

The Program and Budget Committee approved a resolution offered by France barring all discrimination of race, color, sex or religion in any branch of the teaching profession. A. A. Roberts, delegate from the Union of South Africa, opposed the motion because, he said, from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 indigenous inhabitants, "more than half of whom still are in a primitive state," live in South Africa and cannot be considered on an equal standing with Europeans. The resolution still must be approved by the General Assembly.

The subcommittee on mass media resumed its debate on the question of removal of the obstacles to a free flow of information. J. B. Priestly, British delegate and author, urged that this group approve a program that would bring UNESCO alive to millions of people through the press, radio and films to give them hope and courage to fight present fears and despairs.

Budget Increase Urged

The resolution approved by subcommittee requested that the 1948 budget for the mass media section of UNESCO be increased by $500,000 to a total of $800,000.

The increased allotment, Mr. Priestley stressed, should be used in projects to obtain immediate results. "It is essential to avoid devoting too much money or energy to surveys which may not produce results for years to come."

One of the first projects recommended by Britain would be the use of films and other visual media by schools, libraries and museums to take UNESCO to the people. In the press field, panels of internationally known writers would be formed to prepare articles. These writers would not be engaged on a fee basis by UNESCO, but would receive facilities for travel and investigation.

Czechoslovakia's representative, Adolf Hoffmeister, again attacked the United States definition of the free flow of information, which he described as "misinformation." He criticized the definition of culture as outlined by William Benton, chief United States delegate, and declared that he did not consider American movies, baseball games or comic strips as art or culture.

News Facilities Inadequate

Meanwhile, the report of the commission on the technical needs of the press, radio and films in the survey conducted in twelve war-devastated countries in Europe and Asia was made public. The report said that inquiries "have clearly shown the lack of certain means of transmission, such as teleprinters and radio telegraphic transmitting and receiving material."

The shortage of teleprinters, in the view of the commission, is a serious matter, hindering the full and speedy collection and distribution of news. The greatest need appears to be in five countries—Czechoslovakia, China, Greece, Poland and Yugoslavia.

The commission said its opinion was that in most cases the raw materials and equipment required by these countries "were available in the world or could be made available." The commission said, however, that under present conditions it is impossible for the twelve countries to purchase the needed equipment because they lacked the foreign exchange to pay for it.

TEACHER EQUALITY BACKED

U. N. Group's Resolution Bars Discrimination in Schools

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Program and Budget Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization unanimously adopted today a resolution upholding the equality of race, color, sex and religion in the selection of teachers.

The commission will present the resolution for final action at a plenary session of the organizations second general conference.

Similar unanimous action was taken on a United States resolution calling on members of the organization to adopt free compulsory primary education as part of the program for peace.

The teaching resolution was offered by the French delegation during the discussion of an international teachers' charter. A. A. Roberts, South African delegation chief, while offering no opposition in the show of hands, asserted that equality "cannot be applied in South Africa at present."

TRUMAN NAMES DR. CHAS. JOHNSON

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—(NNPA)—President Truman has approved Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, as an alternate delegate to the second session of the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization to be held in Mexico City, November 6 to December 3, the State Department said last Friday.

Ask UN Redress For U.S. Negro

NEW YORK, N. Y.— Resting its case on the purpose stated in the United Nations Charter that there shall be respect "for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion" the NAACP, presented to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations a statement on the denial of human rights to minorities in the case of citizens of Negro descent in the United States and appealed to the United Nations for redress.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, in the introduction, states that "There are in the United States of America, fifteen millions of native-born citizens, something less than a tenth of the nation, who form largely a segregated caste, with restricted legal rights, and many illegal disabilities . . ." and charges that the effect of this "has repeatedly led the greatest modern attempt at democratic government to deny its political ideals, to falsify its philanthropic assertions and to make its religion to a great extent hypocritical."

Tracing the history of the Negro in the United States, and the economic and social background of his present disfranchised state, Dr. Du Bois asserted that "there remains today a block of one hundred and thirty-four electoral votes and corresponding votes in Congress which could not be subjected to democratic control or changed in accord with methods, making "party government ineffective." The federal government has been made, therefore, a government which "continually lends its influence with imperial aggression throughout the world and withdraws its sympathy from the colored peoples and from the small nations."

In conclusion, Dr. DuBois states, "We have a recrudescence of race hate and caste restrictions in the United States and of these dangerous tendencies not simply for the United States itself but for all nations. . . . We appeal, then, to the United Nations to step to the very edge of their authority in protecting this minority of citizens in the United States, in order that the world may be at peace."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
June 3, 1947

Macon Negro Gets UN Post

Robert L. Williams, instructor of history at Ballard High School here, has been appointed spokesman for Negro veterans in the United Nations Council.

National service officer of the National Council of Negro Veterans, Williams was appointed to this new post by National Commander Vernon C. Coffey.

"Williams has the unanimous approval of thousands of veterans, and I can think of no individual who has done more to bring about a better understanding of what the colored veterans need and want from America," said Coffey.

Williams will present recommendations and resolutions to the UN Council.

Former education, retraining officer at the Tuskegee veterans facility, he is widely known for his work with veterans in southern areas, and is veterans editor for several Negro newspapers. While in service, he was stationed at Fort McPherson as administrative counselor. He is a graduate of Morris Brown College and has completed further work at the University of Pennsylvania and North Carolina State College for Negroes.

Our Disinterest in UN Hit by Dr. Bunche as "Suicidal"

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director, division of trusteeships, United Nations, told the Howard University Forum, last Friday, in his talk on "United Nations and Colonial Problems," that lack of interest in UN is "foolhardy," "shortsighted" and "suicidal."

Directing attention to the few colored people he had seen attending UN sessions, and to the "meager coverage" given the sessions by the colored press, he asked if this could be based on the conception that the atom bomb is not vital to the colored man.

He blamed segregated schools and other forms of repression as being responsible for the group's indifference, but warned that the lives of all people depend on the international co-operation and collective thinking to avert terrible calamity.

Exploitation Main Problem

Dr. Bunche pointed out the non-self-governing areas of the earth contain one-sixth of the world's total population and that the inhabitants of such areas are mainly colored peoples. Their problem, he said, is one in which one race exploits another.

He asserted that these areas are always "spoken for" by another group; and he scored the "missionary approach"—the concept of the white man's burden of carrying God to colonial masses. The question could be raised, Dr. Bunche observed, of who needs civilizing most.

Maintaining that the immediate granting of independence is not simple, he discussed sections of the UN Charter which deal with non-self-governing areas, and pointed out that they were steps forward.

DOCUMENT IS PRESENTED TO U. N. COUNCIL

Report Given By Dr. Xuma

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 — Dr. A. B. Xuma, president-general of the African National congress, who has been visiting in the United States for the past several months, is leaving for his home Johannesburg, South Africa, within a short time.

Southwest Africa," a former German colony, has been under the mandate of the League of Nations and entrusted to the trusteeship and care of South Africa.

The memorandum was printed in pamphlet form by H. A. Naidee and Derabjee Rustomjee, delegates of the South African Passive Resistance council. The factual and statistical statement had a foreword by the sponsors.

According to the memorandum, natives are not free to move from one place to another, They must obtain passes for this which are governed by the "pass laws." Even tribal chieftains have been known to have been denied transportation because they lacked properly endorsed passes!

Most of the African tribes are ruled by chiefs, whose titles are hereditary. However, under the Native Administration act of 1927, as amended, the rights of succession may be violated and the administration may appoint a man of its choice as chief of a tribe.

Some of these so appointed are illiterate and have acted sometimes for the best interests of the official administration and not for the Africans.

Non-Europeans, coloreds, Indian and African are denied full political rights. The constitution of the Union of South Africa deprived all of them of the right to sit as members of parliament, although they previously enjoyed this privilege in the conference since 1853. The constitution abolishing this privilege was adopted in 1910. It specifically states that members of parliament must be Europeans.

The constitution was amended in 1931, granting the right of franchise to women, but not to non-European women. A change was also made in voting qualifications for natives. They were put on a separate voting list and permitted to vote for three members of the house of the assembly in the Cape province and for four senators in a parliament of 150 members of the house and 40 in the senate.

Cancels Rental Contract

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.— The United Nations virtually outlawed the use of segregated and undemocratic housing projects here last week when Byron Price, Assistant Secretary General in Charge of Administrative Affairs, canceled rental agreements with the Metropolitan and New York Life Insurance companies.

The contracts involved the Metropolitan's Peter Cooper Village in Manhattan and the New York Life's Fresh Meadows project in Flushing, Queens, including a total of 912 apartments and more than $1,000,000 in annual rentals.

While the wording of the official statement regarding the cancellations dealt with generalizations, it was obvious that one of the major reasons was the jim-crow selective clauses in the insurance companies' contracts.

INEQUALITY OBJECTED TO

The United Nations, through its spokesmen, demanded adherence to the Charter which unequivocally established racial, religious and color equality between all members of the organization, but the insurance companies insisted that they retain the right to refuse accommodations wherever they deemed it advisable.

For two months Mr. Price has vigorously attempted to have both companies change the year-old provisional pacts containing the selective clauses and to reach an agreement more acceptable to the UN. All efforts had failed.

Obviously evading the discriminatory issues, the Metropolitan and New York Life were quoted by the UN as declaring on June 4, that the two companies had "found it inadvisable to lease whole blocks of apartments to one organization." For this reason the United Nations pointed out the fact that they "were not entering into a lease with them."

The announcement added that any individual staff member of the Secretariat may apply for any one of the same 912 apartments, with the understanding that all rental contracts will be negotiated directly between the individual applicant and the insurance companies rather than between the UN and the two companies. In other words, the same jim-crow selective clauses applying to the public will apply to those members of the UN staff who apply.

Some time ago Mr. Price had stated that "there is and can be no racial discrimination" in these two projects.

When interviewed by a Pittsburgh Courier representative following the cancellations of the agreements, however, Mr. Price would only say:

"I think so much more can be done by action than by words, I'd rather not be quoted further."

This action by the UN is considered as one of the firmest and most significant ever taken in defense of its platform of equality.

RECORD SHOWS SEGREGATION

One official pointed out that other agreements between the United Nations and two other housing projects—Parkway Village in Jamaica and a development in Great Neck—were very similar to the plans originally drawn up for the Metropolitan and New York Life companies. One important difference in the two sets of rental contracts was that the latter two gave UN full control to determine which of its employes were to be admitted.

UN Bans Racial Housing

Bias in Housing Seeks Revised Contracts With Insurance Firms

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. — Fear of discrimination has caused the United Nations to seek revision of housing leases with the New York and Metropolitan Life Insurance companies.

The action followed a demand by Constantin Stavropoulos, head of the United Nations employees' staff, for clarification of what might be interpreted as "discriminatory clauses" contained in the agreements.

To Sign Individual Leases

General Gove, vice president in charge of housing for the Metropolitan, would make no further comment other than to state that apartments in Peter Cooper Village would be rented to UN employes on the same terms as to the general public.

It may be recalled that Metropolitan has consistenly followed a jim-crow rental policy, the most recent instances of which have been its Stuyvesant Town project and the Riverton Housing project.

No statement was forthcoming from New York Life's officials.

Byron Price, assistant Secre-

tary General, in charge of housing UN personnel, said that while the agreements contained "a customary clause" giving landlords the right to reject "unsuitable" tenants, the Secretariat does not assume that this clause implies racial discrimination.

However, the UN is seeking to withdraw the international organization from any official rental relationship with the two companies. S27. 5-3-47

Instead, the UN personnel will sign individual leases for apartments in the projects of these companies.

Human Rights

The Nation

TO FORMULATE a declaration of human rights in the year 1947 may appear to be a task fit only for philosophers or fools. The nineteenth century, tracing its springs of action to the American, the French, and the Industrial Revolution, found it easy to describe human liberty in terms of a man's freedom from oppression by state, church, or other men. The individualism that expressed itself economically in the ascendant capitalist system was the counterpart of nineteenth-century political liberalism. But today, the rise of socialism, the emergence of new social concepts in economics and government, the recognition of rights that a man may claim as a member of society make a generally acceptable declaration of rights much more difficult. In fact, it would seem virtually impossible to work out a definition that would satisfy an American, an Englishman, a Frenchman, and a Russian. An American may claim the right to free speech, to free association, to freedom of worship. But can he claim the right to work or the right to health or to the means of health? And can a Russian, whose security is bound up in his relations to the state, claim the right of protest against what he may conceive to be the unjust powers of that state? N.Y., N.Y.

S27. 6-28-47

Back of the discussions in the drafting committee of the Human Rights Commission which has been in session for two weeks, these conflicting concepts of right and liberty lie waiting to assert themselves. A distinguished group of delegates from the United States, Russia, England, Lebanon, France, Chile, China, and Australia has been attempting to formulate not one but two statements. On the initiative of Britain, the delegates have been seriously debating a draft Convention of Human Rights which, once passed by the General Assembly and ratified by member states, would be enforceable as international law. All have agreed that however worthy this attempt—and it is significant that it is being made—the road ahead is a long and hard one. Would the United States, for example, be prepared to accept an international convention against race discrimination? Would the federal government, which has in the past proved helpless in such instances, be prepared to have a lynching in South Carolina branded as an international crime within the jurisdiction of an international court?

The other statement of human rights, while bound to encounter many difficulties, is more modest in its aims. The statement would be in fact a Declaration of Human Rights which, in the words of one delegate, would constitute a "matrix from which subsequent conventions would naturally grow." The basis for such a declaration is to be found in a draft prepared with great care by the secretariat of the United Nations. The advantage of the secretariat draft is that it was written after a careful study of bills of rights written into existing national constitutions. Social rights as well as individual rights are included. Unfortunately, this draft was considered too long and too detailed, and Professor Cassin of France was given the thankless task of "boiling down" the statement into a briefer and more general form. The danger is that in the boiling-down process the meat and the marrow of the original will have been boiled out. Another large pious statement will represent no advance toward binding international law. On the other hand, a firm declaration of rights, passed by the General Assembly, while having no legal force, will be bound to exert a considerable moral influence. Before the delegates come together for the Human Rights Commission meeting in August, it is to be hoped that they will all study seriously the secretariat's document, to see if the subcommittee's work cannot be substantially strengthened.

S27. 6-28-47

Two Years of the UN

349 Atlanta, Ga

It was two years ago today that the peoples of the world breathed a little prayer that the infant United Nations organization, born that day, would be truly an instrument for preserving peace.

There were ponderous speeches by statesmen and demagogues alike hailing the United Nations into being. It would be, they promised, unlike the League of Nations, which died a lingering death from sheer neglect and malnutrition. The United Nations would grow and in a short time become strong enough to handle any threatening situation that might develop anywhere in the world. Constitution

Among the United Nations' strongest points, they said, was control by the Great Powers, all of whom avowedly wanted peace and any of whom were powerful enough to deal with disturbances between the smaller nations. Thurs. 6-26-47

It has been, as we said, two years since that day. And as yet the United Nations has not amounted to much. It too often has been merely a sounding board for the grievances, real or fancied, of the individual powers. This is not to say the UN has failed; it is too early to say that. But it has fumbled fearfully and it has not as yet the confidence of the peoples of the world.

Even so, there can be no denying that the United Nations contains the necessary machinery for preserving world peace as well as for maintaining harmonious relations among the sovereign powers. The UN charter is well conceived and is utterly realistic. Much criticism has been directed against the veto power given any of the Big Five, but the framers of the charter well understood that without the unreserved co-operation of the major powers any world organization would be doomed. All the machinery is there; it simply has not been functioning properly.

What is it, then, that is lacking? Why has the United Nations largely been ineffectual? Can the entire blame be placed on Russia, whose lip service to peace is interspersed by one power grab after another? Could the United States have acted differently and achieved a greater measure of co-operation? Have Britain, France and China been guilty of selfish aims?

Any of these questions, we believe, would be likely to evoke answers which, however true, would be entirely extraneous. For underlying all deliberations of the UN has been deep suspicion and distrust, particularly between Russia and the United States. Thurs. 6-26-47

And until that suspicion and distrust are replaced with understanding and confidence, the United Nations cannot amount to much. Since understanding and confidence are built on knowledge and familiarity it behooves this country, and Russia as well, to promote any measures which will acquaint the peoples of the two countries with the problems of the other. This is among the reasons we have supported vigorously the Voice of America broadcasts. And if we thought our influence would be felt, we would just as vigorously

12-8-47

clamor for the Soviet to lift the Iron Curtain and let the peoples of the world see.

Minorities

Discrimination against racial minorities is a serious charge.

Without denying the truth of the allegation, the Union of South Africa has attempted to justify the practice, in so far as its Indian residents are concerned.

Last year the Assembly suggested that India confer with the Union and bring the matter into line with the Charter. Nothing was done, and this year the Assembly, instead of strengthening last year's stand, took no action at all. The US using that precedent of advocating a ruling on the question from the International Court of Justice, had a hand in the final ac-

24 Nations Denounce South Africa For Failure To Submit Agreement

Atlanta Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. Fri 10-3-47

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y. - (NNPA) —Twenty-four United Nations members in the initial meeting of the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee have severally reprimanded the Union of South Africa for its failure to submit to the United Nations a trusteeship agreement for Southwest Africa. This was in accordance with a resolution unanimously approved last year by the General Assembly.

The United States joined Russia the Slavic and Arab states, India, China and the Phillipines to express "regret and dissapointment" over South Africa's refusal to comply to the 1946 Assembly resolution.

Fri 10-3-47

Debate in the Trusteeship Committee has been on the issue of whether the Assembly action was legally binding decision of merely a recommendation. The majority of the delegates at Lake Success interpreted Article 77 of the United Nations Charter as binding. It states that:

APPLICATION

"The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed there under by means of trusteeship agreements:

"a. territories now held under mandate, b. territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and c. territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration."

Article 2 follows:

"It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms."

John Foster Dulles of the United States delegatiaon posed the problem as a moral issue when he said:

"Moral power, while it is the strongest force in the world in the long run, does not operate with the immediate precision that legal power or police power operates. It takes a certain amount of time, but if, in fact, the action which this Assembly has taken reflects a sound and over moral judgement of the world community and is based upon an intelligent estimate of the situation, I have complete confidence that this viewpont will prevail."

HAITI PROTESTS

The delegate from Haiti, M. H. Dorsinville, attacked the South African Government as having no right "to flout the December, 1946 resolution." He termed the Union Government's "thesis" as "erroneous and inacceptable," as in his opinion it did not abide by the terms of article 77 of the Charter.

He went on to say that other administrative powers had submitted their former mandates to the United Nations.

Russia with less vehemance than the Balkan states denounced the South African Government. But A. D. Voina, of the Ukraine, charged that the United Nations will continue the same "racial intolerance and hate" that the League of Nations did.

ONLY LIP SERVICE

"The United Nations will only give lip service to democratic principles, while it will continue to pursue the dominance of the white race over the colored just like the League of Nations did," the Ukrainian said.

He commented on the fact that the South African Government had ignored the opinion of 30,000 inhabitants against incorporation of South west Africa with the Union at a meeting held at Johannesburg last April. The meeting was arranged by the African Council and the Transvaal Indian Congress.

H. T. Andrews, South African delegate and Minister to Washington, in a private interview took the same adamant view as H. G. Lawrence, chairman of the South African delegation, in his statement to the trusteeship Committee.

Fri 10-3-47

Mr. Andrews commented the fairness in which Parliment cast its vote for native representation in the Union government.

It was reported that the Rev. Michael Scott, Aglican clergyman from Johannesburg, South Africa, would come to the UN to plead the case of the Kerero Tribe, who number 33,000 inhabitants of southwest Africa, and of the two Natal and Transvall organizations attacking discrimination against Indians. Meanwhile, Mr. Scott's visa has bee held up it was authoritatively reported.

NEGROES TO BRING CAUSE BEFORE U. N.

Times

Statement Charges That South Offers Greater U. S. Threat Than Soviet Activities

New York N.Y.

By GEORGE STREATOR

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People released yesterday a document prepared for the United Nations, charging discrimination against Negroes in the United States.

The question of race discrimination in this country previously was presented to the United Nations by the National Negro Congress at its annual convention in Detroit last June. The national association also had discussed the matter with officials of the Commission on Human Rights of the Economic and Social Council. But the latest document, which is called "An Appeal for Redress," was drafted under the direction of Dr. W. E. Burghhardt DuBois, director of special research for the association. It seeks to open channels for testimony on behalf of the Negroes in this country before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The document was prepared in book form, with six chapters, totaling more than 150 pages Earl B. Dickerson, former member of the Federal Fair Employment Practices Committee; Milton R. Konvitz, Cornell University School of Industrial and Labor Relations; William R. Ming Jr., University of Chicago Legal Institute; Leslie Perry, legislative representative for the association in Washington, and Rayford W. Logan, Professor of History, Howard University, assisted Dr. DuBois in preparing the document. Thur 10-02-47

U. N. Charter Is Quoted

Besides giving an account of the history of legal rights of the Negro in the United States prior to World War I, the document includes a statement on the present so-called "patterns" of racial discriminatiton in this country. There is a section on the charter of the United Nations and its provisions for human rights, the rights of minorities and decisions already taken to protect them.

The statement prepared by Dr. DuBois charges the United States with failing to practice what it preaches, claiming that "while this nation is trying to carry on the Government of the United States by democratic methods, it is not succeeding because of the premium which we put on the disfranchisement of the voters of the South."

The statement asserts that "the rotten borough system based on disfranchised voters" has made it impossible in this country to replace either major party by a third party movement, and that in areas of the nation where most Negroes live, a comparatively small number of voters is required to send men to public office.

The argument is developed from a comparison of sections of the nation, through a table of votes held necessary to elect a member of Congress. With New England as a norm, requiring a vote of 100,000 to send a Representative to Congress, 90,000 are required in the sparsely settled mountain states, 50,000 in the border states, which have large Negro populations, 22,000 in the Deep South, down to 4,000 in South Carolina, a state where Negroes are about half of the population, the statement says.

Says 80% Do Not Vote

The statement says that "in the South as a whole, 82 per cent of the persons of voting age do not vote and in the West South Central States this percentage reaches nearly 86 per cent.

"It must be remembered," the statement continues, "that the South has the largest percentage of ignorance, of poverty, of disease in the nation. At the same time, and partly on account of this, it is the place where the labor movement has made the least progress—there are fewer unions and the unions are less effectively organized than in the North. Besides this, the fiercest and most successful fight against democracy in industry is centering in the South, in just that region where medieval caste conditions, based mainly on color, and partly on poverty and ignorance, are more prevalent and most successful."

Dr. DuBois' statement asks the United Nations to become mindful of the flow of capital into the South, where it charged, "the recent concentration of investment and monopoly in the South is tremendous."

It charges, that if concentrated wealth wished to control Representatives or Senators, it would be far easier to influence voters in South Carolina, Mississippi or Georgia than elsewhere, bringing the subsequent danger to the American way of life, not only to the Negro but to white people, and to the nations of the world.

Dr. DuBois' statement posed the question, "When will nations learn that their enemies are quite as often within their own country as without?" It adds that it is not the Soviet Union that threatens the United States so much as Mississippi; "Not Stalin and Molotov but Bilbo and Rankin."

Discrimination Assailed

EVATT MAKES CASE FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Times New York N.Y.

Urges That Trusteeship Group Show Tolerance in Taking Up Mandate Question

By ARTHUR G. ALTSCHUL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Oct. 8 —Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, came to the defense of South Africa today as debate on the Union Government's refusal to submit a United Nations trusteeship agreement on South-West Africa entered its second day.

Eight more nations took the floor in the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee for discussion of alternate proposals calling on South Africa to take action in accordance with last year's General Assembly recommendation. Dr. Evatt declined to e nter into a discussion of the resolutions, but called upon the critics of the Union Government to "practice the spirit of tolerance and understanding that the Charter demands."

The likelihood arose that any final resolution to come out of the committee for consideration of the General Assembly would have to be ironed out by a subcommittee, a course of action put forward today by Luis Padilla Mervo of Mexico. Thur. 10-9-47

As more delegates made their positions clear, Pakistan, Cuba and the Philippines generally aligned themselves with the more denunciatory Indian resolution. France, Canada and Peru indicated their support of the milder Danish proposal, while Mexico supported parts of both.

Takes Conciliatory Tone

While adopting a conciliatory tone through most of his speech, Dr. Evatt indicaed his impatience with much of the criticism of the South African Government. He remarked pointedly that he would refrain from comparing conditions in South Africa with regard to democracy and freedom of expression with conditions existing in the countries represented by some of South Arica's most vehement critics.

"We should approach these various resolutions in the spirit I have indicated," Dr. Evatt declared, "with a sole regard or the welfare of the native peoples of this territory, but not losing sight of the fact that the Union of South Africa is an important foundation member of this organization and that it should receive its tribute for what it has done in the cause of international conciliation and the proper treatment of peoples, as well as in advancing them toward self-government."

Dr. Evatt said that considerable progress had been made by the Union Government in advancing the welfare of the native inhabitants and that the economic condition of the territory had improved considerably over the past few years, particularly during the war years. He also cited recent advances in public health and education.

Racial Question Raised

Again raising the question of racial discrimination in South Africa, Abdus Sattar Pirzada of Pakistan held that conditions in South Africa militated against permitting the Union Government to continue the administration of South-West Africa as a mandate.

Speaking for the Philippines, Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo expressed concern over attempts to minimize the moral aspect of the South-West African issue. It would be unfortunate, he said, if legalistic aspects of the problem concealed the fact that it is basically a question of international morality. Such a course, he declared, would lead to a "future of complete sterility for the United Nations."

Noting that nine speakers were scheduled for tomorrow's debate, Sir Carl Berendsen of New Zealand, the committee chairman, set tonight as a deadline for any further resolutions or amendments on the South African question. The debate will continue at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

Discrimination against Negroes is not simply against poverty and ignorance, but is practiced against Negroes in spite of wealth, training and character, the statement said. "In other words," it continued, "our complaint is mainly against a discrimination based mainly on color of skin, and it is this that we denounce as not only indefensible but barbaric."

The United Nations is reminded that there are today as many Negroes in the United States as there are inhabitants of Argentina or Czechoslovakia, or the whole of Scandinavia, including Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

"We are very nearly the size of Egypt, Rumania and Yugoslavia, and larger than Canada, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia, Hungary or the Netherlands," the statement asserted. "We have twice as many persons as Australia or Switzerland, and more than the whole Union of South Africa."

Dr. Logan insisted in his study that the General Assembly had "the obligation" to initiate studies and make recommendations for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, whether or not the Economic and Social Council might initiate studies and reports to that end. He also held that the spokesmen for minorities should be able to present petitions to the General Assembly regardless of action taken by the Economic and Social Council.

The association defines its position in the matter as one based on its being "the oldest and largest organization among Negroes, designed to fight for their political, civil and social rights," and with a membership of more than 500,000. The board of the association includes both white and Negro persons.

Denies Africans Want Slavery

Special to the Daily Worker

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 13.—The Rev. Michael Scott, representing the native peoples of Southwest Africa, yesterday denied they want to be joined to the Gen. Jan Smuts regime.

Scott, who arrived here late and whose freedom of movement has been limited by the State Department, told the press that the UN should send a commission of inquiry to South Africa. The Smuts government, he said, which wants to incorporate South West Africa "has lost all moral right to the claim to be Guardian of the African peoples . . . because the government has actually forcibly ejected them from fertile lands . . . and enacted oppressive legislation against them."

Scott, who is attached to the Indian delegation here as an adviser, said. He has not yet received a reply to a telegram, sent Saturday, in which he asked to speak before the UN trusteeship committee.

Like Pierre Courtade, foreign editor of the French Communist paper, **L'Humanite**, the Rev. Scott had trouble getting a visa to visit here. He expressed regrets that he could not visit America's South.

Lift Every Voice . . .

The NAACP Appeal to the UN— Its National and World Significance

By Councilman Benjamin J. Davis

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week submitted to the United Nations an exhaustive document indicting the national system of oppression against the Negro people of our country.

Entitled "An Appeal for Redress," the petition consists of some 150 pages of material prepared by a corps of assistants under the direction of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, one of the most distinguished and progressive scholars of America. Dr. DuBois is Research Director of the NAACP.

The submission of this document to the UN is of national and world significance.

The first action of this nature was taken by the National Negro Congress when, following its convention in May of 1946, it petitioned the UN to the effect that racial discrimination in the United States constitutes a violation of the UN charter. The "great free press" of the country said little or nothing about the NNC petition, and for two primary reasons.

First, it was a damning exposure of the reactionary bi-partisan foreign policy of the Truman Administration through which, under the guise of "fighting Communism," Wall Street imperialism seeks to stifle democracy and dominate the world. Ninety-nine percent of the monopoly newspapers support the pro-fascist Truman Doctrine and the insidious Marshall Plan, and naturally do not wish to publish material which embarrasses these policies. Nothing shows the contemptible hypocrisy of the Truman Administration's foreign policy so much as the status of the Negro people at home.

Secondly, the NNC convention spoke for the left and advanced labor forces among the Negro people, whom reaction tries to isolate and divide from other sections of the Negro communities either by red-baiting or by silence.

For reasons of its own, the press gave some slight publicity to the petition of the NAACP. But even the New York **Times**, which maintains the fiction that it gives proper weight to "all the news that's fit to print," placed the story back on page 52 in its Sunday edition. It's embarrassing, too, when the NAACP files such a petition. After all, the NAACP is the principal Negro peoples organization, with a membership of more than a half million.

* * *

What is most significant here is the issue itself as presented by both petitions, and the demonstrated united thinking by the decisive majority of all strata of the Negro people.

According to a newspaper account, Dr. DuBois said in the petition's statement: **"Discrimination against Negroes is not simply against poverty and ignorance, but against Negroes in spite of wealth, training and character . . ."**, which shows the national character of the Negroes' oppression.

The statement condemned **"the rotten borough system of disfranchised voters"** because it prevented the replacement of **"either major party by a third party."** It declared that it is not the Soviet Union that threatens the United States but Mississippi, **"Not Stalin and Molotov but Bilbo and Rankin."**

In pointing out that the Negro population of the country is greater than "all of Scandinavia, including Sweden, Norway and Denmark, or larger than Canada," etc., the statement implies that the Negro people should be accorded the same rights of national dignity that these nations deserve.

* * *

Perhaps more than any other section of working America, the Negro people are developing a counter-offensive against reaction. An enormous, progressive potential is thus presented to the whole American people against the common enemy—**and especially to organized labor, CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods, which should give their fullest and most active backing to the NAACP petition.**

The NAACP is to be congratulated upon this action and it should get the widest support from all trends among the Negro people, from conservative to left-wing, with a view to securing effective and successful action on the petition. Not all the lessons can be drawn here from the significance of this action. But surely the most important one is the tremendous possibility of building the Negro peoples fighting unity on the current issues of the day—particularly on the FEPC and jobs, anti-poll tax and anti-lynch legislation.

United Nations Organization Weakens

The United Nations in its present dilemma of charges, cross charges, non-cooperation of its members has brought about a state of frustration and practically no action. The organization is daily losing caste and prestige. While the Russians' use of the veto, and the effort of the United States to try to be a Confessor, as it were, to all of the world, has brought about such a situation that not only are the member nations becoming disgusted with the leadership within the United Nations, but the individuals throughout the world are beginning to lose confidence in the idea with the present leadership.

Oddly enough, the American Negro is not disappointed over what is happening within the United Nations organization. The American Negro knew what would happen when any organization, with the purpose of justice and fair play to all men as a basis of operation, indulged in practices just the opposite of what they wanted the world to believe the United Nations would be. The United Nations organization was formed by nations which, after all, are men. The entire careers of these nations and the generations of men who composed these nations talked one ideology but practiced another.

We refer to Jan Christiaan Smuts of South Africa; body in authority to his senses and bring home to the the influence of Winston Churchill, Tom Connally of United Nations, as such, the idea that greed, prejudice, Texas, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at the time of the San Francisco Conference, and the road to peace. the spectre which hovered over the conference of James F. Byrnes of South Carolina. Those men and the nations they represent, more than anyone else, were responsible for the parts of the charter which stated in substance

34L(11) 1947

African Tribe Asks UN to Restore Boundaries

34l(11) Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Ewes, Pawn of 13 Nations, Request General Plebiscite, Will Seek Independence Later

Sat. 12-13-47

NEW YORK (ANP)—An African tribe, the Ewe, whose members are scattered throughout British and French Togoland, and the Gold Coast, last week asked the United Nations to order restoration of the orignal boundaries of their once proud tribal domain.

Charging that their tribal life, their education, everything has been uprooted by change of governments and languages, the official spokesman for the Ewes, Sylvanus Olympic, said:

"All we want is to be allowed to live under one government, and to be permitted to decide—through a general plebiscite or election—what country they wish to be ruled by. We hope for independence later." Sat. 12-13-47

Pawn of 3 Nations

The Ewes have been tossed about between three governments in the last 30 years. After the Germans who invaded the territory were driven out at the end of World War I, it was split between the French and British.

Towns, villages, farms and families were torn asunder. Part of a clan found themselves in British Togoland, part in French Togoland, and another in the Gold Coast after a later agreement transferred additional land in British Togoland to France.

Mr. Olympic, who is from Lome, French Togoland, is manager of the United African Company, a Lever Brothers enterprise. Governmental changes made him study in Berlin, Paris and Oxford, England. He outwitted Britain and France, who sought to block the Ewes' UN petition and his appearance there.

Defender Chicago Ill
Sat. 11-29-47

UN DELEGATE from Liberia, Mrs. Ellen Mills-Scarborough is a member of the Ad Hoc committee considering the question of Palestine. She is shown here with earphones by which she hears more clearly the interpretation of the committee proceedings. Liberia's delegation to the second session of the General Assembly of UN has been one of the most active of all those representing 57 nations.

U.S. High Court Is Asked to Invoke U.N. Charter to Upset Biased Laws

Times
New York, N.Y.

Fri. 12-5-47 By ARTHUR ALTSCHUL

The Supreme Court of the United States, in an unprecedented action, will be called upon to invoke the United Nations Charter against the practice of discrimination in the purchase and use of real estate, it was made known here today.

To be filed with the court on Monday by the American Association for the United Nations, an amicus curiae brief will ask for a reversal by the nation's highest tribunal of decisions handed down by the Missouri and Michigan Supreme Courts and the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

With the argument scheduled for the same day, the association bases its interest in the cases in question on the fact that it is a nation-wide, non-profit organization whose members are "vitally interested" in the adherence of the United States Government to the provisions of the United Nations Charter. Fri. 12-5-47

In its brief, the Association contends that United States courts should be prohibited from taking positive action in violation of the declared United States foreign policy of assisting in the prevention of racial and religious discrimination. Taking the position that racial restrictions on the use of land violate the terms of the United Nations charter, ratified by the Senate, the organization reminds the court with lengthy documentation that treaties ratified by the United States become superior to municipal or state law.

All four cases before the court concern the validity of sales to Negroes or the uses of property by Negroes in violation of terms of covenants affecting the property. It is believed, however, that upon the decision of the court rests the question of the very legality within the United States of restrictive covenants, regardless of the minority discriminated against.

Signers of the brief, as counsel for the AAUN, will be Alger Hiss, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Asher Bob Lans and Victor Elting, New York attorneys; Philip C. Jessup, professor of international law at Columbia University, and S. McDougal, professor of law at Yale University, and Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee.

Other amicus curiae briefs filed with the Supreme Court will include those submitted by the National Lawyers Guild, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organization and one submitted on Monday on behalf of four national Jewish organizations. The AAUN is the first organization, however, that has based its entire case on the view that pertinent articles of the United Nations charter should nullify conflicting state and municipal laws.

Peril to Prestige Seen

Times Fri. 12-5-47

Should the Supreme Court uphold the decisions of the lower courts, the organization set forth in its brief, such action "would be a severe blow to the international moral prestige of this country, and to the effectiveness of the guarantees of fundamental human rights expressed in the Charter."

In a statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Dr. William Emerson, president of the AAUN, recalled that the American delegation at the San Francisco Conference was responsible for the inclusion in the Charter of a provision for a Commission on Human Rights and for an affirmative obligation to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms. New York, N.Y.

"Despite this devotion to high principle on the part of our Government, the American people permit manifestations of racial and religious prejudices which are shocking to our fellow democracies," Dr. Emerson declared in emphasizing the importance of the Association's brief. "Performance must square with deals," he warned," or our devotion to the ideals of the United Nations Charter becomes hollow mockery."

To substantiate its first point, that enforcement of racial restrictive covenants is a violation of the Charter, the AAUN brief cited Articles 55c and 56 of the international pact. They pledge the member to cooperate in promoting "uniform respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, sex, language and religion." Fri. 12-5-47

"It seems to us plain that the right to acquire and occupy property without discrimination because of race is one of the 'human rights' and 'fundamental freedoms' protected by these Articles of the Treaty," the brief declares. "At the very least, these provisions preclude all courts of the United States from entering any decrees which affirmatively support and enforce racial discrimination in the acquisition and occupancy of property.

"In the Federal structure of the United States, it is the especial responsibility of this court to take appropriate action to protect, as against discrimination by local governmental bodies, including the state courts, those human rights to whose enforcement the United States Government is pledged by solemn international agreement," it continues.

The AAUN, of which Clark Eichelberger is the director, goes on in its contention by citing precedents as far back as 1796 to support its thesis that treaties, as part of the "Supreme Law of the Land," invalidate conflicting provisions of state or municipal laws.

The brief concludes with its third point—that both state and Federal courts are prohibited from handing down decisions "in contravention of the declared foreign policy of the United States of preventing racial and religious discrimination.

In addition to the United Nations Charter, the Potsdam Declaration, the treaties with Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, as well as a resolution adopted at the 1945 Inter-American Conference at Chapultepec, were cited as further evidence that "the recent diplomacy of the United States consistently has been directed toward the prevention of discrimination for religious or racial grounds."

The WORLD TODAY

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier
Sat. 1-4-47 34l(11)

By George S. Schuyler

The New Year finds us with many old problems. The United Nations is no improvement on the League of Nations. Those colonial peoples unable to take their freedom will not get it in 1947 or any other year. The problem of racism in the USA, South Africa, Australia and elsewhere has not been and will not be effectively dealt with by the United Nations which, as a matter of cold fact, was stillborn at San Francisco. So far we have had only talk.

WHAT THE DIPLOMATS THINK!

34l(11) UN
Chicago Defender

While the present forecast of our foreign relations may not indicate stormy weather ahead any more than a cloudy sky means a tornado on the way, nevertheless the reaction in informed circles concerning the present international situation should not be cast aside as having no meaning to a world troubled by the unhealed wounds of a major war from which we have just emerged. Chicago, Ill.

The United Nations World, a magazine devoted exclusively to the activities of the United Nations, recently polled 83 diplomats and high-ranking U.N. officials from 38 nations. Their reactions to the Truman speech in which he chartered a new course for our foreign policy, and their views of the immediate international prospects as a result of this enunciation of a new doctrine by the President were sought and were carefully tabulated. Sat. 5-17-47

The results of this private diplomatic poll tend to show that all is not well in the family of nations. Of the 83 diplomats interviewed, 68 regretted, as apressed the hope that the U.S. would
matter of principle, that the Unitedmake more than a token gesture in the
States did not come before the U.N.very near future to bring the whole
with the Greek and Turkish problems.Greek and Turkish matter within the
They considered the prestige of thefocus of action of the United Nations.
U.N. seriously threatened. and ex- Among the 83, 41 approved the

American initiative, predicting that the latest move would stabilize the ratio of forces between the United States and the U.S.S.R. and stop "the expansion of the Soviets."

Fifteen were bitterly hostile to the U.S. move, calling it "outright provocation." Sat. 5-17-47

Twenty-two predicted war in the spring of '48, or even for the summer of '47, unless there is a decisive change

in big power politics and a complete agreement at least on unlimited international control and inspection of Atomic energy.

Twenty-five thought that in case of war, their nations would want to remain neutral.

Thirty were optimistic, despite the "extreme seriousness of the situation," and expected a considerable improvement in international relations as a result of the Moscow conference.

Wars usually come without much warning and in the Atomic age, the element of surprise would be immeasurably greater than the world has seen in the past. While there is no unanimity of views on the question of immediate danger of war, prediction by 22 well-informed diplomats does not give ground for complacency and rejoicing. An attack can be unleashed while free discussions are taking place by the nations of divergent political ideologies. Pearl Harbor should be an important reminder of that fact. Sat. 5-17-47

If a major conflict is to be avoided, we must take seriously the prognostication of some of these U.N. officials for in an Atomic war, there will be no victors but only survivors.